HAZELL'S ANNUAL

FOR 1892:

A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN AND TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CONTAINING

ABOVE **3500** *CONCISE AND EXPLANATORY ARTICLES, ON EVERY TOPIC OF CURRENT POLITICAL, SOCIAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL INTEREST REFERRED TO BY THE PRESS AND IN DAILY CONVERSATION.*

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PREFACE.

THE seventh volume of HAZELL'S ANNUAL requires but little introduction. The literary matter in the book is of the usual varied character, recording the year's history in all parts of the globe, as well as in all the departments of work which engage current attention.

Social topics have in 1891 almost superseded the ordinary political themes. The relations of Capital and Labour, the question of State Pensions, and the increasing importance given to Education, are among the leading themes in this volume. Biographies of new thinkers, writers, and workers absorb much of its space, in view of the popularity of this section. Commercial, financial, insurance, and shipping interests, have many articles allotted to them. Retrospects on accomplishments in Art, Music, Drama, Literature, and Science, during the past year, occupy many pages. The unique features dealing with legal decisions and engineering schemes are retained, as well as the full accounts of the Army, Navy, and Volunteers. Additional space has been given to the many departments of Athletics. The statesman will find an extremely complete record of the Parliamentary work of the year. Briefly, the aim of the book has been to present a mirror, reflecting instantly and truthfully the past year's incidents and individuals.

Gratitude must be again expressed for the able co-operation of many distinguished writers, and also for numerous letters, often containing valuable suggestions, which will always be welcomed.

THE EDITOR.

EDITORIAL OFFICES,
1, CREED LANE, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

*** *For Occurrences during Printing see page* 725.

JANUARY.

1	F	Circumcision. Bank Holiday Scotland. [Dog Licenses renewable.
2	S	
3	S	*2nd Sunday after Christmas.*
4	M	Quarter Sessions Week.
5	Tu	Dividend due at Bank.
6	W	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.
7	Th	
8	F	Cambridge Lent Term begins.
9	S	Fire Insurance ceases.
10	S	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.*
11	M	Hilary Law Sittings begin.
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	Oxford Hilary Term begins.
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	*2nd Sunday after Epiphany.*
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	*3rd Sunday after Epiphany.*
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	*4th Sunday after Epiphany.*

FEBRUARY.

1	M	Pheasant and Partridge Shtng. ends.
2	Tu	Scotch Quarter Day.
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	*5th Sunday after Epiphany.*
8	M	Half-Quarter Day.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	*Septuagesima Sunday*
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	*Sexagesima Sunday.*
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	*Quinquagesima Sunday.* Hare-hunting [ends.
29	M	

MARCH.

1	Tu	Shrove Tuesday.
2	W	Ash Wednesday.
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	*1st Sunday in Lent.*
7	M	Earliest day for Spring Quarter Sess.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	*2nd Sunday in Lent.*
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	St. Patrick.
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	*3rd Sunday in Lent.* Spring com- [mences.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	Quarter Day. Lady Day.
26	S	
27	S	*4th Sunday in Lent.*
28	M	Cambridge Lent Term ends.
29	Tu	
30	W	Ramadân or Turkish Lent begins.
31	Th	Fox Hunting ends.

APRIL.

1	F	Indian Bonds due at Bank.
2	S	
3	S	*5th Sunday in Lent.*
4	M	Quarter Sessions Week.
5	Tu	Dividend due at Bank.
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	Oxford Hilary Term ends. Fire In- [surance ceases.
10	S	*Palm Sunday.*
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	Hilary Law Sittings end.
14	Th	
15	F	**Good Friday.** Bank Holiday in Scot- [land.
16	S	
17	S	*Easter Sunday.*
18	M	**Easter Monday.** Bank Holiday.
19	Tu	Cambridge Easter Term begins.
20	W	Oxford Easter Term begins.
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	Latest Day for Spring Quart. Sessions.
24	S	*Low Sunday.*
25	M	
26	Tu	Easter Law Sittings begin.
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

MAY.

1	**S**	*2nd Sunday after Easter.*
2	M	Royal Academy opens. Bank Hol.
3	Tu	[Scotland.
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	**S**	*3rd Sunday after Easter.*
9	M	Half Quarter Day.
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	**S**	*4th Sunday after Easter.* Whitsunday.
16	M	[Scotch Quarter Day
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	**S**	*Rogation Sunday.*
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	**S**	*Sunday after Ascension.*
30	M	
31	Tu	

JUNE.

1	W	
2	Th	[Term ends.
3	F	Easter Law Sittings end. Old Easter
4	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins.
5	**S**	*Whit Sunday.*
6	M	**Whit Monday. Bank Holiday.**
7	Tu	**Whit Tuesday. Holiday at Law Offices.**
8	W	
9	[illegible]	
10	F	
11	S	
12	**S**	*Trinity Sunday.*
13	M	
14	Tu	Trinity Law Sittings begin.
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	**S**	*1st Sunday after Trinity.*
20	M	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	Tu	[Summer commences.
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	Quarter Day. Cambridge Easter
25	S	[Term ends.
26	**S**	*2nd Sunday after Trinity.*
27	M	Quarter Sessions Week.
28	Tu	Coronation Day.
29	W	
30	Th	

JULY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	**S**	*3rd Sunday after Trinity.*
4	M	Declaration American Independence.
5	Tu	Dividend due at Bank.
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	[surance ceases.
9	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends. Fire In-
10	**S**	*4th Sunday after Trinity.*
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	**S**	*5th Sunday after Trinity.*
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	**S**	*6th Sunday after Trinity.*
25	M	
26	Tu	Mohammedan Year 1310 begins.
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	**S**	*7th Sunday after Trinity.*

AUGUST.

1	M	**Bank Holiday.** Lammas Day. Scotch
2	Tu	[Quarter Day. Roy. Acad. closes.
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	*8th Sunday after Trinity.*
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	Half-Quarter Day.
12	F	Trinity Law Sittings end. Grouse
13	S	[Shooting begins.
14	**S**	*9th Sunday after Trinity.*
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	Black Game Shooting begins.
21	**S**	*10th Sunday after Trinity.*
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	**S**	*11th Sunday after Trinity.*
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

SEPTEMBER.

1	Th	Partridge Shooting begins.
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	*12th Sunday after Trinity.*
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	*13th Sunday after Trinity.*
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	*14th Sunday after Trinity.*
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	Jewish Year 5653 begins. Autumn commences.
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	*15th Sunday after Trinity.*
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	Quarter Day. Michaelmas Day.
30	F	

OCTOBER.

1	S	Pheasant Shooting begins. Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins
2	S	*16th Sunday after Trinity.*
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	Dividend due at Bank.
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	*17th Sunday after Trinity.*
10	M	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	Fire Insurance ceases.
15	S	
16	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
17	M	Quarter Sessions Week.
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
24	M	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
31	M	

NOVEMBER.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Gunpowder Plot.
6	S	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	Prince of Wales b. 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.
10	Th	
11	F	Martinmas. Scottish Quarter Day.
12	S	
13	S	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.*
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	*1st Sunday in Advent.*
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	

DECEMBER.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	Black Game and Grouse Shooting ends.
11	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent.*
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
18	S	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
19	M	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
20	Tu	
21	W	Michaelmas Law Sittings end. Winter commences.
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	*Christmas Day.*
26	M	**Bank Holiday.**
27	Tu	Holiday at Law Offices.
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	Various Licenses expire.

KEY TO CONTENTS.

For those readers who are unacquainted with the plan on which the Book is arranged the following Key may be useful.

Biography. Short biographical sketches of many prominent persons will be found under their proper names.

Charitable Societies will be found under that heading.

Colonial History will be found under the names of the various colonies; the Finance is dealt with under the heading of "BRITISH EMPIRE."

County Council information is given under that heading.

Diplomatic. The names of the ministers and representatives of Foreign Countries are given under that heading.

Engineering Works are recorded under the names of the undertaking, as "ARCTIC RAILWAY," "LIVERPOOL NEW HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS," etc.

Finance. Government Finance is dealt with under the heading of "FINANCE, NATIONAL." Commercial Finance will be found under "STOCK EXCHANGE," "MONEY MARKET," etc.

Foreign Countries. Short histories will be found under the names of the various countries, and short sketches of political changes under separate heads, as "FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES."

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Legal. Records of important cases and decisions will be found under various heads, as "ARBITRATION, LAW ON"; "RESIDENCE, LAW ON," etc.

Mercantile Marine is given under that heading.

Military Intelligence is given under the heads of "ARMY, BRITISH," "FOREIGN ARMIES," "YEOMANRY," "VOLUNTEERS," etc.

Naval Intelligence will be found under "NAVY, BRITISH," "FOREIGN NAVIES," "NAVAL MANŒUVRES," "MARINES," etc.

Parliamentary Information is given under the heading, "SESSION," "PEERS, HOUSE OF," "COMMONS, HOUSE OF," etc.

Post Office. Under this head is given information as to P.O. Savings Bank, Annuities, etc.

Religion. Information as to many important religious bodies is given under their respective titles, as "ANGLICAN CHURCH," "LAYMEN," "ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH," "WESLEYAN METHODISTS," etc.

Science is treated of under various heads, as "ASTRONOMY," "BALLOONING," "GEOLOGY," "MINERALOGY," etc.

Societies. Notes on many learned and philanthropic societies will be found under their own names, as well as under "LEARNED SOCIETIES."

Sovereigns will be found under their respective names, as "WILLIAM II., KING OF PRUSSIA AND EMPEROR OF GERMANY."

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Title, Change of. The names of Peers who have been Commoners will be found under that heading. **Courtesy Titles** are given under that head.

Trade Information is given in articles entitled "TRADE" and "FOREIGN TRADE."

Universities will be found under their respective headings, as "ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY," etc.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1892.

A Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.

Abbott, Hon. John Joseph Caldwell, the Premier of Canada, was b. at St Andrews, Argenteuil County, Quebec, on March 12th, 1821; was ed. at M'Gill Coll., Montreal, graduating B.C.L. Devoting himself to the law, he was called to the bar of Lower Canada. Represented Argenteuil in the Canadian Assembly from '59 to '67, after which he entered the Dominion Parliament. Took silk in '62, in which year he became **Solicitor-General** Mr A. was responsible for the **Insolvency Act,** which was passed in '64. Certain disclosures having taken place, Mr. A. resumed his private practice until '79, when he visited England in connection with the dismissal of the Ministry. Re-entering Parliament a year later, he joined Sir John A. Macdonald's Cabinet in '87. Became **Premier** on the decease of Sir John A. Macdonald in June, 91. Many important Acts of Canadian legislation owe their inception to Mr. Abbott.

Abbreviations, List of. These may be classified into initial prefixes of royal personages; affixes of rank in orders of knighthood; indications of military, naval, or civil service; university degrees, diplomas of medical and other licensing bodies; membership of learned institutions; and others. Those here given occur more or less frequently, and are all of recognised status. A few of them are very rarely used. Degrees conferred by some one or all of British, Irish, or Colonial Universities, are indicated by "Univ." Degrees granted only in America, or only so expressed there, are shown by "U.S.A." It is not unusual to add "Oxon.," "Camb.," "Lond.," to indicate the source of the degree. Similarly, medical and scientific *alumni* add an L for London, E. for Edinburgh, and I. for Ireland, the relative value of diplomas from bodies of similar name and profession not being always the same. Letter-affixes are employed by Freemasons and similar bodies among themselves, but are often intelligible only to the initiated.

A.A. . . . Associate of Arts.
A.B. . . . Bachelor of Arts (Univ.). Also describes "able-bodied" seamen.
A.C.A. . . Associate of Chartered Accountants, England and Wales.
A.C.E. . . Associate of the College of Engineering.
A.C.P. . . Associate of the College of Preceptors.
A.I.C.E. . Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
A.K.C. . . Associate King's Coll., Lond.
Ala. . . . Alabama.
A.L.S. . . Associate of the Linnæan Society.
A.M. . . Master of Arts (Univ.)
A.M.I.C.E. Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A.R.A. . . Associate of the Royal Academy.
Ark. . . Arkansas.
A.R.S.A. . Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.S.A.A. . Associate of Society of Accountants and Auditors.
B.A. . . Bachelor of Arts (Univ.).
B.C.L. . . Bachelor of Civil Law (Univ.).
B.D. . . . Bachelor of Divinity (Univ.).
B.E. or B. Eng. Bachelor of Engineering (Univ.).
B. es L. . Bachelier ès (contr. en les) **Lettres** (French Univ.).
B.L. or B.LL. Bachelor of Laws (Univ.).
B.M. . . Bachelor of Medicine (Univ.).
B.S. . . . Bachelor of Surgery (Univ.).
B.Sc. . . Bachelor of Science (Univ.).
Bt. or Bart. Baronet.
C.A. . . . County Alderman.
Cal. . . . California.
C.B. . . . Companion of the Order of the Bath.
C.C. . . . County Councillor. (Also Common Councillor.)
C.E. . . . Civil Engineer.
C.I.E. . . Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
Ch.M. . . Master of Surgery (Univ.).
C.M.G. . . Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.Z.S. or C.M.Z.S.L. Corresponding Member of Zoological Society, London.
Col. . . . Colorado.
C.P. . . . Clerk of the Peace.
C.S. . . . Clerk to the Signet.
C.S.I. . . Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
Ct. . . . Connecticut.
D.C. . . . District of Columbia (U.S.A.).
D.C.L. . . Doctor of Civil Law (Univ.).
D.D. . . . Doctor of Divinity (Univ.).
D.D.S. . . Doctor of Dental Surgery (Univ.).
Del. . . . Delaware.
D.G. . . *Dei Gratiâ*, By the grace of God (Royal).
D.L. . . . Deputy Lieutenant.
D.Lit. . . Doctor of Literature (Univ.).
D.M. . . Doctor of Music (Univ. U.S.A.).
D.P. . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.).
D.Sc. . . Doctor of Science (Univ.).
D.T. . . . Doctor of Theology (Univ. U.S.A.).
E.I.C. or E.I.C.S. East India Company's Service. *Still used by a few old veterans.* See H.E.I.C.
F.A.S. . . See F.S.A.
F.A.S.E. . Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F.B.S.E. . Fellow of the Botanic Society of Edinburgh.

F.C.A. . . Fellow of Chartered Accountants, England and Wales.
F.C.P. . . Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
F.C.P.S. . . Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
F.C.S. . . Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D. . . . *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith (Royal).
F.E.I.S. . Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
F.E.S. . . Fellow of the Entomological or of the Ethnological Society.
F.G.S. . . Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.I.A. . . Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.C. . . Fellow of the Institute of Chemists.
F.J.I. . . Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.
F.K.Q.C.P. Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fla. . . . Florida.
F.L.S. . . Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M. . . Field-Marshal.
F.M.R.S. . Foreign Member of the Royal Society.
F.N.P.S. . Fellow of National Phonographic Society.
F.P.S. . . Fellow of the Philological Society.
F.R.A.S. . Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.I. . Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.
F.R.C.P. . Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.—(*Note.* The customary etiquette in indicating the source of medical diplomas is to add L. for London, E. or Ed. for Edinburgh, I. for Ireland. In the case of no such terminal *London* is understood.)
F.R.C.S. . Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.V.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
F.R.G.S. . Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S. . Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.Hist.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
F.R.I.B.A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.M.C.S. Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.
F.R.Met.S. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.
F.R.M.S. . Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
F.R.S. . . Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.C. . Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.
F.R.S.E. . Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L. . Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.R.S.L. & E. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.
F.S.A. . . Fellow of the Society of Apothecaries, or Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.S. . . Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
F.Z.S. . . Fellow of the Zoological Society.
Ga. . . . Georgia.
G.C.B. . . Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.
G.C.M.G. . Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I. . Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
H.B.M. . . Her Britannic Majesty's—*Consul, etc.*
H.E. . . . His Excellency—*Viceroy or Governor.*
H.E.I.C. . Honourable East India Company. (See E.I.C.)
H.H. . . His or Her Highness.
H.I.H. . . His or Her Imperial Highness.
H.K. . . House of Keys (Isle of Man).
H.M. . . His or Her Majesty.
H.R.H. . . His or Her Royal Highness.
H.S.H. . . His or Her Serene Highness.
Ia. . . . Iowa.
Ill . . . Illinois.
Ind. . . . Indiana.
I.R.P. . . Irish Representative Peer.
J.D. . . . Doctor of Laws (Univ. U.S.A.).
J.P. . . . Justice of the Peace.
J.V.D. . . Doctor of both Laws, *i.e.* Canon and Civil (Univ.).
Kan. . . Kansas.
K.C.B. . . Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.I.E. . Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G. . Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I. . Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
K.G. . . Knight of the Order of the Garter.
K.P. . . . Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
K.T. . . . Knight of the Order of the Thistle
Kt. . . . Knight.
Ky . . . Kentucky.
La. . . . Louisiana.
L.A.C. . . Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries (old style).
L.C.P. . . Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
L.D.S. . . Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
L.F.P.S. . Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).
Litt.D. . . Doctor of Literature (Univ.).
L.K.Q.C.P. Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (Ireland).
L.L.A. . . Lady Literate in Arts (St Andrews Univ.).
LL.B. . . Bachelor of Laws (Univ.).
LL.D. . . Doctor of Laws (Univ.).
LL.M. . . Master of Laws (Univ.).
L.M. . . Licentiate of Midwifery.
L.R.C.P. . Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (E. Edinburgh).
L.R.C.S. . Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (I. Ireland).
L.S.A. . . Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
L.Th. . . Licentiate of Theology (Univ.).
M.A. . . Master of Arts (Univ.).
M.A.I. . . Member of the Anthropological Institute.
Mass. . . Massachusetts.
M.B. . . Bachelor of Medicine (Univ.).
M.C. . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.). Also Master of Ceremonies.
M.Ch. . . Master of Surgery (Univ.).
M.C.P. . . Member of the College of Preceptors.
M.C.P.S. . Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
M.C.S. . . Madras Civil Service.
M.D. . . Doctor of Medicine (Univ.).

Md. . . . Maryland.
M.E. . . . Master of Engineering (Univ.).
Me. . . . Maine.
M.E.S. . . Member of the Entomological Society.
M. ès A. . Maître ès (contr. en les) Arts (French Univ.).
M.F.H. . . Master of Foxhounds.
M.H.R. . . Member of the House of Representatives (Colonial).
M.I.C.E. . Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Mich. . . Michigan.
Minn. . . Minnesota.
Miss. . . Mississippi.
M.J.I. . . Member of the Institute of Journalists.
M.L.A.U.K. Member of the Library Association, United Kingdom.
M.L.C. . . Member of the Legislative Council (Colonial).
M.L.S.B. . Member of the London School Board.
M.N.S. . . Member of the Numismatical Society of London.
Mo. . . . Missouri.
Mon. . . . Montana.
M.P. . . . Member of Parliament.
M.P.C. . . Member of Parliament (Canada).
M.P.P. . . Member of Provincial Parliament, Canada.
M.P.S. . . Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R.A.C. . Member of the Royal Agricultural College (Cirencester).
M.R.A.S. . Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. (Also Member of the Royal Astronomical Society.)
M.R.C.P. . Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. . Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.I.A. . Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
M.R.I.B.A. Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
M.R.S.L. . Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M.S. . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.).
M.S.B. Member of School Board.
Mus. B. . Bachelor of Music (Univ.).
Mus. D. . Doctor of Music (Univ.).
N.B. . . *Nota bene.* New Brunswick. (Also North Britain.)
N.C. . . North Carolina.
N. Dak. . North Dakota.
Neb. . . Nebraska.
N.H. . . New Hampshire.
N.J. . . . New Jersey
N.S. . . . Nova Scotia. (Also New Style.)
N.T. . . . New Testament.
N.Y. . . New York.
O. . . . Ohio.
O.S. . . . Old Style.
O.S.B. . . Order of St. Benedict (Roman Catholic).
O.T. . . . Old Testament.
Oxon. . . Oxford.
Pa. or Penna. Pennsylvania.
P.B. . . . Bachelor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.), or Ph.B.
P.C. . . . Privy Councillor. Also Police Constable.
P.D. . . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.).
Ph.D. . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ.).
Ph.G. . . Graduate of Pharmacy (U.S.A.).
Ph.M. . . Master of Pharmacy (U.S.A.).
P.P. . . . Parish Priest (Roman Catholic).
Q.C. . . . Queen's Counsel.
R. . . . *Rex* or *Regina.*
R.A. . . . Royal Academician. Royal Artillery.
R.A.C. . . Royal Academician of Canada.
R.A.M. . . Royal Academy of Music.
R.C. . . . Roman Catholic.
R.E. . . . Royal Engineers.
R.H.A. . . Royal Horse Artillery.
R.I. . . . Rhode Island.
R.M. . . Royal Marines. Resident Magistrate (Colonial and Irish).
R.M.A. . . Royal Marine Artillery.
R.M.L.I. . Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R.N. . . . Royal Navy.
R.S.M. . . Royal School of Mines.
R.S.O. . . Railway Sub-Office (Postal term).
R.V. . . Revised Version
S.C. . . . South Carolina.
Sc D. . . Doctor of Science (Univ.).
S. Dak. . South Dakota.
S.J. . . . Society of Jesus (Roman Catholic).
S.R.P. . . Scotch Representative Peer.
S.S.C. . . Solicitor before the SupremeCourt, Scotland.
S.T.P. . . Doctor of Divinity (Univ.).
T.C.D. . . Trin Coll, Dublin.
Tenn. . . Tennessee.
T.R.H. . Their Royal Highnesses.
U.P. . . . United Presbyterian.
U.S.A. . . United States of America.
U.S.N. . . United States Navy.
Va . . . Virginia.
V.C. . . . Victoria Cross.
V.G. . . . Vicar-General (Roman Catholic).
V.P. . . . Vice-President.
Vt. . . . Vermont.
Wash. Ty. Washington Territory.
Wis. . . Wisconsin
W.S. . . Writer to the Signet.
W. Va. . . West Virginia.

Abd-ul-Hamid II, **Sultan of Turkey**, was b. Aug. 6th, 1842. He was proclaimed Sultan in succession to his brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity (Aug. 31st, '76). Under the rule of Abd-ul-Hamid the Ottoman Empire has been dismembered of some of its fairest regions. The **Berlin Treaty**, concluded after the disastrous war with Russia in '78, practically deprived the Sultan of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina in Europe, and of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum in Asia. By article 61 of the same treaty the Sultan undertook to carry out without further delay the amelioration and the reforms demanded by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Khurds. His neglect to abide by this stipulation led to serious trouble in **Armenia.**

Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, is a nephew of the late Ameer, Shere Ali, and was b. 1830. He took sides against his uncle in the civil war of '64, and won the battles of Shaikhabad and Khelat-i Ghilzai. In '68 he was defeated by Yakoub Khan, son of Shere Ali, and fled for protection to Russian territory. The Russians provided him with a residence at Samarcand, and a pension. In '79 he made his way to the Cabul frontier, and, having gained

the allegiance of the leading men of that city, was acknowledged **Ameer** by the **British Government**, who allow him a pension of £160,000 a year. He has repeatedly been engaged in suppressing **revolts** against his authority, the most serious of which was that led by Ishak Khan, in '88. On Dec. 26th, '88, he was shot at by a Sepoy, at Mazar-i-Sherif, but without injury. See AFGHANISTAN.

à Beckett, Arthur William, youngest surviving son of the late Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, the well-known Metropolitan police magistrate and man of letters, was b. Oct. 25th, 1844. He was ed. at Homerton and Felstead; entered War Office '62; and, on leaving Civil Service, was private secretary to Duke of Norfolk. Has **edited** several newspapers, including the *Glowworm* in '66, and is now **editor** of the *Sunday Times*. Was special correspondent in Franco-German war for *Standard* and *Globe*. Since '74, has been on the literary staff of *Punch*, of which (after the editor) he is now senior member. Has contributed several series to *Punch*, including "Letters from Pumphandle Court," by A. Briefless, jun., republished in '89. Is **author** of several **novels**, including "Fallen among Thieves," and plays, including "**About Town,**" "**L. S. D.,**" "**Long Ago,**" and "**Faded Flowers.**" Has brought up to date ('90) his father's "Comic Blackstone" ('45). Was called to the bar at Gray's Inn '82, and in '87 was appointed by the Society Master of the Revels, when he produced "**The Maske of Flowers,**" in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. This he repeated in **'91** at the Inner Temple. Retains the rank of captain after twenty years' militia service in the 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade and 4th Batt. Cheshire Regt.

Abel, Sir Frederick Augustus, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., b. 1827, is chemist to the War Department, chemical referee to the Government, a member of the Royal Engineers' Committee, associate member of the Ordnance Committee, Past President of the Institute of Chemistry, of the Society of Chemical Industry, of the Chemical Society, and Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians; Royal Medallist for researches in explosives, member of the Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines, and hon. member of the Institutes of Civil and Mechanical Engineers. He was commissioner to the Electrical Exhibition at Vienna in '83, and was knighted in that year. He is **secretary of the Imperial Institute** (*q.v.*), **Rede Lecturer** '88; President of the Special Committee on Explosives appointed '89. As **President** of the **British Association,** which met in Sept. '90 at Leeds, Sir Frederick delivered a most comprehensive address.

Aberdeen University was **founded** in 1494 by Bishop Elphinstone, with only one college—viz. **King's.** In 1593 George Keith, Earl Marischal, founded **Marischal College,** which was also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were **united** in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. The arts and divinity classes meet in the old college, while the law and medical meet in the new. **Lord Rector** (elected '90), the Marquis of Huntly. **Principal,** W. D. Geddes, LL.D; there are 23 professsors and upwards of 900 students. In conjunction with Glasgow it sends one **representative** to Parliament (present member, J. A. Campbell, LL.D.). It grants **certificates** of proficiency **to women** in the **local examinations** which it has instituted throughout the northern counties of Scotland. Its **degrees** are: **M.A.** (*hood* black silk, lined with white silk); **B.D.** (*h.* black silk, lined with purple silk); **D.D.** (*h.* purple cloth, lined with white silk); **LL.D.** (*h.* purple cloth, lined with pale blue silk); **M.B. C.M.**, (*h.* black silk, lined with crimson silk); **M.D.** (*h.* purple cloth, lined with crimson silk).

Aborigines Protection Society, was founded in 1837, the first president being the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The Society was established to protect those who had no power to protect themselves. By diffusing correct information concerning the character and condition of the aborigines, by appealing to the Government and to Parliament when appeal was needed, and by bringing popular opinion to exert its proper influence in advancing the cause of justice, it hoped that much might be done towards the diminution of those gigantic evils the continuance of which reflects such deep dishonour on the British name. **Offices,** Broadway Chambers, Westminster. **Sec.,** Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne.

Aboukir Lake Drainage (see ed. '90). According to a telegram from Cairo, April 10th, **'91,** the Government granted the Reclamation Company permission to run their drainage water by gravitation into Lake Mareotis, this being a valuable modification of the original concession. The Company were to hand over their pumps for removal to Mareotis, where they will be utilised by the Government for keeping down the level of the lake.

Abyssinia. Called **Habesh** by foreigners, **Mokadah** and **Itopia** by its inhabitants. A country of North Africa, occupying a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. Estimated area 150,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000. Ancient cap., **Gondar.** Country made up of many semi-independent small **states,** belonging to three great divisions: **Tigré** in the north, **Amhara** central, **Shoa** in the south. The capital of Shoa is **Ankobar,** and its outlet the Gulf of Tajurah. Abyssinian trade passes through **Adowa,** the present capital, to the port of **Massowah,** now Italian. Contains the sources of the Blue Nile, Atbara, and Mareb rivers, the first of which flows out of great **lake** Dembea, or Tsana, 60 miles by 25. Surface tablelands, 6000 to 9000 feet, broken by deep ravines, summits rising to 15,200 feet. Three distinct zones of elevation, roughly to be described as tropical, temperate, and highland. Temperate zone chief scene of industry and habitation. Government monarchical, and a sort of feudal military system obtains. Religion a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophosite. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. **Exports** are ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, and some other productions. **Imports** are arms, Persian carpets and silks, French velvet and broadcloth, Venetian beads, etc. The language of court and commerce is Amharic. The kings of Abyssinia claim descent direct from King Solomon. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are Mohammedans, and Jews called Falashas. They are exclusive, more moral than the rest of the population, number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers of Abyssinia. There is a despised aboriginal race called Waito dwelling round Dembea,

In 1866 the tyrant Lij Kasa, or **Theodorus**, gained power over the entire country of Abyssinia. He imprisoned Englishmen, and a force under **Lord Napier** was sent to chastise him. It reached the fortress of **Magdala**, where a decisive battle was fought ('68), resulting in Theodore's defeat and suicide. Prince Kasa, of Tigré, then obtained British assistance, and now, as **Johannes II.**, rules over Tigre and Amhara. Shoa, till lately virtually independent, under King **Menelek**, is now under the suzerainty of Negus Johannes. During the Soudan campaign **Admiral Hewitt** and others visited Johannes, and an understanding between him and the British Government was arrived at. He sent an army under **General Ras Aloula** to the relief of **Kassala.** A battle was fought at **Kufeit**, Sept. 23rd, '85, when **Osman Digma's** army was broken up by the Abyssinian forces. During '87-8 various conflicts took place between Abyssinian forces and those of Italy at **Massowah.**—**'91** has been a very quiet year for this country, though there appears to have been some little friction between A. and Italy, which, however, did not come to a crisis. The feud between the chiefs Degiac Mangascia, Ras Alula and Debeb, was terminated by the death of the latter (**Sept. 20th**) in a battle against the other two chiefs.

Academy, The. See ROYAL ACADEMY.

Acadia. The name of **Nova Scotia while it** remained a French colony.

Accidents. See LORD CAMPBELL'S ACT.

Acts of Parliament. All public Acts affecting the United Kingdom, and all local Acts affecting only limited areas, as well as private Acts of Parliament, are **published**, and can be obtained (if in print) at various prices, from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C., who also publish at the close of each Session a cheap edition of the public Acts in covers.

Acts of Parliament passed during Session '91. See SESSION, sect. 47.

Address, Forms of—**alphabetically arranged.** (See also COURTESY, TITLES OF.) **Archbishop**—commence *My Lord Archbishop*; refer to personally as *Your Grace*; and address letter to "His Grace the Archbishop of ——." An **Archbishop's wife** and **the other members of his family** enjoy no title as such. **Archdeacon**—commence *Venerable Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "The Venerable the Archdeacon of ——." **Baron**—commence *My Lord*; refer to personally as *Your Lordship* or *My Lord*; and address letter to "The Rt. Hon. Lord ——." **Baroness** or **Baron's wife**—commence *Madam*; refer to personally as *Your Ladyship* or *My Lady*; and address to "The Lady ——," or more strictly "The Rt. Hon. the Baroness ——." **Baron's son**—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; and address to "The Hon. John ——." **Baron's daughter**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Madam*; and address, if unmarried, to the "The Hon. Jane ——," if married to an esquire to "The Hon. Mrs. ——." **Baronet** commence *Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "Sir William ——, Bart." **Baronet's wife**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; address to "Lady ——" (without Christian name, unless she be the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl). **Bishop**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; address to "The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——." **Retired Bishops**—commence *Right Rev. Sir*; address to the "Right Rev. Bishop" [then the surname]. **Bishops Suffragan**—commence in the same way, and address to "The Bishop Suffragan of ——." A **Bishop's wife and children** enjoy no title whatsoever as such. **Canon**—commence *Rev. Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to the "Rev. Canon ——." **Cardinal**—commence *Your Eminence*, refer to as same, address to "*His Eminence*——." **Clerk in Holy Orders**—commence *Rev. Sir*; refer to as *Sir*; address to "The Rev. John Jones," or, if the Christian name be not known, to "The Rev. —— Jones." **Countess** (see **Earl**). **Dean**—commence *Very Rev. Sir*; refer to personally as *Sir*; address to "Very Rev. the Dean of ——." **Dowager**—the widow of a peer or baronet should be addressed as "The Dowager Duchess of ——," or "The Dowager Lady ——," when her son or grandson succeeds to the title and is married. **Duke**—commence *My Lord Duke*; refer to as *Your Grace*; and address to "His Grace the Duke of ——." **Duchess**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Grace*; and address to "Her Grace the Duchess of ——." **Duke's eldest son** as if he held legally the second title of his father. **Duke's younger son**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*, and address to "The Lord Henry ——." **Duke's daughter**—commence, *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Lady Ellen ——." **Earl** commence *My Lord*; refer to as *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Rt. Hon. the Earl of ——." **Earl's eldest son** as if he held legally the second title of his father. **Earl's younger son**, same as the younger son of baron. **Earl's daughter**, same as the daughter of a duke. **Countess**—commence *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; address to "The Rt. Hon. the Countess of ——." **Judge of the High Court of Justice**—commence *Sir*; refer to in letter only as *Sir*, but on the bench as *My Lord*; address to "The Hon. Sir John ——." **Knight**—commence and refer to as *Sir*; and address to "Sir Thomas ——." If a **Knight Bachelor** (Kt., the form of knighthood usually conferred upon a judge, and the law officers amongst others) it is not customary to add "Knight," except in formal documents; but if the person addressed be a K.G. or K.T. or K.P. or G.C.B., etc., etc. it is usual to add the initials after the name. When the person addressed is a knight of several orders give at least the initials of the most illustrious. **Knight's wife**, same as wife of a baronet. **Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland**—commence *My Lord Marquis* or *My Lord*, according to rank; address to "His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant," or, if a duke, to "His Grace the Lord-Lieutenant." **Lord Mayor**—commence *My Lord*; refer to as *My Lord* or *Your Lordship*; and address to "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, or York, or Dublin," as the case may be. **Lady Mayoress**, same as baroness, addressing to "The Rt. Hon. the Lady Mayoress." **Marquis**—commence *My Lord Marquis*; and refer to as *My Lord* or *Your Lordship*; and address "The Most Hon. the Marquis of ——." **Marchioness**—commence, *Madam*; refer to as *Your Ladyship*; and address to "The Most Hon. the Marchioness of ——." **Eldest son** as if he legally held the second title of his father. **Younger son**, same as younger son of a duke. **Marquis's daughter**, same as daughter of a duke. **Mayor**—commence and refer to as *Sir*; and address to "The Mayor of ——," or in any formal documents to "The Right Worshipful the Mayor of ——." **Prince**—commence *Sir*; refer to as *Your Royal Highness*; and address, if a prince, "His

Royal Highness Prince ——," or if a duke also.
"His Royal Highness the
Princess—commence, *Madam*;
sonally as *Your Royal Highness*
to "Her Royal Highness the Pri
if a duchess, to "Her Royal
Duchess of ——." **Privy Council**
and refer to according to rank,
the "Right Honourable ——,"
moner omit Esq. (*e.g.*, "The I
Bouverie"). **M.P.** should be a
surname, or after Bart. or Esc
to the House, a baronet, etc. (
Hon. Lord Randolph Church
Joseph W. Pease, Bart., M.P.;
Esq., M.P.). A Privy Council
children take no title as such. **Qu**
Madam; refer to personally as *Your Majesty*;
and address "The Queen's Most Excellent
Majesty." **Viscount**—commen
refer to as *Your Lordship*
address to "The Rt. Hon. L
or "The Lord Viscount ——.
—commence *Madam*; refer to
ship; and address to "The
Viscountess ——," or "The Vis
Viscount's son or daughter, sa
daughter of a baron. NOTE.—A
earl, or a viscount by courtesy is
he were a peer and enjoyed one
by right. In communications up
ness give the office held by t
dressed in a line beneath the na
proper names the first part c
name must not be confused w
name: *e.g.*, J. Robinson-Brown
addressed as "Robinson Brown
the case of a knight, Sir Willia
must not be written to as Si
which would be as incorrect as S
Sir Jones.

Adelaide. Capital of **South A**
situated on St. Vincent's Gulf;
suburbs), 117,000.

Aden. A town and territory on
Yemen, Arabia, 110 miles east o
Bab-el-Mandeb, and is a Britis
Total area 70 sq. m. **Consist**
promontory not unlike Gibra
the mainland by a low isthmus
a Resident, who acts as mili
governor. The harbour, a
touched at by 1500 ships an
entrepôt of trade for surround
It is a **coaling station** (*q.v.*) for
statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE (t

Adler, Hermann, M.A.,
Rabbi, is son of the late Ch
was b. in Hanover, 1839. Edu
Coll., Lond., B.A. Lond. '59,
'61. Appointed Principal of the
in '63, and **Minister of the Jewis**
Bayswater in '64. Dr. A. has co
to periodical literature, and is
several works of a controversia
cluding a reply to Dr. Colens
of the Pentateuch," and "Sermo
in the Bible on which Christia
base their Faith." The interve
at the period of the strike amo
bakers was attended by the succ
tion of the strike. With conside
Dr. A. was elected **Chief Rabbi**
Congregations of the British E
23rd, '91, in the Cathedral Synagogue of London.

Administrators under Wills.—In the event of a person having personal property dying
on is made, generally
ives, to the District
Court, who thereupon
stration to the person
who will have to make
and debts, and sign
He will then pay the
stator, and distribute
ate in accordance with
with the property of
is.

John M., G.C.B., b.
red the Royal Artillery
out the Crimean war,
Sitana campaign, and
d second in command
under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in the **Egyptian**
campaign of '82. He received a C.B. for his
nd was created K.C.B.
he conclusion of the
ame major-gen in '75
has held many im-
ncluding the director-
ernorship of the Royal
oolwich, the surveyor-
e, and **Governorship** of
clude the "Defence of
of the Crimean War,"
itana Campaign," and
'75."

statement sworn to or
n having authority to
ist be drawn up in the
l into paragraphs num-
l dealing each with a
subject. It must be
d positive terms, so as
arge of perjury if false.
in an action it must be
of fact. When used to
rely incidental to the
state the deponent's
from his knowledge,
nds of such belief. It
and, in court or before
before a commissioner
avits; (2) elsewhere in
before any person au-
an oath; (3) in foreign
itish consul or vice-
be taken by affidavit
the parties consent to
leave to try the case
y be refused.

w of England requires
persons about to dis-
inctions—*e.g.*, a person
a court of justice takes
eak the truth; a mem-
e taking his seat takes
But by several statutes,
ly part of the reign of
ig with the early part
Quakers, Moravians,
who had seceded from
it retained a conscien-
oaths, were permitted
upon every occasion on
wise have had to take
on Law Procedure Act
called as a witness in
it refuse, on conscien-
an oath, was enabled
to make an affirmation instead. By an Act of
1861 persons called as witnesses in criminal

trials were permitted, on declaring that the taking of an oath was according to their religious belief unlawful, to make an affirmation instead. By the Evidence Further Amendment Act '69, explained by an amending Act of '70, a person called as a witness in any proceeding, civil or criminal, might, if he objected to take an oath, and if the court were satisfied that it would have no binding effect upon his conscience, give his evidence upon affirmation simply. By the **Parliamentary Oaths Act '66** it was enacted that every person for the time being by law permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath, should be allowed, on making an affirmation in the form therein prescribed, to take his seat in either House. In the case of Clarke *v.* Bradlaugh (vol. 7, Law Reports, Queen's Bench Division), it was held by Mr. Justice Mathew, and confirmed by the Court of Appeal, that this Act did not apply to any person enabled by the Acts of '54, '61, or '69, to give his evidence on affirmation in a court of justice, but only to persons entitled upon every occasion on which an oath may lawfully be required to make an affirmation instead. Thus an atheist may give evidence upon affirmation in a court of justice; but he cannot by making an affirmation qualify himself to take his seat in either House.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north east portion of the great Iran plateau, between lat. 28° 50′ and 36° 30′ N. and long. 62° and 72° E. Its area is about 279,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Suliman Mountains; on the S. by Beloochistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by Turkestan, as far as the Oxus. **Cabul** is the capital. Exports: tobacco, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. There is no Afghan nation; the population (400,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by frequent military expeditions from Cabul.—**'91.** The Ameer (**Oct.**) issued a proclamation to the effect that he intended to visit England. - For Agent to Gov.-Gen. of India see DIPLOMATIC.

Africa. Under various headings will be found items dealing with every country, district, or feature of current interest relating to the continent. This gradual **partition of Africa** among certain European Powers will chiefly interest the political student, who is here referred to ANGLO-PORTUGUESE CONVENTION, CONGO FREE STATE, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and each of the said colonies under its proper title, as well as other countries and regions under their respective names. The following statistics as to the possession of Africa are given by the *Mouvement Géographique* (areas under the influence of Turkey and Egypt are not included): In '90 the **Congo Free State** comprised 1,000,000 square miles; **France** owned 2,300,248; **Germany**, 1,035,720; **Great Britain**, 1,909,445; **Italy**, 360,000; **Portugal**, 774,993; and **Spain**, 210,000 sq. m.

Africa, Central. A term applied in its widest sense to indicate all of the continent lying between the parallels of 15° N. and 20° S. lat., comprising an area of possibly 8,000,000 sq. miles, with a population roughly guessed as 100,000,000. The term is more closely connected with the regions lying between the Suaheli coast and Lower Guinea, comprising the Congo valley, the Great Lakes, Equatorial Africa proper, and the native states north of the Zambesi. See GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, CONGO FREE STATE, ZANZIBAR, SOUDAN, ABYSSINIA, SOMALI-LAND, MOZAMBIQUE, ZAMBESI, NYASSA, BLANTYRE, ANGOLA, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

African Lakes. The great equatorial chain consists of the following, as well as sundry lesser ones:—**Albert Nyanza,** lying under equator, 2500 feet above sea-level, 150 by 40 miles, discovered by Baker, 1864, scene of **Emin Pasha's** labours; to east of it, **Victoria Nyanza,** 3800 feet above sea-level, 300 by 200 miles, discovered by **Speke,** '58. South of the Albert Nyanza is the Albert Edward Nyanza, connected to it by the Semliki river discovered by Mr. Stanley. South again is **Tanganyika,** 2700 feet above sea-level, 400 by 50 miles, discovered by **Burton,** '58, explored by **Livingstone, Stanley, Thomson,** and **Cameron**; to the east of the south part of **Tanganyika,** the **Curus, Salt Lake, Rukwa,** south-east of **Nyassa,** 1500 feet above sea-level, 358 by 38 miles, discovered by **Livingstone,** '59; south-east of **Tanganyika,** the small **Shirwa**; far to west, **Moero,** 65 by 60 miles, explored by **Livingstone,** '67; and south of it, **Bangweolo, or Bemba,** 3600 feet above sea-level, 150 by 75 miles, discovered by **Livingstone,** '68. North and west of Moero are supposed to be other lakes, not yet explored. The Nyassa lies in the basin of the Zambesi, and presents great facilities for penetrating the interior of Africa—facilities of which the **African Lakes Trading Co.,** of Glasgow, have taken advantage. A steamer runs up the Zambesi and the Shiré to Katunga, 300 miles; thence a road leads past the rapids to the head of Murchison Falls, 65 miles; thence another steamer sails to Karonga, near the northern extremity of Nyassa, 420 miles; and thence a road runs to Tanganyika, 210 miles. Lake Samburu and Bahringo are lakes lying to the north-east of Victoria Nyanza; and in this little known region of Africa we may yet expect to find other large sheets of water. To the east of this great bend of the Niger is the remarkable Lake Chad, which is, to a large extent, a huge swamp varying in width. South of the Zambesi are the Kalahari Desert and Lake Ngami, discovered by Livingstone, also of a swampy nature.

Agricultural Society. See ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Agriculture. The United Kingdom must be regarded as a great agricultural as well as trading country. The intelligence and skill of its farmers, the average yield of its productions per acre, as compared with other countries, the early maturing, prime beef producing qualities of its live-stock, are universally admitted to be the distinguishing features of British agriculture. This country has only 22,250,000 acres of **arable land,** and 25,000,000 acres of **permanent pasture**; but it possesses a population of 36,000,000, and practises a system of free trade which invites the whole world to compete in its markets on the same terms as the home-producer. British agriculture, therefore, only constitutes a portion of the vegetable and animal food consumed by the people of the kingdom. Portugal, Holland, Spain, France and Egypt contribute largely to the import supply; and nearly the whole of the vegetables and raw fruits imported (excluding apples), valued at £3,324,226, come from France and Spain. The vast pastoral territories and fine climate of Australia enable that island-continent to send nearly three-fourths of the foreign supply of wool to the British market, the aggregate value of which, in 1887, was £24,280,593. Cattle and sheep, too, are so cheaply fed in Australia and

the United States, that thousands of carcases are boiled down for the sake of the tallow and stearine, which is exported to this country; of the total value of these two articles imported, £1,074,028, in '88, three-fourths came from the two countries just mentioned. **The Agricultural Holdings Act** was, in '83, however, made compulsory; and now the landlord, or tenant, is prevented from contracting himself out of the Act which entitles the tenant, on quitting his farm, to compensation for unexhausted improvements. Apart from the numerous proposals made for the reform of the land laws, such as the abolition of the law of primogeniture, the curtailment of the system of entail and settlements, the adoption of a better system of land transfer, the more immediate **remedies suggested** for the removal of agricultural depression are "a general revision of existing rents, complete security for the tenant's capital, by granting him continuity of tenure, with free sale of his interest in his holding, the landlord having a right to pre-emption," together with freedom of cropping, reduction of local taxation, relief from excessive railway charges, the extension of fruit and vegetable, dairy and poultry farming. The **British Fruit Growers' Association** has been formed for the purpose of promoting fruit culture on an extensive scale, and this industry has been further encouraged by the Royal Horticultural Society, who hold periodical Apple and Pear Conferences and Exhibitions. The varied **character of the climate** in the kingdom has much to do with the particular system of agriculture pursued in any district. In the **eastern counties**, which comprise the comparatively dry and sunny districts of the country, the cultivation of wheat and barley largely prevails; while in the humid climate of the **western counties**, dairy farming, stock breeding and rearing, and root-growing, are the dominant features of agriculture pursued. The humid climate of **Ireland** lends itself very suitably to the rearing of cattle and to **dairy farming**. In the uplands and hilly districts sheep farming with a little corn growing is generally carried on. In colonies where the area under cultivation is vast compared with the population, and where, too, the land is cheap, the payment of rent the exception, not the rule, and almost every owner the cultivator of his own land, one of their most important industries consists in the sending of their agricultural products to the British market. The general consumer is thus benefited, though the home farmer has to be satisfied with a smaller price than that obtained before for his produce. The United States, Russia, British India, and Australia, and other countries send to Britain annually over £50,000,000 sterling worth of wheat and wheaten flour, other grains and meals; £11,216,333 worth of live cattle, sheep and pigs, were imported in 1890, the larger number of which came from the United States, Canada, Denmark, Holland, and Germany; £19,773,468 worth of fresh-preserved and salted meat of all kinds were imported from Australia, Canada, the United States and other countries; £3,428,802 worth of eggs came principally from France, Belgium and Germany; while nearly two-thirds of the foreign supply of butter, including butterine, amounting in value to £13,682,579, was sent from Holland, Denmark and France; four-fifths of the cheese imports, with a total value of £4,975,234, came from the United States, Canada and Holland; and Belgium and France exported to this country nearly the whole of the foreign supply of poultry and game, including rabbits, the value of which was £895,956; and a considerable portion of the shipment of potatoes, valued at £714,257, came from the Channel Islands and France. The extended use of machinery in the operations of agriculture is borne out by the fact that, according to the census of 1881, though the number of persons engaged in the cultivation of farm lands has since 1871 decreased 9·3 per cent., the number of attendants on agricultural machines has considerably increased. The total acreage of **corn crops** in the United Kingdom last year was 9,574,249 acres, while it is estimated that the area this year is less, thus keeping up the decline which has been going on with only one break since '77. Notwithstanding the depression in agriculture so frequently noticed in the reports of collecting officers, there are in certain localities, such as parts of the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Durham, Lancaster, and the North Riding of Yorkshire in England, and others in Wales and Scotland, several instances of land newly reclaimed and brought under cultivation since '86. The total **area under wheat** in '91 is 2,307,277 acres, against 2,386,336 acres in '90; **barley**, 2,112,700, against 2,111,178; **oats**, 2,899,129, against 2,902,998; **potatoes**, 532,794, against 529,661; and **hops**, 56,148, against 53,961. The estimated yield of hops in '89 was 497,811 cwt., at an average yield of 8·62 cwt. per acre, against 281,291 cwt. in the previous year, at an average of 4·81 cwt. The estimated yield in '90 was 220,000 cwt. Turning now to the various kinds of **live stock**, cattle have increased from 6,508,632 in '90 to 6,852,821 in '91; sheep and lambs from 27,272,459 to 28,732,558; and pigs from 2,773,609 to 2,888,773. – **IRELAND.** In the returns of the crops and live stock the following changes are to be noticed. There is a decrease in the cereal area of 21,595 acres, as compared with '90, that under **wheat** being less by 10,947 acres, **oats** by 6538 acres, **barley** by 4110 acres, and **rye** by 810 acres. There is a decrease of 27,741 acres in **potatoes**, but the total area of root crops exceeds that of last year by 10,100 acres. **Flax** has a decrease of 22,224 acres, or more than one-fifth of the acreage of '90. As regards **live stock** in Ireland, the total number of sheep and lambs amount to 4,722,391, or an increase of 398,996. **Pigs** have decreased by 202,590 to 1,367,776, but **cattle** have gained by 208,161 to 4,448,477. The **production of wheat** in '91 is estimated as follows compared with the previous year:—

European Wheat Crops.

In	'90.	'91.
	quarters.	quarters.
France	41,000,000	28,000,000
Russia and Poland .	28,000,000	21,000,000
Austro-Hungary . .	25,000,000	21,000,000
Danube and Turkey .	16,000,000	13,000,000
Italy	16,250,000	15,000,000
Germany . . .	13,500,000	11,000,000
Spain and Portugal .	10,000,000	9,000,000
British Isles . . .	9,250,000	8,500,000
Belgium and Holland .	3,350,000	2,250,000
Others	2,750,000	1,750,000
Total . . .	**165,000,000**	**130,500,000**

European Importing Countries, Cereal Year '91-2.

In	Food Seed and Mfrs.	Yield.
	quarters.	quarters.
United Kingdom . .	28,000,000	8,500,000
France	43,000,000	28,000,000
Germany . . .	14,000,000	11,000,000
Belgium and Holland .	6,500,000	2,250,000
Italy	18,000,000	15,000,000
Spain and Portugal .	11,000,000	9,000,000
Switzerland and Others	5,000,000	1,750,000
Total . . .	**125,500,000**	**75,500,000**

Exporting Countries, Cereal Year '91-2.

In	
	quarters.
U.S.A. and Canada	25,000,000
Russia	7,000,000
Danube and Turkey. . . .	4,000,000
India, Persia and Asia-Minor .	5,000,000
Hungary	1,500,000
Australasia and South America .	2,000,000
Sundries	1,500,000
Total	**46,000,000**

Agriculture, Board of. By an Act of the Session of 1889 provision was made for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture for Great Britain, on similar lines to the Board of Trade and Local Government Board. The statute in question enacted that **there should be established a Board of Agriculture,** consisting of the Lord President of the Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, and such other persons (if any) as Her Majesty might from time to time think fit to appoint during her pleasure. Her Majesty might appoint any member of the Privy Council to be President of the Board during her pleasure, and the Board was to be deemed to be established on the appointment of the president thereof, who, if not one of the above-mentioned officers of state, was to receive a salary of £2000 per annum, and was not to be incapable of sitting in Parliament. The Board was duly **established** in September '89. There were transferred to it by the Act the powers and duties of the Privy Council under the Destructive Insects Act '77, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act '78, '84 and '86; the powers and duties of the Land Commissioners for England under the Tithe Rent-charge Acts '36-86, the Copyhold Acts, Inclosure of Commons and Allotments Acts, Metropolitan Commons Act, Drainage and Improvement of Lands Acts, or under any other Act; and all powers and duties vested in the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act '70. The Board also undertakes the collection and preparation of statistics relating to agriculture and forestry, and may also undertake the inspection of and reporting on any schools which are not public elementary schools, and in which technical instruction, practical or scientific, is given in any matter connected with agriculture or forestry, and the aiding of any school which admits such inspection and in the judgment of the Board is qualified to receive such aid, and the aiding of any system of lectures or instruction connected with agriculture or forestry, and the inspection of and reporting on any examinations in agriculture or forestry. The Board may also make or aid in making such inquiries and experiments, and collect or aid in collecting such information, as they may think important for the purpose of promoting the advancement of agriculture or forestry; and it may from time to time make such general or special orders as it may think fit relative to the **muzzling of dogs, and the keeping of dogs under control,** and to the seizure, detention and disposal (including slaughter) of stray dogs, unmuzzled dogs, and of dogs not being kept under control, and the recovery from the owners of dogs of the expenses incurred in respect of their detention. Power is given by order in Council to transfer to the Board such statutory powers and duties of any Government department as relate to agriculture or forestry, and appear to be of an administrative character, the draft order to be laid before Parliament, and to be withdrawn if either House present an address against it. The Act also provides for the ultimate abolition of the Land Commissioners. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." Further powers in respect to **pleuro-pneumonia** were conferred on the Board by an Act of **'90.** Under this statute the Board is empowered to cause to be slaughtered all cattle affected with the disease, and may cause to be slaughtered any cattle suspected of being affected, and any cattle which are or have been in the same field, or in the same herd, or otherwise in contact with affected cattle, or which appear to have been in any way exposed to infection. Such moneys, not exceeding £140,000 in any one year, as may be provided by Parliament, are to be used towards defraying the costs of any execution of the Act in Great Britain, and a sum not exceeding £20,000 in any one year, may be spent for the same purposes in Ireland. **President,** Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P.; **Secretary,** Lieut.-Colonel George Archibald Leach, C.B.; **Assistant Sec.,** Mr. R. Dawson; **Private Sec.** to President, Mr. P. H. Bagenal. Major P. G. Craigie is the head of the **Intelligence Department.** The Right Hon. **Sir James Caird,** one of the Land Commissioners, was appointed by Her Majesty a **member of the Board,** and **several** of the **ministers** are also **ex-officio members.** (See also TRANSATLANTIC CATTLE TRADE.)

Allesbury Estate. See SETTLED LAND ACTS.

Aire and Calder Navigation Improvement. Reference was made in a speech by Mr. B. Walker, at Leeds, on Dec. 6th, '90, to the extensive works now being carried on by this navigation company, especially at the port of Goole. By the diversion of the Ouse to the east end of Goole Reach, the width of the river has been increased to about 1000 ft., and the new channel is to be 700 ft. wide. Up to the time above indicated four of the eight miles of river between Goole and the Humber had been dealt with, and an increased depth of 4 ft. or 5 ft. obtained, while the walls are being constructed of furnace slag to a height of 50 ft., and a width at low water of 35 ft. It takes 12,000 to 13,000 tons of material to advance the walls

60 ft. The waterway between Leeds and Goole is also undergoing enlargement. The shipment of coal at Goole increased in three years from 66,000 tons to about 900,000 tons in '90. The **new dock** built by the company at Goole was opened in the summer of '91. It is four acres in extent, 620 ft. long, 260 ft. broad, with 22 ft. of water. This makes the total area of docks at Goole in connection with this navigation 30 acres.

Airy, Sir George Biddell, K.C.B., F.R.S., ex-Astronomer Royal, was b. at Alnwick, Northumberland, 1801. Was ed. at Hereford, Colchester and Trin. Coll. Camb., where he graduated, senior wrangler '23. Lucasian Professor '26, and '28 Plumian Professor with the charge of the Cambridge Observatory. In '35 he was elected **Astronomer Royal**, and made many improvements in the Observatory at Greenwich, in the methods of taking observations. Sir G. B. Airy conducted the astronomical observations on the occasion of the **demarcation** of the **boundary** between **Canada** and the **United States.** He is an Associate of the Institute of France, a member of numerous foreign academies, and an honorary graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh. He has served with distinction on numerous **royal commissions** of a scientific character, and in '73 and '74 was **President of the Royal Society.** He was created a K.C.B. in '72, and on his retirement from the post of Astronomer Royal in '81 was granted a pension of £1100 a year. His latest researches have been devoted to a **new method** of treating the **lunar theory.**

Albani, Madame, the vocalist, whose name prior to her marriage with Mr. Ernest Gye was Emma la Jeunesse, was b. in Montreal. No *prima donna* has a more extensive *repertoire*, and her fame is as great on the oratorio platform as on the lyric stage. She studied under Duprez in Paris, and under Lamperti in Milan. She made a successful *début* at Messina in 1870, and subsequently sang in other Italian theatres, coming to the Covent Garden Opera House in '72. Wagner's "**Lohengrin**" and "**Tannhäuser**" owe much of the favour they have received in this country to her intellectual and refined impersonation of the heroines. She has sung in Paris, in Berlin, and other Continental cities, and throughout the United States. In '91 Mdme. A. appeared with her usual success at the Handel Festival and in Italian Opera.

Albania is a wild and mountainous province of Turkey, renowned for the warlike qualities of its inhabitants. It is in a semi-independent state. It was reported (Dec. '90) that the State was in a condition of sanguinary anarchy. The house of the Chief Justice was attacked by Arnauts, who murdered him and his servants. The Zaptiehs did not interfere, and Christians were murdered, plundered, and their houses burned every day. The Porte appointed a Commission, under the Mudir of Berana, to inquire into the outrages (31st). During Jan. '91 a band of 250 Arnaut brigands, under Bilon Esela, ravaged the region between Prilip and Dilera. Further outrages by the Arnauts were reported (Jan. 3rd). The Vale of Scutari received orders (6th) to march against the Malissori Serb brigands. A collision occurred between Montenegrins and Albanians (Feb. 21st), in consequence of the murder of an Albanian by a Montenegrin. The troops quelled the riot after some civilians had been killed. To prevent blood feuds and conflicts the Ottoman Government determined (Oct.) to disarm the Albanians.

Albany and Troy (Hudson) Ship Canal. At the end of '90 a special commission was announced to consider a proposal to convert these towns into seaports. The Hudson river was stated to be navigable by ocean vessels as far as Hudson city, twenty-nine miles below Albany, and by river steamers to Albany and Troy, and to complete the course throughout a channel 20 feet deep would be required. At Troy are the termini of the Erie and Champlain canals, which afford waterways to the great lakes.

Albany, H.R.H. the Duchess of, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and sister of the Queen-Regent of the Netherlands, was b. Feb. 17th, 1861. She married H.R.H. Prince Leopold of England, Duke of Albany, April 27th, '82, and became a widow by his sudden death ('84). In '88 the Princess lost her mother. H.R.H. receives a pension of £6000 a year from the British Government. She was most assiduous in the interest displayed by her in the performance of various public duties during '91. The youthful **Duke of Albany** made his *debut* by distributing prizes at a local flower show in Surrey (July).

Alberta. Named after Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. A district of the **North-West Territories,** and a future province of the Dominion of **Canada.** Lies north of the United States boundary, and extends from Assiniboia and Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains. Area 106,500 sq. m. Capital, **Calgary.**

Albert Medal, The, was instituted in 1866 and extended in '67 and '77 for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The recipients of the decoration belong to one of two classes. The **first class** are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. Members of the **second class** whose act of bravery, though meritorious, has not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

Alderney. One of the **Channel Islands** (*q.v.*).

Alexander I., King of Servia, was b. 1876, and **ascended** the throne on the abdication of his father, King Milan (*q.v.*), on March 6th, '89. Privately educated at Belgrade, according to the programme of the German gymnasium or high school. He is under the guardianship of M. Ristitch, M. Protitch, and M. Belimar-Vuitch, who act as Regents until he attains the age of eighteen years. When Crown Prince he accompanied his mother, Queen Natalie, into exile after her separation from the King, but was forcibly removed from her at Berlin, and conveyed back to Belgrade. During July '91 he travelled through various parts of Russia, receiving a kind reception. In Aug. he paid a state visit to the Emperor of Austria, and was decorated with the Grand Cross of St. Stephen. Afterwards, he met King Milan at Buchs, and spent some time with him in Switzerland and France.

Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, was b. March 10th, 1845. On the

death of his brother the Grand-Duke Nicholas, who died at Nice ('65), he became heir-apparent, and ascended the throne after the assassination of his father the Emperor Alexander II. in '81. He married ('66) Maria Dagmar, daughter of the King of Denmark and sister to the Princess of Wales and the King of Greece. Though the Tzar seldom appears in public in Russia, he has paid several visits to Copenhagen and other parts of Europe since his accession. In Nov. '87 he made a public entrance into Berlin on the occasion of his visit to the Emperor William I. In October '88 the Tzar with his family narrowly escaped death by a **railway accident** on the Transcaspian Railway. As the result of an influential meeting at the Mansion House a letter of remonstrance at the treatment accorded to the Jews in Russia was sent in **'91** to the Czar. He visited Fredensborg in the summer.

Alexander, George, made his *début* as Caleb Deecie in "The Two Roses" at the Lyceum Theatre. He subsequently joined the St. James's Theatre company, where he remained for a short time. In "The Parvenu" he represented Claude Glynne at the Court Theatre. His connection with the Lyceum company has been of considerable duration, but latterly he played at the Adelphi Theatre, in "London Day by Day." In March '90 he commenced to play at the Avenue theatre; impersonating a cripple in "Sunlight and Shadow" (Nov.). During **'91** he appeared in "The Idler" at St. James's Theatre.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales. See WALES, PRINCE OF.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province. Area 122,876 sq. m.; pop. 3,867,000 (1888). It is divided into the three **civil divisions** of **Oran, Constantine,** and **Algiers** capital cities of same names,—and subdivided into twelve arrondissements, sending deputies to the National Assembly; also the Saharan borders, divided into three military territories. There are 1282 miles of railway. **Imports** ('87), 211,337,555 fr.; **exports** 185,959,302 fr., consisting of esparto and halfa grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. The **French forces** maintained in Algeria consist of an **army** corps numbering 53,306 men. The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues. **Revenue,** '88, 44,034,065 fr.; **expenditure,** 123,614,173 fr. Inhabitants are French and European settlers, about 250,000; a few Jews; about 500,000 Berbers or Kabyles; and the remainder Bedouin Arabs, of nomadic habits.—**'91.** Cardinal Lavigerie at Biskra (April 5th) opened the first establishment of the Armed Brothers of the Sahara, laymen without vows, who will endeavour to reclaim the Sahara, will care for the sick and wounded, and will protect the rescued slaves who may gather round them. The Cardinal in a short speech repeated his own and the Pope's desire for Catholic union based on recognition of the Republic and the promotion of a Government of justice and liberty. A serious plague of locusts occurred in May. Jeanne Weiss, aged 24, was charged (May 28th) at Oran with attempting to poison her husband at the instigation of one Roques, with whom she had an intrigue. Roques shot himself, and the woman, when sentenced to twenty years' hard labour, poisoned herself. The French Chamber voted a credit of 1,500,000 fr. for measures to meet the locust invasion (June 18th). A great forest fire broke out in the forest of Ammi-Moussa, and burnt for several days; many acres of timber were destroyed. For Governor-General, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Algoa Bay. See PORT ELIZABETH.

Allen, Grant, author of "Physiological Æsthetics," "Colin Clout's Calendar," "Vignettes from Nature," "The Evolutionist at Large," "Charles Darwin," "Babylon," "For Maimie's Sake," and many articles in the leading magazines, was b. at Kingston, Canada, 1848. Was ed. at Merton College, Oxford. He is considered one of the best scientific **authors** of the evolutionary school. He has ably contributed to the exposition of the **Darwinian theory.** His latest works include **"The Devil's Die," "This Mortal Coil"** ('88), **"Dr. Palliser's Patient" "Force and Energy,"** and **"Dumaresq's Daughter"** (**'91**). Won a prize of £1000 offered by the proprietor of *Tit-Bits* for a story published in **'91**, entitled **"What's Bred in the Bone."**

Allman, George James, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., was b. at Cork 1812, and ed. at the Belfast Academy. Graduated in Arts and Medicine in the University of Dublin. Appointed to the Regius Professorship of Botany in Dublin University ('44-55), Regius Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh ('55-70). For his researches in this department of Biology the Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded him ('72) the Brisbane prize; he received the **Royal medal** from the Royal Society of London ('73), and the Cunningham Gold medal from the Royal Irish Academy ('78). On the completion of the exploring voyage of the *Challenger*, the large collection of Hydroida made during that expedition was assigned to him for determination and description, a similar service having been rendered by him in connection with the exploration of the Gulf Stream under the directions of the United States Government. He was **President** of the **British Association** in '79.

Allon, Rev. H., D.D., Congregational minister, was b. 1818, at Welton, Yorks. Was ed. at the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt. **Minister of Union Chapel, Islington** ('43) as co-pastor with Rev. T. Lewis; assumed the sole charge '52. **Chairman of the Congregational Union** '64-5, re-elected '81; D.D. Yale '71, St. Andrews '85. Dr. Allon is also an **author,** and has published amongst other works "Memoirs of the Rev. J. Sherman," "The Vision of God," and edited a posthumous volume of the sermons of the late Rev. Dr. Binney. Dr. Allon has been instrumental in greatly improving the psalmody of the Congregational Church, his work **"The Congregational Psalmist"** being used in many of the principal churches. Was also for many years **editor** of the *British Quarterly Review.* Union Chapel, with which Dr. A. has been connected since '42, was rebuilt in '77 at the cost of £50,000, and was finally completed by the erection of the spire Oct. '89. During the spring of **'91** the illness of Dr. A. was the cause of much sympathy. He tendered the resignation of his pastorate in Oct., but was persuaded to withdraw it.

Allotments Rating Exemption Act, 1891. See SESSION, sect. **48.**

Allotments and Small Holdings. Table of the number of allotments **under one acre** detached from cottages as returned in the years '73, '86, and '90:—

Counties.	Acreage of Allotments.		
	1873.	1886.	1890.
England.	No.	No.	No.
Bedford	8,364	12,602	15,194
Berks	5,007	8,309	10,231
Buckingham	8,632	12,346	17,225
Cambridge	9,596	10,576	13,428
Chester	929	2,603	3,239
Cornwall	1,762	3,127	2,539
Cumberland	410	676	1,125
Derby	5,628	7,128	10,702
Devon	7,063	10,264	10,470
Dorset	7,322	9,135	10,895
Durham	1,000	4,294	9,077
Essex	8,269	12,228	12,770
Gloucester	7,552	11,144	14,653
Hants	6,712	8,590	12,614
Hereford	997	1,857	1,440
Hertford	5,197	8,316	10,014
Huntingdon	3,376	5,402	5,980
Kent	4,150	6,613	11,660
Lancaster	992	3,706	4,447
Leicester	17,168	18,496	23,396
Lincoln	7,430	11,710	15,921
Middlesex	689	1,844	3,098
Monmouth	569	767	1,802
Norfolk	6,400	9,130	11,855
Northampton	16,447	19,535	26,229
Northumberland	968	4,142	3,247
Nottingham	11,317	14,795	21,253
Oxford	9,088	14,062	17,947
Rutland	1,252	1,878	2,197
Salop	1,002	1,714	2,584
Somerset	9,503	14,908	16,477
Stafford	5,444	6,312	10,517
Suffolk	11,664	15,258	17,658
Surrey	1,263	3,153	5,266
Sussex	2,782	4,852	6,822
Warwick	12,794	17,174	17,731
Westmorland	52	295	950
Wilts	15,445	20,760	23,723
Worcester	4,919	7,322	9,983
York, East Riding	1,781	4,333	3,200
York, North Riding	4,731	6,812	8,480
York, West Riding	6,876	10,704	12,985
Total for England	242,542	348,872	441,024
Total for Wales	1,726	4,949	7,562
Total for Scotland	2,130	3,974	6,419
Total for Great Britain	**246,398**	**357,795**	**455,005**

The above figures, from a Parliamentary paper issued Sept. '90, presented to the President of the Board of Agriculture, embody the result of an inquiry into more than 13,500 parishes. The allotments referred to in the report are all areas under one acre in extent, the larger number being under a quarter of an acre. About two-sevenths of the entire number exceed a quarter of an acre. These allotments are distinct from the smallest group of holdings, also under one acre, embraced in the annual returns from which the present statistics have been abstracted. Due care has been taken to avoid duplication.

Allotments Act, 1890, provides the power of direct and immediate appeal to the proper county council in cases where it is alleged that a sanitary authority, other than that of a borough, have, under such circumstances as made it their duty under the original Act, failed to acquire land adequate and suitable in quality and position for the provision of a sufficient number of allotments. The county council are bound to give immediate attention to the appeal, and, if satisfied of the reasonableness of the complaint, they may assume the powers and duties of the sanitary authority. In the event of any sanitary authority being unable to secure, by hiring or purchase, sufficient land for their purpose at a reasonable price or on satisfactory conditions, they may petition the council, who, on being satisfied of the actuality of the complaint, may make a provisional order authorising such sanitary authority to put in force, as respects the land in question, the provisions of the Land Clauses Acts with regard to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement. Any county council, moreover, may make, if it be seen to be necessary, a provisional order for the purchase of land on the sole recommendation of a standing committee of their body (which is to be appointed to see to the administration of the Allotments Acts) without waiting for a special petition from the subordinate sanitary authority. In such cases the council are to be regarded as the promoters of any such order.

Alma-Tadema, Lawrence, R.A., was b. at Dronryp, in the Netherlands, 1836. Originally intended for one of the learned professions, he devoted himself very largely to the study of ancient classical writers; and in '52 entered the Antwerp Academy as a student. Subsequently he assisted Baron Henry Leys in painting several of his large pictures, and finally came to London, where, in '73, he obtained letters of denisation, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. Since then he has delighted the art-world with his productions, in regard to the majority of which he has put to excellent use his early classical training. Honours of all kinds, and by various countries, have been showered upon Mr. Alma-Tadema. He was elected R.A. '79, and London correspondent in the painting section of the French Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Alma-Tadema married in '71 Miss Laura Epps, herself an accomplished artist. In the Royal Academy, '91, his picture entitled "An Earthly Paradise" was much admired.

Alpine Railways. (See also last ed. JUNGFRAU RAILWAY, and present ed., VIEGE-ZERMATT RAILWAY.) In the spring of '91 another scheme of Col. Locher, the Alpine railways engineer, was under discussion. After proposing to erect a huge lift to reach the summit of the Matterhorn, a concession for a Matterhorn railway in three sections was demanded from the Federal Government. Another proposed line is the Gornergrat Railway, a combination of wire rope and rack, to lead from Riffelalp-Riffelberg to the summit of the Gornergrat, 10,286 feet. A third line planned is the Lauterbrunnen and Visp Railway in the Canton of Wallis, specially intended for tourists.

Amateur Rowing and Athletic Associations. See AQUATICS and ATHLETICS.

Amatongaland. An independent native state of South Africa. Area about 4000 sq. m. Lies N. of Zululand, and extends to Delagoa Bay; has on W. Swaziland and Transvaal, on E. the sea. The Amatonga people are of Zulu race, and are governed by a Queen, under whom are 17 chiefs of districts.

Ambulance Association, St. John. Established in 1877, by the Duke of Manchester, and the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for the purpose of disseminating general information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured among all classes of society. A **course of instruction** is given to students. Those who pass the examination receive a certificate of proficiency. Women who have passed the first examination are allowed to attend a second course on home nursing and hygiene. Upwards of 220,000 certificates have been awarded to persons of both sexes. An **Invalid Transport Corps** has also been formed. The work has been extended to the East and West Indies Canada, China, Australia, New Zealand, and different parts of Europe and Africa. **President,** H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G. **Chairman,** the Earl of Limerick. **Chief Secretary,** Lt.-Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart. **Office,** St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C. The following are the stations of the Association in London: St. John's Gate; St. Paul's Cathedral; General Post Office; Leopold Rooms, Ludgate Circus; Adam Court, Old Broad Street; Burlington Street (Y.M.C.A.), W.; "The Ship," Mortlake.

Ambulance Service for London. See HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION.

America-Asia Railroad. A Toronto telegram of Dec. 15th, '90, stated that steps were being taken in Canada to build a railway from the boundary of the United States and British Columbia to Valley Pelly, or Yakon River, the eastern boundary of Alaska; also to establish a car ferry across Behring's Straits to the coast of Asia, so as to connect with the projected line across Siberia (*q.v.*).

American Copyright Act. See INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

American International Railway Scheme. In March '90 it was reported that at the International American Conference, held at Washington, a resolution was passed for the construction of a great railroad connecting all or a majority of the nations represented, the line to be declared for ever neutral. (See last ed. under heading PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY SCHEME.) The delegates at the conference were from the United States, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Honduras, Mexico, Bolivia, Venezuela, Argentina, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Ecuador. Canada was not represented, and is not mentioned in the report, but it is suggested that the scheme is intended as a set-off against her trans-continental line. As the outcome of the Congress representing the various governments of North and South America, held in '90, it was decided to connect the railways of the two continents, and to form practically one system. In the spring of '91 it was stated that the Commission appointed were already at work, Mr. Shunk, of Philadelphia, having been chosen as engineer in charge of the surveys of the trunk line to connect the States. One part of the scheme provisionally decided upon was to make or connect lines from Quito, Ecuador, through Ecuador and the United States of Colombia to the Isthmus. Several routes were suggested by the Commission for the South American portion, all being west coast lines. One is from Antioquia in Colombia along the Andes to Quito, La Paz, and Jujuy, the present terminus of the Argentine railway system near the boundary of Bolivia. From Antioquia a north-east branch is proposed to connect with the Venezuela railways; and it may be added that through connection already exists between the City of Mexico and the United States. An extreme west coastline is suggested from Guayaquil to Lima and Iquique, over the railways of the Chilian Government to Valparaiso, connecting there with the Transandine Railway to Mendoza, whence there is a line to Buenos Ayres. The *Times* of Aug. 25th published a long article, with map, describing the railway system proposed. It stated that taking the most southerly point of the railway system in Mexico and going on to Buenos Ayres, the line must be twice or three times the length of the Canadian Pacific (*q.v.*); and in view of the fact that ocean competition will exist on each side of such a railway, it is obvious that the enterprise must be quite as much political as commercial. A lengthy summary of the report presented to and adopted by the Commission on April 21st was given, and it was added that at present the funds would only allow of three Committees of Survey going on with the work, and these had been allotted as follows: the portion designed for the Central States, the section for Colombia and Venezuela, and the third to descend as far as Ecuador and Peru.

American Political Parties. See UNITED STATES POLITICAL PARTIES.

Amirante Islands. A group of low, small coral islands, in the Indian Ocean. They are geographically and politically an extension of the **Seychelles Islands,** forming a part of that dependency of the British colony of **Mauritius.**

Ancient Monuments. There are in Great Britain many prehistoric and other remains, which our regard for the antiquity of the past compels us to preserve and protect. With this object in view, the **Ancient Monuments Act, 1882,** was passed. It proceeds upon the principle that, provided no right or interest is attacked, owners will assent to placing monuments beyond the possibility of destruction. So soon as a monument has been transferred by the voluntary act of the owner, the Commissioners of the Board of Works have the right of access to it, and can arrange for its preservation, but they can go no further. The public have also right of access, but the effect of the transference in no way lessens the property rights of the owner, except in so far that he and his successors may not destroy it. Nearly half of the monuments originally scheduled by the Act have been placed under Government protection. Among them are Kits Coty House, Silbury Hill, the Pentre Evan cromlech, and stone circles in Cumberland and Derbyshire. Special powers obtained have protected several of the Scotch **Celtic crosses.** Models of upwards of fifty of these (to scale) were recently executed under the supervision of the Inspector-General, and form a unique and valuable series. It is now proposed to **extend the Act of 1882,** and secure further powers, and Sir J. Lubbock has charge of a Bill with this object in view. **Inspector-General of Ancient Monuments**—Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S., Rushmore, Salisbury.

Ancient Order of Foresters. See FORESTERS.

Anegada. A British West Indian island. Area 14 sq. m. Belongs to the presidency of the **Virgin Islands,** under the federal government of the **Leeward Islands** (*q.v.*).

Anglican Church, The. By the Anglican Church is meant collectively that group of

autonomous Churches which are in communion with or have **sprung from the mother Church of England**, and have acquired jurisdiction in various parts of the world. Allegiance to the Primacy of Canterbury is not a condition of the union which subsists between these Churches, nor does the Archbishop of Canterbury claim any jurisdiction save in his own Province, but the conditions of intercommunion as recommended by the Lambeth Conference in July 1888, are largely determined by the quasi-patriarchal chair of St. Augustine. The **Church of Ireland**, the **Episcopal Church of Scotland**, the **Protestant Episcopal Church** of the **United States** of America, the **Church of Canada**, the **Church of Australia**, the **Indian Church**, and the **Church of South Africa** are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans, and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England. On the other hand, the Archbishop of Canterbury may claim to act as spiritual arbiter in the last resort in ecclesiastical causes connected with the daughter Churches. Since the death of Dr. Colenso (Bishop of Natal) various attempts have been made to re-establish Royal authority over the **South African Church**, which had hitherto been legally part of the Established Church of England; but the Crown refused to nominate, and the Archbishop of Canterbury declined to consecrate another Bishop of Natal, whose see is now merged in that of Maritzburg, under the Bishop of Capetown, Metropolitan of Africa. In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are twelve **missionary bishops** representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa, and America; and three or four representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The **American Church** possesses 73 bishops in 50 dioceses and 16 missionary jurisdictions, and 3700 other clergy. It has 430,000 communicants, and upwards of 1,250,000 baptised members. Average annual offerings for Church purposes amount to over $10,000,000. The **English Episcopate** numbers 34 diocesan prelates and 14 suffragans (see CHURCH OF ENGLAND, DIOCESE and BISHOPS for list of names). There are seven bishops in the **Scotch Episcopal Church**, the Bishop of Brechin (Rev. Dr. Jermyn) being **Primus** (*i.e.* Archbishop). The **Church of Ireland** has two Archbishops and 11 Bishops. India and the various **Colonies** of the British Empire own 63 bishops of the Anglican Church.—**Doctrine and Discipline.** In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with the Anglican communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character (see CHURCH OF ENGLAND). One important difference is the **restoration of Diocesan Synods and general Synodical action** which marks the un-Established branches of the Church. The tendency of the American, South African, and Scotch Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian Church; while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the Colonies. As in England, the extremes of all three parties are to be found co-existing in every Church, even in the Church of Ireland, which, more than any other, is bound down by its recent constitution and rubrics to a definite "Low" standard of doctrine and ritual. Since the Lambeth Conference of '88 various independent movements towards the establishment of good feeling between the Anglican Church and the ancient Churches of the East have received authoritative sanction and expressions of sympathy from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has himself organised and superintends a mission to the Assyrian Christians. The Archbishop, the Bishop of Lichfield, and the Bishop of Salisbury have taken the deepest interest in the "Old Catholic" movement on the Continent, between which and the Anglican Church a good spirit prevails. Within the past twenty years there has been revived in the Anglican Church—a revival which is now almost general—strong belief in the **Apostolicity of Anglican orders**, upon which the validity of certain priestly ministrations is asserted to depend. This Apostolic Succession of the Anglican priesthood is not questioned by the Eastern Churches, but is not admitted by the Church of Rome. Movements towards the **Reunion of Christendom**, therefore, as favoured by the Lambeth Conference, have been confined to endeavours towards a *rapprochement* with the Greek Church, though a party section in the Anglican Church support a similar movement towards the Church of Rome. This section, however, has a small and insignificant following. The rapid advance of Ritualism (*q.v.*) among High Churchmen, and, in its minor details, among Evangelical and Broad Churchmen, testifies to a gradual upgrowth of feeling in all sections of the Church in favour of the sacerdotal theory of ecclesiastical institutions, as opposed to the Erastian, and is supposed to strengthen the position of the Church of England in view of prospective disestablishment. The **largest diocese** in the Anglican Communion is that of the Bishop of Mid-China, covering as it does 350,000 square miles, and comprising a population of over 100,000,000 souls. The **total number of adherents** of the Anglican Communion is **estimated** (approximately) at 40,000,000.

Angling, '91. More than in any other outdoor sport the weather is the ruling factor in angling, and this season the vagaries of the British climate have had a more than usually adverse effect upon results. The spring **salmon fishing** of the Scottish rivers, which should close at the end of April, gave a meagre average. On the Tay—loch and river—the beginning of the season yielded good sport, but it quickly fell off, and no eventful catches fell to any single rod. The Tweed, which used to be, and with better management would be again, one of the finest salmon rivers of the kingdom, gave the same disappointing results that have characterised it of late years, although during April something like a return of the old plenty was experienced. The best fishing was in the Dee, where, on the first day of the season (Feb. 11th), six fish fell to one rod; while, a few weeks later, the remarkable take of thirteen salmon in one day to one rod was recorded. One of the most **remarkable angling exploits** of the year fell to the lot of the Rev. C. P. Roberts, a member of the Manchester Anglers' Association, and vice-president of the Northern Anglers, who, fishing Loch Awe in the early part of June, with a very light 10 ft. trout rod and fine tackle, hooked and landed, after an hour's fight, a fresh-river salmon of 15½ lb. The Irish rivers have afforded about average results. **Trout fishing** was seriously interfered with by the severe and protracted winter, which extended far into May. On the night of the 17th

of that month a temperature of 14° only, or 18° below freezing point, was registered on the Eamont in Cumberland, and in different parts of Yorkshire. Much snow fell, and conditions generally resembled those of January: trout fishing suffered in consequence, and the great part of the spring angling gave poor results. On the Hampshire and other south-country waters everything was behindhand, and probably few anglers would consider the season up to a fair average. In Derbyshire much the same influences prevailed, and in Wales also climatic conditions affected sport adversely, except on Lake Vyrnwy, the new great reservoir of the Liverpool Waterworks, where trout fishing superior to that of Loch Leven has this year—the first that the water has been open—been obtained. The numerous rivers of Yorkshire yielded average sport among trout, and in a few instances remarkable catches were recorded, but generally the season was uneventful. The autumn **grayling** fishing was adversely affected by a long succession of floods during September and October, and, on the other hand, late salmon anglers reaped the benefit of the successive freshes, the Whitby Esk yielding plenty of fish of moderate size only. The year has been marked by a steady extension of the number of **angling associations** and **clubs** in London, and all the great towns of the country. In Scotland also there are evidences of a growing interest in the sport, and signs of a determination to do something in earnest in favour of an annual close time for trout. The great organisation of the north, **the Northern Anglers' Association**, continues to extend its influence over the six northern counties, and now numbers over 7000 members, Mr. T. E. Pritt, of Leeds, being re-elected president, and Mr. Robert Burn, of Manchester, hon. sec., with Mr. George S. Smeath as assistant hon. sec. All the work of the Society has been done free of cost to the members. Early in the year, as the result of negotiations between the Northern Association and gentlemen interested in the fisheries of the Lake District, there was formed the English Lake District Angling Association, composed of landowners of the neighbourhood and the general public interested in the conservation and improvement of angling in the English lakes, and particularly in Windermere. Arrangements have been made by which the numerous nets hitherto sweeping the bays of the lake will be bought off from the beginning of '92, and if anticipations are realised, the next few years should see Windermere afford some fine sport among the numerous kinds of fish which thrive abundantly in it.

Anglo-Portuguese Convention.—Subjoined is the full text of this important document, which was signed at Lisbon June 11th, 1891: —"**Article I.**—Great Britain agrees to recognise, as within the dominion of Portugal in East Africa, the territories bounded (1) To the north by a line which follows the course of the River Rovuma from its mouth up to the confluence of the River M'Sinje, and thence westerly along the parallel of latitude of the confluence of these rivers to the shore of Lake Nyassa. (2) To the west by a line which, starting from the above-mentioned frontier on Lake Nyassa, follows the eastern shore of the lake southwards as far as the parallel of latitude 13° 30' south; thence it runs in a south-easterly direction to the eastern shore of Lake Chiuta, which it follows. Thence it runs in a direct line to the eastern shore of Lake Chilwa, or Shirwa, which it follows to its south-easternmost point; thence in a direct line to the easternmost affluent of the River Ruo, and thence follows that affluent, and, subsequently, the centre of the channel of the Ruo to its confluence with the River Shiré. From the confluence of the Ruo and Shiré, the boundary will follow the centre of the channel of the latter river to a point just below Chiwanga. Thence it runs due westward until it reaches the watershed between the Zambesi and the Shiré, and follows the watershed between those rivers, and afterwards between the former river and Lake Nyassa until it reaches parallel 14° of south latitude. From thence it runs in a south-westerly direction to the point where south latitude 15° meets the River Aroangwa, or Loangwa, and follows the mid-channel of that river to its junction with the Zambesi. **Article II.**—To the south of the Zambesi, the territories within the Portuguese sphere of influence are bounded by a line which, starting from a point opposite the mouth of the River Aroangwa or Loangwa, runs directly southwards as far as the 16th parallel of south latitude, follows that parallel to its intersection with the 31st degree of longitude east of Greenwich, thence running eastward direct to the point where the River Mazoe is intersected by the 33rd degree of longitude east of Greenwich; it follows that degree southwards to its intersection by the 18° 30' parallel of south latitude; thence it follows the upper part of the eastern slope of the Manica plateau southwards to the centre of the main channel of the Sabi, follows that channel to its confluence with the Lunte, whence it strikes direct to the north-eastern point of the frontier of the South African Republic, and follows the eastern frontier of the Republic, and the frontier of Swaziland, to the River Maputa. It is understood that in tracing the frontier along the slope of the plateau, no territory west of longitude 32° 30' east of Greenwich shall be comprised in the Portuguese sphere, and no territory east of longitude 33° east of Greenwich shall be comprised in the British sphere. The line shall, however, if necessary, be deflected so as to leave Mutassa in the British sphere, and Massi-Kessi in the Portuguese sphere. **Article III.**—Great Britain engages not to make any objection to the extension of the sphere of influence of Portugal, south of Delagoa Bay, as far as a line following the parallel of the confluence of the River Pongola with the River Maputa to the sea-coast. **Article IV.**—It is agreed that the western line of division separating the British from the Portuguese sphere of influence in Central Africa, shall follow the centre of the channel of the Upper Zambesi, starting from the Katima Rapids up to the point where it reaches the territory of the Barotse Kingdom. That territory shall remain within the British sphere; its limits to the westward, which will constitute the boundary between the British and Portuguese spheres of influence, being decided by a joint Anglo-Portuguese Commission, which shall have power, in case of difference of opinion, to appoint an umpire. It is understood on both sides that nothing in this Article shall affect the existing rights of any other State. Subject to this reservation, Great Britain will not oppose the extension of Portuguese administration outside of the limits of the Barotse

country. **Article V.**—Portugal agrees to recognise, as within the sphere of influence of Great Britain on the north of the Zambesi, the territories extending from the line to be settled by the Joint Commission mentioned in the preceding Article, to Lake Nyassa, including the islands in that lake south of parallel 11° 30′ south latitude, and to the territories reserved to Portugal by the line described in Article I. **Article VI.**—Portugal agrees to recognise, as within the sphere of influence of Great Britain to the south of the Zambesi, the territories bounded on the east and north-east by the line described in Article II. **Article VII.**—All the lines of demarcation traced in Articles I. to VI. shall be subject to rectification by agreement between the two Powers, in accordance with local requirements. The two Powers agree that in the event of one of them proposing to part with any of the territories to the south of the Zambesi assigned by these Articles to their respective spheres of influence, the other shall be recognised as possessing a preferential right to the territories in question, or any portion of them, upon terms similar to those proposed. **Article VIII.**—The two Powers engage that neither will interfere with any sphere of influence assigned to the other by Articles I. to VI. One Power will not, in the sphere of the other, make acquisitions, conclude treaties, or accept sovereign rights or protectorates. It is understood that no companies nor individuals subject to one Power, can exercise sovereign rights in a sphere assigned to the other, except with the assent of the latter. **Article IX.**—Commercial or mineral concessions and rights to real property possessed by companies or individuals belonging to either Power shall, if their validity is duly proved, be recognised in the sphere of the other Power. For deciding on the validity of mineral concessions, given by the legitimate authority within thirty miles of either side of the frontier south of the Zambesi, a Tribunal of Arbitration is to be named by common agreement. It is understood that such concessions must be worked according to local regulations and laws. **Article X.**—In all territories in East and Central Africa, belonging to or under the influence of either Power, missionaries of both countries shall have full protection. Religious toleration and freedom for all forms of Divine worship and religious teaching are guaranteed.—**Article XI.** The transit of goods across Portuguese territories situated between the East Coast and the British sphere shall not, for a period of twenty-five years from the ratification of this Convention, be subjected to duties in excess of 3 per cent. for imports or for exports. These dues shall in no case have a differential character, and shall not exceed the customs dues levied on the same goods in the above-mentioned territories. Her Majesty's Government shall have the option, within five years from the date of the signature of this agreement, to claim freedom of transit for the remainder of the period of twenty-five years on payment of a sum capitalising the annual duties for that period at the rate of £30,000 a year. Coin and precious metals of all descriptions shall be imported and exported to and from the British sphere free of transit duty. It is understood that there shall be freedom for the passage of subjects and goods of both powers across the Zambesi, and through the districts adjoining the left bank of the river situated above the confluence of the Shiré and those adjoining the right bank of the Zambesi situated above the confluence of the river Luenha (Ruenga), without hindrance of any description and without payment of transit dues. It is further understood that in the above-named districts each power shall have the right, so far as may be reasonably required for the purpose of communication between territories under the influence of the same power, to construct roads, railways, bridges, and telegraph lines across the district reserved to the other. The two powers shall have the right of acquiring in these districts on reasonable conditions the land necessary for such objects, and shall receive all other requisite facilities. Portugal shall have the same rights in the British territory on the banks of the Shiré and in the British territory comprised between the Portuguese territory and the banks of Lake Nyassa. Any railway so constructed by one power on the territory of the other shall be subject to local regulations and laws agreed upon between the two Governments, and, in case of differences of opinion, subject to arbitration as hereinafter mentioned. The two powers shall also be allowed facilities for constructing on the rivers within the above districts piers and landing-places for the purpose of trade and navigation. Differences of opinion between the two Governments as to the execution of their respective obligations, incurred in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall be referred to the arbitration of two experts, one of whom shall be chosen on behalf of each power. These experts shall select an umpire, whose decision, in case of difference between the arbitrators, shall be final. If the two experts cannot agree upon the choice of an umpire, this umpire shall be selected by a neutral power to be named by the two Governments. All materials for the construction of roads, railways, bridges, and telegraph-lines shall be admitted free of charge. **Article XII.** The navigation of the Zambesi and Shiré, without excepting any of their branches and outlets, shall be entirely free for the ships of all nations. The Portuguese Government engages to permit and to facilitate transit for all persons and goods of every description over the waterways of the Zambesi, the Shiré, the Pungwe, the Busi, the Limpopo, the Sabi, and their tributaries, and also over the landways which supply means of communication where these rivers are not navigable. **Article XIII.** Merchant-ships of the two powers shall in the Zambesi, its branches and outlets, have equal freedom of navigation, whether with cargo or ballast, for the transportation of goods and passengers. In the exercise of this navigation the subjects and flags of both powers shall be treated, in all circumstances, on a footing of perfect equality, not only for the direct navigation from the open sea to the inland ports of the Zambesi, and *vice versâ*, but for the great and small coasting trade, and for boat trade on the course of the river. Consequently, on all the course and mouths of the Zambesi there will be no differential treatment of the subjects of the two powers; and no exclusive privilege of navigation will be conceded by either to companies, corporations, or private persons. The navigation of the Zambesi shall not be subject to any restriction or obligation based merely on the fact of navigation. It shall not be exposed to any obligation in regard to landing-station or depôt, or for

breaking bulk, or for compulsory entry into port. In all the extent of the Zambesi the ships and goods in process of transit on the river shall be submitted to no transit dues, whatever their starting-place or destination. No maritime or river toll shall be levied based on the sole fact of navigation, nor any tax on goods on board of ships. There shall only be collected taxes or duties which shall be an equivalent for services rendered to navigation itself. The tariff of these taxes or duties shall not warrant any differential treatment. The affluents of the Zambesi shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as the river of which they are tributaries. The roads, paths, railways, or lateral canals which may be constructed with the special object of correcting the imperfections of the river route on certain sections of the course of the Zambesi, its affluents, branches, and outlets, shall be considered, in their quality of means of communication, as dependencies of this river, and as equally open to the traffic of both powers. And, as on the river itself, so there shall be collected on these roads, railways, and canals only tolls calculated on the cost of construction, maintenance, and management, and on the profits due to the promoters. As regards the tariff of these tolls, strangers and the natives of the respective territories shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality. Portugal undertakes to apply the principles of freedom of navigation enunciated in this article on so much of the waters of the Zambesi, its affluents, branches, and outlets, as are or may be under her sovereignty, protection, or influence. The rules which she may establish for the safety and control of navigation shall be drawn up in a way to facilitate, as far as possible, the circulation of merchant-ships. Great Britain accepts, under the same reservations, and in identical terms, the obligations undertaken in the preceding articles in respect of so much of the waters of the Zambesi, its affluents, branches, and outlets, as are or may be under her sovereignty, protection, or influence. Any questions arising out of the provisions of this article shall be referred to a joint commission, and, in case of disagreement, to arbitration. Another system for the administration and control of the Zambesi may be substituted for the above arrangements by common consent of the riverain powers. **Article XIV.** In the interest of both Powers, Portugal agrees to grant absolute freedom of passage between the British sphere of influence and Pungwe Bay for all merchandise of every description, and to give the necessary facilities for the improvement of the means of communication. The Portuguese Government agree to construct a railway between Pungwe and the British sphere. The survey of this line shall be completed within six months, and the two Governments shall agree as to the time within which the railway shall be commenced and completed. If an agreement is not arrived at, the Portuguese Government will give the construction of the railway to a company which shall be designated by a neutral power, to be selected by the two Governments, as being in its judgment competent to undertake the work immediately. The said company shall have all requisite facilities for the acquisition of land, cutting timber, and free importation and supply of materials and labour. The Portuguese Government shall either itself construct or shall procure the construction of a road from the highest navigable point of the Pungwe, or other river which may be agreed upon as more suitable for traffic, to the British sphere, and shall construct or procure the construction in Pungwe Bay and on the river of the necessary landing-places. It is understood that no dues shall be levied on goods in transit by the river, the road, or the railway exceeding the maximum of 3 per cent. under the conditions stipulated in Article XI. **Article XV.** Great Britain and Portugal engage to facilitate telegraphic communication in their respective spheres. The stipulations contained in Article XIV., as regards the construction of a railway from Pungwe Bay to the interior, shall be applicable in all respects to the construction of a telegraph-line for communication between the coast and the British sphere south of the Zambesi. Questions as to the points of departure and termination of the line, and as to other details, if not arranged by common consent, shall be submitted to the arbitration of experts under the conditions prescribed in Article XI. Portugal engages to maintain telegraphic service between the coast and the River Ruo, which service shall be open to the use of the subjects of the two Powers without any differential treatment. Great Britain and Portugal engage to give every facility for the connection of telegraphic lines, constructed in their respective spheres. Details in respect to such connection, and in respect to questions relating to the settlement of through tariffs and other charges, shall, if not settled by common consent, be referred to the arbitration of experts, under the conditions prescribed in Article XI. —1. A note shall be addressed to her Majesty's Government by the Portuguese Government, undertaking to lease for ninety-nine years to persons named by her Majesty's Government, land at the Chinde mouth of the Zambesi, to be used under regulations for the landing, storage, and transhipment of goods. Sites, price, and regulations to be arranged by three Commissioners, to be named one by each of the two Governments, and the third by a neutral Power to be selected by them. In case of difference of opinion among the Commissioners, the decision of the majority to be final. A note shall also be addressed to the Portuguese Government by her Majesty's Government undertaking, on the demand of the former, to lease on similar conditions, and for similar purposes to persons named by the Portuguese Government, land in some spot on the south-western coast of Lake Nyassa which shall be agreed upon between the two Governments as suitable for the purpose. 2. Notes shall be exchanged between her Majesty's Government and the Portuguese Government with regard to the traffic rates to be charged on the railway, similar to those exchanged on the 20th August, 1890. 3. Notes shall be exchanged between the two Governments, agreeing that the importation of ardent spirits to either bank of the Zambesi and Shiré by those rivers, whether in the British or Portuguese sphere, shall be interdicted, and that the authorities of the two States shall agree upon the arrangements necessary to prevent and punish infractions of this article." See SESSION, sect. 5.

Angola. Portuguese West Africa, or Lower Guinea. Stated area, 470,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000. Capital **St. Paul de Loanda.** Divided into the four governments of Angola or Loanda,

Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes; port-towns of same names.

Anguilla. A British West Indian island. Area 35 sq. m., pop. 3219. Belongs to the presidency of **St. Christopher**, in the federal government of the **Leeward Islands.** Is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, and phosphate of lime; cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

Annam. An empire in S.E. Asia, now a French protectorate. It formerly included **Tonquin, French** (or **Lower**) **Cochin-China,** and **Cambodia.** Area of Annam (or Cochin-China proper), 26,923 sq. m pop. 6,000,000. Capital **Hué,** near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Annam (or Cochin-China proper) stretches northward along the coast from French Cochin China to Tonquin. It is inclosed on the west by bare hills, beyond which is the domain of the Moi, or hill tribes, and the land of the Laos, subject to Annam. **Principal productions:** rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silk, bees'-wax, pepper, cardamoms, areca-nuts, ornamental woods, ivory, lac, bamboos, etc. Edible birds'-nests and trepang are among the exports to China. Gold is washed in the river-beds, and other metals worked. There is an emperor, with court and dignitaries, but government is really in French hands. Trade is with China and France, a little with Burmah and Siam. Fishing a very important industry. A little silk and cotton manufacture, metal and wood work. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. A railway is proposed. It was stated, Oct. '88, that the result of **negotiations** between the Governor-General of French Cochin China and the King of Annam is that the towns of Hanoi, Haiphong, and Tourane, with a considerable district round each, have been converted into **French concessions,** within which the king surrenders all his rights. It is also arranged by the new Convention that French property throughout Tonquin and in the open ports shall be subject to French law alone.—**'91.** It was reported (**Oct.** 15th) that continuous warfare was going on between the French soldiers and large gangs of pirates, and that a number of officers and men belonging to the former had been killed.

Annobon. A lofty, basaltic, and volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea. It is a Spanish possession, and its climate is salubrious.

Anthropology, '91. Among the most important recent researches are those of Mr. F. Galton on **finger-marks.** The papillary ridges on the skin of the bulbs of the fingers are found to present characteristic patterns in different individuals, and to remain constant throughout life; hence they become of importance in offering a ready means of personal identification. Prints are taken from the bulbs of the ten digits, and in each bulb there are, on the average, at least twenty distinct points of reference. Mr. Galton presided over the section of **Demography** at the **International Congress of Hygiene,** where papers were read on statistical Anthropology. Dr. Ogle, in discussing the **Relation of Occupation to Disease and Mortality,** pointed out that in this country the death-rate of clergymen is the lowest, and that of hotel-servants the highest. The **antiquity of man** in relation to the ice-age in America, has been fully discussed by Dr. G. F. Wright, who argues in favour of the existence of man in pre-glacial times. **Professor** Prestwich has submitted to the Anthropological Institute his views on certain rudely chipped flints, which he regards as exhibiting evidence of human workmanship, and which occur in gravels at a great elevation on plateaux in North Kent. From their geological position it is concluded that they must be far older than the ordinary palæolithic implements of the pleistocene river-drifts. Mr. A. J. Evans has described a cemetery, or urn-field, of the late Celtic period, at Aylesford, in Kent, which he refers to about the date of Cæsar's invasion. Mr. T. Bent, who for several years was engaged with Mrs. Bent in archæological researches in the East, has taken up the study of the **antiquities of Mashonaland,** and has already made some noteworthy discoveries. Much material of anthropological interest in relation to Eastern races was brought before the Ninth Statutory Meeting of the **International Congress of Orientalists** (*q.v.*), chiefly through the instrumentality of Dr. Leitner. The Rev. Dr. Codrington has published a work on the **Melanesians,** embodying the results of nearly thirty years' study of the people and their languages. The Marquis of Bute has published the paper which he read at the Cardiff meeting of the British Association on the **Language of Teneriffe.** The **International Folk Lore Congress** furnished a good deal of material of anthropological interest, including addresses by Mr. Andrew Lang and Prof. Rhys Mr. E. Westermarck, of the University of Finland, has written, in English, a remarkable work on the **History of Human Marriage,** in which he applies the principles of natural selection to the solution of some difficult problems. Good service to anthropology has been rendered by Mr. Ling Roth in translating **Crozet's Voyage,** which contains valuable information respecting the Maories. Miss A. W. Buckland has published a volume of **Anthropological Studies,** being, for the most part, reprints of some of her popular essays on the Science of Man. The **Journal of the Anthropological Institute,** edited by Mr. Peck, has been improved by the addition of a limited bibliography. Anthropology is represented in this country by the **Anthropological Institute** of Great Britain and Ireland; **Pres.** for **'91-2,** Dr. E. B. Tylor; **Hon. Sec.,** Cuthbert Peck; **Offices,** 3, Hanover Square, W.

Anticosti. A large island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence under the Government of **Canada.** It is 125 miles long by 30 wide; area, 2600 sq. m.; pop. 600. The coast is rocky, barren, and dangerous. There are lighthouses, fishing and refuge stations, the only organised settlement. The interior is a wilderness of mountain, forest, and swamp, abounding in furred and feathered game. There are tracts adapted for cultivation, and fruit and vegetables raised experimentally seem of first-class quality. Mineral wealth is reported.

Antigua—*i.e.* "ancient," so called by Columbus. A British West Indian island. Area 108 sq. m., pop. 34,151. With **Barbuda** forms a presidency of the **Leeward Islands.** Its capital **St. John,** pop. nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. **English Harbour** is a naval station, and one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. The island is hilly, attaining 1200 feet. It is based on igneous rock on the west, calcareous on the east. Though, suffering sometimes from drought, it is very fertile. Produces sugar and rum, arrowroot, tobacco, and at one time cotton. Climate healthy; subject to earthquakes.—Government

is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, assisted by a local council of twenty-four members (twelve elected). Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council. Antigua was settled by British in 1632, seized by the French for a short time in 1666, but has since remained a British colony.

Antilles. Name of the chain of islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divided into Greater and Lesser. See WEST INDIES.

Anti-Slavery Society. See BRITISH AND FOREIGN A.-S.

Apprenticeship, Law as to, '91. In the case of **Leroyd v. Brooke**, Mr. Justice A. L. Smith decided (Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 28th) that a master may discharge an apprentice who is an habitual thief, and that no action for damages or for the return of the whole or part of the premium can be maintained.

Aquatics. The suggestion of the National Amateur Rowing Association that the Amateur Rowing Association should alter their **definition of an amateur**, so as to permit of members of the latter body competing against working men, was rejected by the committee of the senior association, who held that any lowering of the amateur status would prove detrimental to the sport. At the first annual meeting of the new association, held at the Polytechnic, Regent Street, on Feb. 21st, it was decided to again approach the A.R.A. on the subject, in the hope—a forlorn one—that in the course of time they would adopt the views of the N.A.R.A.—The **Oxford and Cambridge boat race**, the chief event of the aquatic year, took place on March 21st, in fine but cold weather. Though the result was deemed little short of a certainty for the Dark Blues—in fact, odds of 7 to 2 and 4 to 1 were laid on their winning just prior to the signal for starting—the crowds lining the banks of the Thames from Putney to Mortlake seemed greater than ever. A more gallantly-fought contest could not, by any stretch of the imagination, have been witnessed, and during the long and tiring journey not once was daylight discerned between the boats. The Creek was reached in 1 min. 16 sec., and Craven Steps in 2 min. 41 sec., the nose of the Oxford boat being then just in front. Passing the Old Mile Tree (time 4 min. 47 sec.), the latter had increased their lead to a quarter of a length; but rowing as one man the Light Blues from this point gradually drew level, and it was difficult to say which boat was in front at the Crab Tree (time 6 min. 5 sec.). At Hammersmith Bridge (time 8 min. 56 sec.) the Cambridge crew were leading by a few feet; and along Chiswick it was a case of the one being first and then the other. At Barnes Bridge (time 18 min. 10 sec.) Oxford were half a length to the good, but to maintain this advantage they had to keep rowing at full pressure, notwithstanding that the big bend in the river was all in their favour; and when the firing of the gun announced that the struggle was over, it was the general opinion that Light Blues had not been defeated by more than a third of a length. The full time was 21 min. 48 sec., and it should be stated that the water was rough, and both tide and wind adverse. The crews were constituted as follows:—Oxford: 1. W. M. Poole, Magdalen, 10 st. 7½ lb.; 2. R. P. P. Rowe, Magdalen, 11 st. 11 lb.; 3. V. Nickalls, Magdalen, 12 st. 9 lb.; 4. Guy Nickalls, Magdalen, 12 st. 5 lb.; 5. F. Wilkinson, Brasenose, 13 st. 8 lb.; 6. Lord Ampthill, New, 13 st. 5 lb.; 7. W. A. L. Fletcher, Ch. Ch., 13 st. 2 lb.; C. W. Kent, Brasenose (st.), 10 st. 11 lb.; and J. P. Heywood, Lonsdale, New (cox.), 8 st. 6 lb. Cambridge: 1. J. W. Noble, Caius, 11 st. 5¾ lb.; 2. E. W. Lord, Trinity Hall, 10 st. 10½ lb.; 3. G. Francklyn, 3rd Trinity, 12 st. 3 lb.; 4. E. T. Fison, Corpus, 12 st. 7½ lb.; 5. W. Landale, Trinity Hall, 12 st. 11 lb.; 6. J. F. Rowlatt, Trinity Hall, 11 st. 12 lb.; 7. C. T. Fogg-Elliott, Trinity Hall, 11 st. 4½ lb.; G. Elin, 3rd Trinity (st.), 10 st. 13 lb.; and J. V. Braddon, Trinity Hall (cox), 7 st. 12 lb. The **race** between the two great universities was **inaugurated** in **'29**, but continued with irregularity until '56; and of the **forty-eight contests** so far decided **twenty-five** have been won by **Oxford** and **twenty-two** by **Cambridge**, that of '77 having terminated in a dead heat. **Outriggers** were first used in **'46**; in **'57 boats without keels** were introduced; in **'73**, in which year the **time** occupied by the winners was 19 min. 35 sec., the **quickest** on record, **sliding seats** were first utilised. Since '64 the **course** has invariably been from **Putney to Mortlake**, a distance of about 4¼ miles. The **Oxford torpids** ended in favour of Brasenose, and Corpus finished at the head of the Cambridge boats.—**Henley-on-Thames regatta**, the chief of river-side regattas, was held on July 7th, 8th, and 9th; and despite heavy showers and thunderstorms, the gathering was the most successful, at least from the oarsman's point of view, of any witnessed in the fifty-two years of its history. A start was made with the first heat of the Grand Challenge Cup between the *Leander* (a crew which included six of the Dark Blues) and the First Thames (amongst which eight were the mighty Muttlebury and two representatives of Cambridge in Gardner and Landale). The struggle was a truly Homeric one, and the result was a dead heat, neither boat's nose being ever a quarter of a length in front of the other. On rowing off the *Leander* eight proved successful, and in the final beat the London eight in the fastest time on record (6 min. 51 sec.). Brasenose and Magdalen made a scarcely less gallant fight in the first heat of the Stewards' Cup, victory resting with the latter, who passed the winning post just two feet in front. Equally as much excitement was aroused over the final heat for the Silver Goblets, in which Lord Ampthill and Guy Nickalls, Leander Club, defeated F. Wilkinson and W. A. L. Fletcher, Oxford University Boating Club, by a foot. After beating G. Elin, the Cambridge stroke, in the first heat of the Diamond Sculls, V. Nickalls, Magdalen College, Oxford, was allowed to row over in the final, his brother Guy, the holder of the title, being content with the laurels he had already gained. The Visitors' Challenge Cup was awarded to a Trinity Hall four, stroked by C. T. Fogg-Elliott; the Ladies' Plate to a Balliol College eight, stroked by F. N. Rogers; the Wyfold Challenge Cup to a Royal Chester four, stroked by H. Fairrie; the Thames Challenge Cup to a Moleseyeight, stroked by H. A. Block; the Stewards' Challenge Cup to a Thames four, stroked by J. C. Gardner. The last-named gentleman resigned the Wingfield sculls, and no one opposing Guy Nickalls, he rowed over the course on July 25th, and thus regained the title of amateur champion of the Thames. Marlow, the Metropolitan, Richmond, Kingston, Molesey, Reading, and the other annual regattas on the Thames, proved as successful as ever; and at the **Hamburg** reunion, where the London and

Thames rowing clubs were represented, the latter won the handsome Hammonia prize for good, by virtue of a third victory, and also took the Perpetual Challenge Cup, whilst the London men secured the City of Hamburg prize. The Monteuuis sculls were rowed for on Sept. 9th, and won by F. E. Thorn. Mr. W. H. Grenfell resigned the punting championship, a title he had held against all-comers for several years, early in July, and as a consequence, seven entered for the trophy at the first regatta of the Thames Punting Club on the 28th of that month, the course being from below Sunbury Lock to a ryepeck near the Waterworks, and back upstream to Mr. Henry Faia's lawn, a distance altogether of three-quarters of a mile. The final was fought out between N. M. Cohen and A. Hewitt; and after a series of mishaps, the former won in 6 min. 46 sec.—**Doggett's Coat and Badge**, originally instituted by Mr. Thomas Doggett, a well-known actor of his day, in commemoration of the accession of the family of her present Majesty to the throne of England, was rowed on August 1st, from **London Bridge to Chelsea.** The event is confined to young watermen of the Thames, and the Fishmongers' Company contribute very generously to the prizes. The **winner** on the last anniversary was William A. Barry, Victoria Docks; Sidney J. Windgate, Battersea, being second, and G. Herbert Pell, Chiswick, third.—The **professional matches** of the year opened with a pair-oared race for £200 and the championship of England, on Feb. 9th, between W. G. East and W. Driver, and J. Corcoran and J. Canty, the course being from Putney to Mortlake. The contest proved very close and exciting up to the Duke of Devonshire's Meadows, where, when dead level, a foul occurred. East and Driver were first away, and their opponents ceasing to persevere, they passed the winning-post three lengths in front, in 22 min. 25 sec. Both appealed on the foul, and the referee declaring it no race, ordered the men to row on the following day. On the second occasion East and Driver won easily, their time being 22 min. 35 sec. Over the same course, on March 16th B. Squires, of Rotherhithe, defeated M. Gibson, of Putney, for a stake of £50, by three lengths, although on passing Chiswick Church odds of 7 to 1 were laid on Gibson. On March 27th C. Stephenson, of New Zealand, beat Neil Matterson, of Sydney, for a stake of £200, over the Parramatta Championship course. On April 28th, over the same course, John M'Lean and James Stansbury decided a sculling race for the championship of the world and stakes amounting to £400. The former was made favourite, but Stansbury led from start to finish, and won easily in 22 min. 15½ sec. Not satisfied with his defeat, M'Lean challenged Stansbury to row from Uhr's Point to the Brothers, a distance of about three miles, on the Parramatta, for the championship and £400; and on July 7th, after a good race, the holder of the title won by a length in 18 min. 25 sec. On Aug. 8th, a race for the double sculling championship of the world and £200 a side was rowed at Burlington Beach, Toronto, Canada, between E. Hanlan and W. O'Connor and J. Gaudaur and J. McKay. The course was three miles in length with a turn, and Hanlan and Gaudaur won by four lengths, in 19 min. 26½ sec. On the same afternoon, on the Thames, near Maidenhead, was decided the punting professional championship; and Abel Beesley, the holder of the title, having retired, as many as twenty-seven entered. The final heat, as in the amateur competition, gave rise to some unpleasantness, and in the result W. Haines, Old Windsor, was successful, W. Morris, Bray, being second, and C. Asplen, Maidenhead, third. The **National Regatta**, established in the previous year, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. E. D. Brickwood, for the encouragement of professional oarsmanship and sculling, was held on Aug. 19th and 20th, on the Thames, and for the six events on the programme there were sixty-six entries. The final heats terminated as follows:—Sculls (Hammersmith to Putney)—S. J. Wingate, Putney, 1; and J. Gibson, Putney, 2. Open sculls (Putney to Hammersmith)—C. R. Harding, Wandsworth, 1; and W. G. East, Isleworth, 2. Heavy fours (Putney to Chiswick Eyot) Kingston—W. Ballard, A. Goulter, F. Sully, W. Skinner (stroke), and A. Eastland (cox.), 1; and Middlesex United Rowing Club—W. Yates, W. Matthews, A. Chambers, W. Pearce (stroke), and C. Hodges (cox), 2. Non-coxswain fours (Putney to Chiswick Eyot), Isleworth—H. Follett, S. Emmett, W. Driver, and W. G. East (stroke), 1; and Tower Hill—S. J. Wingate, G. Green, J. Corcoran, and W. Haines (stroke), 2. Apprentices' Sculls (Hammersmith to Putney)—F. Pearce, Hammersmith, 1; and T. H. Robinson, jun., Putney, 2. Pair oars (Hammersmith to Putney)—W. G. East and W. Driver, Isleworth, 1; and J. Corcoran and W. Haines, Surrey United Rowing Club, 2. A match, arising out of this regatta, was decided on Oct. 19th, over the Thames Championship course, for £50. The competitors were S. J. Wingate and H. Cole, the former winning an exciting race in 24 min. 8 sec. On Oct 26th A. Goulburn, of the Invicta Rowing Club, won the "**below-bridge**" Handicap—an annual contest of much interest to Thames-side scullers, and which is promoted by Mr. B. Murphy. On Nov. 2nd, J. Tyrrell, of Clapton, beat D. Godwin, jun., of Wandsworth, in a match for £50, over the Thames Championship course. **Consult** *The Rowing Almanack*, and "Boating" (Badminton Library), by W. B. Woodgate.

Arabia. Is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia, having an area of about a million square miles, and a population of about twelve millions. The provinces of Hedjoz and Yemen are under Turkish rule, while much of the remainder of the country is under British influence, exercised in the case of Oman through the Sultan of Muscat. In '91 an epidemic of cholera broke out in Mecca in the early part of July; it extended to Jeddah. It was reported (Aug. 24th) that the whole of Yemen, from Sana to Hodeida, was in a state of open rebellion. It was announced (29th) that the rebellion had been totally suppressed, and that the Turkish commander had entered Sana with fourteen camels laden with the heads of the rebellious chieftains. News was received (13th) that unless further troops were sent the Ottoman troops in Yemen would be unable to hold out. It was reported (Oct. 2nd) that the insurrection was spreading. The official despatches from Yemen (26th) announced that the rebels in the country round Sana had been subjugated. But it was reported (28th) from private sources that the rebels were 40,000 strong, and had taken several fortresses; they demand freedom from taxation for five years, and that after that term they should be reduced.

Archæology, '91. The event of the year in this section of science has undoubtedly been the discovery of the text of **The Constitution of Athens by Aristotle.** Upon the face of a papyrus in the possession of the British Museum was the record of farm accounts, A.D. 78, written by by a Greek bailiff, Didymus, relating to an Egyptian farm. Upon the back of the same roll, a later writer—possibly an after-possessor of the farm—had copied the hitherto unknown text of the chief of the 158 constitutions of Aristotle. There were already known 91 quotations from the work by other ancient writers, and, of these, 78 are found in the roll, others probably occurring in the portion that is mutilated. The text is Greek of the fourth century B.C., and has been ably translated by Mr. F. G. Kenyon, M.A., the assistant keeper of the Manuscripts Department in the British Museum. The find is one of astonishing importance, the papyrus having been pronounced genuine by many experts, and giving much internal evidence of its own authenticity. The translation has been published by the Museum Trustees.—The operations at **Silchester** have been successfully continued during the year, and have revealed a rich discovery of Roman remains, including tools and domestic implements, **amphoræ, tesseræ**, pots, jars, and the ironwork of doors. The scale beam and carpenter's plane are especially interesting discoveries, and the whole city (two-thirds of the area of Pompeii) is gradually being uncovered. From it, for the first time, the complicated social and municipal life of a Roman military city can be reconstructed. The work is being carried on by the Society of Antiquaries, under Mr. W. St. John Hope.—Mr. **Flinders Petrie** (*q.v.*) has made important discoveries at Tel-el-Hesy, on the site of the ancient city of **Lachish**, and in **Assyria** the details of life and habit are being rapidly revealed through the astonishing discoveries of cuneiform inscriptions undertaken by the French Government, and translated by Mr. T. G. Pinches and Prof. Oppert.—An important memorial has been presented to Her Majesty's Government respecting the preservation of the ancient monuments of **Egypt**, and a competent official inspector has been appointed to prevent the Arabs from destroying and damaging the sculptures and hieroglyphics of the country.—A vast tomb of the **High Priests of Ammon** has been found west of Thebes, and already 240 sarcophagi have been discovered within it. There are great quantities of papyri, which are being conveyed to Cairo, and are expected to contain important information. The oldest sarcophagus is of the eleventh dynasty, 2500 B.C.; the mummies are principally priests and priestesses of Ammon; and the find has been under the supervision of M. Grebaut.—The decease of **Dr. Schliemann** has removed the most successful excavator of the day, but work is being still continued in the Troad; and in **Athens**, near Kera Meikōn, several tombs have been found, and the largest **amphoræ** yet found in Greece removed therefrom.—**The Society of Antiquaries**, in January, had a noteworthy paper by Mr. Fox on the Roman wall and 14-feet-deep **fosse** found in Aldersgate Street, London. A fine collection of cinerary urns from an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Saxby was exhibited by Rev. Dr. Cox in April, and in May an important discussion on the Municipal Insignia and Sword Stands of London was introduced by Messrs. Hope and Freshfield, and illustrated by many of the actual items described. The third annual **Congress of Archæological Societies** was held at the Society's rooms, Burlington House, on July 23rd. Delegates from very many societies were present. General Pitt-Rivers introduced the subject of the Ancient Monuments Act, and resolutions in favour of greatly extending and increasing its powers were passed. A strong committee to deal with the question of parish records and registers was appointed, and good progress reported as to the Archæological Survey of England. The question of a classified index of archæological papers, and that of a scientific and **archæological Year Book**, were carefully debated, and important papers were read by Dr. R. Evans on the "Forgery of Antiquities," and by Dr. Cox on "Field Names." An interesting exhibit at the Society of Antiquaries was what was claimed as a relic of **The True Cross**, exhibited by Sir Chas. Robinson in an extremely fine fourteenth-century reliquary, and forming a double cross.—**The Royal Archæological Institute** held their annual meeting in Edinburgh this year during August. They were received by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and in their honour there was brought together a most remarkable heraldic exhibition. It included standards and banners, armour, books, manuscripts, relics, seals, and glass, all illustrating heraldry and royal and family achievements. Excursions were made to the shrine of St. Margaret, Rosslyn, Dalmeny, Borthwick, and important churches. Especial attention was given to the beautiful Sacrament House in St. Salvator's College, and to Bishop Kennedy's mace of 1461.—**The British Archæological Association** assembled this year at York, and had a very important meeting from Aug. 17th to Aug. 24th; visited Beverley, Ripon, Rievaulx, Selby, and Scarborough.—Amongst noteworthy incidents in connection with the two societies must be mentioned, the discovery of a fine brass in Gedney Church; of a huge milearium weighing 20 tons, in Bayswater; of two remarkable stone bowls at Ancaster, of a Roman sarcophagus at Plumstead; and of a quantity of fine Roman remains in Copthall Avenue, E.C., and Godliman Street, St. Paul's. A quantity of pottery, found at St. George's, Southwark, has also been described, and a very important paper on the brasses of the City of London contributed by Mr. Oliver. **The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland** (*q.v.*) held their meeting in July at Athlone, and earlier in the year visited Dublin to inspect in the City Hall the charters. The water supply of Ancient Dublin was the subject of an important paper by Mr. Berry. The first quarterly issue of the Society's journal commenced in May, and a remarkable case, attributed to witchcraft at Dungannon, in June '90, was described.—Of the smaller and local archæological societies we may mention in order of meeting the **Norfolk** Society, which exhibited some manacles from Norwich Castle, and had an important paper on the Keep. The **Derbyshire** Society has given especial attention to the barrows and the charters in their county. The **Belfast** Society has discovered some interesting early grave slabs at Dundonald. The **Lancashire and Cheshire** Society has published a very fine volume of Proceedings, with an address of profound importance by Prof. Sayce. The **Plainsong Society** has issued valuable publications of old madrigals and songs. The **Cymmrodorion Society** is

systematically working at a classification of Welsh archæology and books. The **Cumberland** Society has been specially studying Carlisle and Westmorland printers and family pedigrees. The **Warwickshire** Society, always somewhat behind-hand, has only just issued its '89 report, but it contains a few valuable short papers. The **Newcastle** Society is hard at work, and has issued, splendidly illustrated, a fine article by Mr. Bates on the Border Castles. The **Cambridge** Society has been investigating in connection with the Roman roads. The **Yorkshire** Society, which has suffered much from death of members, is suggesting and preparing for a county bibliography. The **Penzance** Society, under Mr. Bolitho, is prospering, and is turning a careful attention to preserving its own ancient monuments. The **Shropshire** Society has done splendid service in preventing the removal of the open-air pulpit at Shrewsbury Abbey, and is examining and registering 2277 rolls of Shrewsbury borough records of great historical value. The **Ecclesiological** Society, under Dean Gregory, is advancing, but is behind-hand in issuing its Proceedings. It has been studying screens and visiting churches with great advantage to itself. The **Brass Collectors** Society has lost its moving spirit by the sudden death of Mr. Lewis, but is safe to succeed in the hands of Mr. J. Willis Clark, and its publications are of great value. The **Memorials of the Dead** Society is growing slowly, but has done good work to about forty tombs during the year. The **Glasgow** Society issued in April their new part, a book of 575 pages, replete with interest; and are starting and using an "Old Mortality" Fund at their Cathedral. The **Burnley** Society has at last thrown great light upon Hesketh End and its unique inscription. The **Huguenot** Society has issued some more registers and pedigrees of interest. The **Order of the White Rose** studies history in its bearing on Stuart sovereignty, and reveals many a hidden bypath in the archæological side of the history of our country. It is doing good and useful service. The **Leicestershire** Society has protected its Jewry wall and Roman pavement from the Railway Company. The **Thoresby** Society is publishing the Coucher book of Kirkstall Abbey. The **Yorkshire** Society gives great attention to its local abbeys, and wisely spares no pains to protect them. The **Essex** Society has completed a great book on the county monuments. The **Sussex** Society is awake at last, and is reporting about the Wilmington Giant, cataloguing its library, altering its subscription, and publishing a handbook by Mr. Somers Clark to the Castle and Museum. The **Surrey** Society is very active, and has issued some excellent transactions. It is cataloguing its church plate, copying its local wills and visitations, making its library more complete and accessible, and showing good cause for its existence. The **Powysland** Society studies Montgomery Nonconformity, Oxford Welshmen, and the house of the Herberts. The **Gypsy Lore** Society has issued an astonishing number, of wonderful interest. The **Kent** Society, as usual, issues excellent volumes, full of painstaking and remarkable value. The **Bradford** Society is publishing its town record. The **Henry Bradshaw** Society is completing the Westminster *Missale*, and printing the old Ambrosian liturgy. The **William Salt** Society, with infinite credit, is preparing materials for a history of Staffordshire. The **Maidenhead** Society studies primitive man in the valley of the Thames. The **Biblical Archæological** Society is working at the Targums. The **Wiltshire** Society is proud of having in its midst the unrivalled Rushmore museum, to which much attention has been drawn during the year. The **Devonshire** Society met at Tiverton, and their papers were of exceptional and very high merit. The **Cambrian** Society went to Killarney, and the excursions were not mere holiday jaunts, but full of sound practical result. The **Oxford** Society is all behind in archæology, as it has always been, and an article on Witney Church Plate forms about its only good work. It should learn from Glasgow, Surrey, and Kent. The **Berkshire** Society is greatly excited about Silchester, and hopes to secure the remains discovered for Reading museum. The **Durham** Society met at Richmond, and good papers were read at the meeting. The **Somerset** Society is flourishing magnificently, and its Crewkerne meeting produced very valuable and noteworthy papers. The county records are being published, and those of Glastonbury are of especial value. The **Cornwall** Society is flourishing, and its Royal Institution has just issued a strong number worthy of especial attention.—Amongst **discoveries** we record some important ones at **Lincoln** of Roman columns, a grotto Roman temple at **Vienna**, a quantity of coins at **Trowbridge**, some three hundred English gold coins in an old box at **Aveton Gifford**, the basilica of St. Sylvester in the Viâ Salaria, Rome; some important stonework at Delphi, and a fifteenth-century chapel at Pershore of most interesting stonework. As an incident, the **funeral by midnight** of Colonel Dyott, at Lichfield, in pursuance of the very old family custom, must not be overlooked. In the department of archæology more distinctly **Foreign**, we must refer to the mosaic discovered at Rheims, and the completion of the excavation of Insula IV-V., at Pompeii. The grant of the French Government toward the work at **Delphi** of 500,000 francs marks a distinct epoch. Important work is going on in **Crete**, and the **Athens** museum is receiving large contributions from recent excavations, including one magnificent statue. The city of **Florence** has revealed its ancient Roman bath, and at **Syracuse** evidence as to early ornamentation is coming to light. Some exquisite gold ornaments have been found in **Sicily**, and Italy has translated and published some of the sacred books of the Egyptians. **Russia** is excavating in **Abyssinia** with great success, and Italian workers are continuing their labours in **Crete**. In Russia a splendid deposit of funeral objects has been found at **Bogodar**. Of important **Archæological Books** we must mention:—"Cornish Feasts and Folk Lore," by Miss Courtney; "Old Church Lore," by Mr. Andrews; "Rush Bearing," by Mr. Barlow; "Prœlia Eboracensia," by Mr. Leadman; "Lawford Hall," by Nichols; "Corstorphine," by Mr. Selway; "Kidderminster," by Mr. Burton; "Arcana Fairfaxiana," by Mr. Weddell. The 13th volume of the Greek Coin Catalogue, Brit. Mus., Wroth. The Catalogue of the Greek Coins in Paris Mus., by Babèlon. Father Palmer's book on the Black Friars; and the monumental work on "Traders' Tokens," by Mr. G. C. Williamson. Very many societies have issued most important catalogues of **Church Plate**, especially Leicester, Salop,

Dorset, Carlisle, and Surrey. There are also the noteworthy county publications known as *Notes and Queries* for each county, and the *Antiquary* and *Bookworm* among magazines; while amongst society journals the *Numismatic Chronicle* deserves particular attention. The **British Museum** have this year secured a **Caxton**, which until 1874 was quite unknown. It is the letters of Pope Sixtus IV., printed in 1483, the first independent publication ever made of diplomatic correspondence. Only two of Caxton's works do not now exist in England. The **Great Sales** of the year have been the Hailstone, Bolckow, and Lakelands Sales. The silver lace and glass in the first were noteworthy, but the collection was miscellaneous rather than choice. In the second, the pictures fetched extraordinary prices. The watercolours included seven by Landseer and six by Turner. Some old Limoges enamel and Sèvres porcelain were noteworthy. The Lakelands library included many rare books. The whole sale realised £22,000, and some magnificent illuminated Horæ, early folios and works on vellum, were the special items. The **Thebes Ammon** discovery is still yielding astonishing results, and this bids fair to be the archæological event of the winter. In mummies, papyri and sarcophagi it is unusually rich.

Archbishop's Court. See ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Archbishops, English. See CHURCH OF E.

Archdeacon. See DIOCESE.

Archery. (For earlier details see ed. 87.) The open meetings of '91 were, with one or two exceptions, well attended, but the club gatherings did not prove so attractive as in the preceding year; the shooting all round, however, was fully up to the average. The competition for the **Butt medal** of the Royal Company of Archers was commenced at the Butts, Edinburgh, on Feb. 20th, and 21 ends of two arrows each were shot, as usual, at 100 feet, at a 4-inch target. Mr. J. T. Hutchison won easily with 24 points, Mr. C. Stewart coming next with 17. The **first target** of the season was held by the John o' Gaunt's Bowmen at Springfield Park, Lancaster, on April 22nd, when the York round in the first class was credited to Captain Garnett, who also took the subscription gold at 100 yards; and in the second class Mr. C. Walker was successful. Mr. Eyre W. Hussey and Miss Eyre Hussey, were accorded highest honours in their respective classes at the first bow meeting of the **Cheltenham Archers**, in the Montpellier Gardens on April 29th; and at the second gathering of the John o' Gaunt's Bowmen, on May 20th, Mr. Gregson and Mr. Walker were the highest scorers. At the **Leamington and Midland Counties Meeting**, in the Jephson Gardens, Leamington, on June 17th and 18th, a handsome cup was presented by Major Hawkins Fisher to be shot for annually, and held by the archer making the highest actual score; it was won for the first time by Mr. Gregson, with the actual total of 856 on the double York round. Mr. C. E. Nesham was only a few points behind; but neither of these gentlemen being qualified by residence for championship honours, these fell, as in the two preceding years, to Mr. Eyre W. Hussey, with a score of 812 Mrs. Piers F. Legh, however, failed in her attempt to win the ladies' championship three years in succession, the title on this occasion being gained by Mrs. C. Bowly with a total of 768, Miss Legh coming next with 692, and the holder third with 683. Neither Mrs. nor Miss Legh took part at the **Crystal Palace** fixture on July 9th and 10th, and, as a consequence, Mrs. Bowly had matters all her own way. At the close of the double round, this lady was 198 ahead of Mrs. Haigh, her nearest rival; but her total of 786 fell considerably short of Miss Legh's memorable 862, which is the record for double round at the Crystal Palace. The shooting amongst the gentlemen was much closer, the three highest scorers being Mr. A. Newall 840, Mr. Gregson 838, and Mr. F. L. Govett 814. At the **Grand Western Meeting**, held at Seaton, Devon, on July 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, Miss M. A. Winwood and Mr. A. Newall won the respective championships of the West, and Mrs. Eyre Hussey secured Mrs. Ellis's challenge prize; whilst the contest between Somerset and Devon terminated in favour of the latter. The forty-eighth **Grand National Meeting** was held on the County Cricket Ground at Boughton, Worcester, on July 29th and two succeeding days. Miss Legh was in excellent form, and gained her title of championess for the seventh time by scoring the grand total of 798 for 138 hits, Mrs. Bowly coming next with 760 for 136 hits. Mr. Nesham was unable to compete, and the championship was awarded to Mr. Govett with a total of 818 for 188 hits, his most dangerous opponents being Mr. Gregson, with 754 for 166, and Mr. G. Bird, with 736 for 168 hits. Mr. Govett also secured the Spedding Memorial Challenge Cup, presented by the Royal Toxophilite Society for the highest gross score. Gloucestershire again won the **County Challenge Prize**, and Middlesex retained the County Challenge Cup. Miss and Mrs. Legh, and Mr. J. B. Wilson, were the best of the competitors at the **Cheltenham** reunion, held on August 14th; and five days later was commenced the **Grand Northern Meeting**, on the cricket ground at Preston, where Mrs. D. Ainsworth and Colonel Burton gained championship honours, the former with a total of 643 for 131 hits, and the latter with 598 for 156 hits. The list, however, was headed by Mr. F. L. Govett, who was credited 903 for 191 hits, this being the highest score made during the year at a public meeting. The gentlemen's bronze medals of the Grand National Society for Lancashire and Cheshire were awarded, on the scores made on the first and second days' shooting, to Mr. George Bird and Colonel Burton. The open fixtures were brought to a close with the **John o' Gaunt Meeting**, on the Great Axe Field, Lancaster, where the top scorers in the three events on the programme were Mr. Gregson, Mr. C. Walker, and Colonel Burton. The Grand National bronze medals for Surrey were competed for at Beddington Park on Sept. 26th, and Mrs. Marshall won the ladies' with 60 hits, 282; and Mr. Nesham the gentlemen's, with 92 hits, 376 score. **Consult** "The Archer's Register," edited by Mr. Fred. P. Follett, of the *Field*, and Ford's "Theory and Practice of Archery," edited by Mr. W. Butt, of the Royal Toxophilite Society.

Arches, Court of. The statutory court for the trial of causes ecclesiastical in the Province of Canterbury (see ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS). Formerly a purely canonical authority, with jurisdiction in certain matrimonial and probate causes, the Dean of Arches held his court in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, or *Sancta Maria de Arcubus*, receiving and determining appeals from inferior ecclesiastical courts within the Southern Province. By the **Church Discipline**,

Act '41, and the **Public Worship Regulation Act '74**, Parliament effected considerable **modifications** of the Court of Arches, supplementing the ecclesiastical by civil powers. By the latter Act (7th section) provision was made for the union of the Courts of the two Metropolitans. The two Archbishops were required to appoint a barrister of ten years' standing, or a judge of one of the Superior Courts, to be a judge of both Courts. Every person appointed must be a member of the Church of England, and when entering upon his office must sign a declaration to that effect. He retains the title of **Dean of the Arches**, but when sitting in the Northern Province is styled **Official Principal of the Province of York**. Lord Penzance, the first Dean of the Arches appointed under this section, still holds the office. He has no Court, and usually sits in his dressing-room in the House of Lords—a circumstance which has entailed many disputes on points of jurisdiction. In connection with the **trial** of the **Bishop of Lincoln** (*q.v.*) the **question** of **jurisdiction** arose, when it was contended that the Archbishop's authority to sit as a supreme ecclesiastical tribune had lapsed, partly through non-user and partly by statute. The **Archbishop**, however, **ruled** that he possessed jurisdiction, and thus there are two Archbishops' Courts.

Architects, Royal Institute of British. See ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Architectural Association, The, 56, Great Marlborough Street, and 9, Conduit Street, has for its **objects** to promote and afford facilities for the study of architecture, and to serve as a medium of friendly communication between the members and others interested in the progress of architecture. These objects are carried out by means of papers and discussions, lending and reference libraries, a monthly publication, instruction to students in a studio, lectures, classes, and visits to ancient and modern buildings. Prizes, medals, and a travelling studentship are open to competition amongst members. The association was constituted in 1847. The number of members is between 1100 and 1200. The **entrance fee** is £2 2s., and the annual subscription £1 1s. The **ordinary meetings** are held between October and May on alternate Fridays at 7.30 p.m., at 9, Conduit Street, and each member may introduce a visitor. Competent lecturers give instruction in the history of architecture, construction, stresses and strains, water-colour, decoration, quantities, specifications, land-surveying, etc. Instruction in drawing and design may also be obtained in the studio. The Association Sketch Book is published monthly. **President**, Mr. F. T. Baggallay. **Hon. Secs.**, Ernest S. Gale, Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C., and F. T. W. Goldsmith, 10, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

Arctic Railway. This line has the distinguished honour of being the **most northern railway in the world**. The **Lulea-Ofoten Railway**, which is the property of the Swedish and Norwegian Railway Co., appears to have its *raison d'être* in bringing down the enormously **rich iron deposits** of the far north **to the port of Lulea**. The whole scheme of the railway is to continue the line from the Iron Mountain, through the rich ore deposits of the neighbourhood, through Norwegian territory to the Ofoten Fjord. In consequence of the proprietors of the line becoming involved in **difficulties**, the Swedish Government in the **session** of '90 introduced **a Bill for the purchase** of the railway. (See last ed.) A telegram dated Brussels Jan. 9th, '91, reported that the Swedish Government had declared its willingness to purchase for 6¼ million crowns the railways constructed on its territory by the Swedo-Norwegian Railway Co. In Oct. it was added that the construction of the line was going on.

Ardrossan New Harbour Works. The approaching completion of these works, begun in '87, was announced in Sept. '91. They consist of a new wet dock of 9½ acres, a tidal basin of 5 acres, a breakwater 1400 ft. long and rising 6 ft. above high water, also a pier along one side of the dock, and the outer basin 160 ft. in width, at which passenger steamers can lie, and on which the Lanarkshire Railway runs. The cost of the new works was estimated at £200,000, and the completion was entrusted to Messrs. Lucas and Aird, under the direction of Messrs. Strain, Robertson and Thompson, engineers to the Ardrossan Harbour Company.

Argentine Republic. A group of 14 states and 9 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The constitution is, with some exceptions, identical with that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, elected for six years, not being re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, 2 chosen by the capital and 2 by each province, and a House of Deputies of 86 members elected by the people. The provinces elect their own governors and legislators, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic; but all others are tolerated. Education is highly developed. There are 3,042 elementary schools, with 259,695 pupils. Area, including Patagonia, 1,124,086 sq. miles; population, 4,000,000, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. **Capital** of the Republic, **Buenos Ayres**, with 561,160 inhabitants (census July '90). Capital of the Province of Buenos Ayres, **La Plata**. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. By the Budget estimates, the **total revenue** for '90 was fixed at $74,676,706 currency; and the **total expenditure** at $50,687,544. The **National Debt** (external) (March 31st, '90) was $122,283,176; 5 per cent. (internal) was $1,153,197. **Army**, 5,585; national guard, about 350,000. **Navy**, 3 ironclads and 15 other ships. **Principal productions** in '89 were 312,555,919 lb. of **wool**; 8,514,012 cwt. of **maize**; 448,911 cwt. of **wheat**, as against 3,254,160 in '88. The **imports** during the last twelve months were to the total amount of $164,569,884, while the **exports** were $122,815,057. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Length of **railways**, 6,600 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic. **Telegraphs**, 13,645 miles, connecting all the Republic. During '89 there were 76,724,431 letters and printed matter carried by the Post Office. Two cables (one by the Atlantic and the other by the Pacific) connect the Republic with all the cities in the world. The canal at Cordova burst (Dec. 21st, '90); one hundred persons were drowned and hundreds of houses were destroyed.—**'91.** A plot to overturn the Government was discovered. The rebel forces at Entre Rios were disarmed (Jan. 16th). A Bill was (26th) passed imposing a tax of 2 per cent. on deposits in private banks, and 10 per cent. on the profits. An attempt was made (Feb.) to assassinate General Roca, by a boy

fifteen years old. The Government decided to issue a national loan of 100,000,000 pesetas, to bear interest at 6 per cent. (March). Generals Roca and Mitre formed a coalition, and Señor Costa, Governor of Buenos Ayres, having joined it, the political state of the country became settled. The National and Provincial Banks (April 8th) suspended payment till June 1st. A revolution broke out in the province of Cordova (May 21st), but was suppressed by the Government the next day. In the street firing twenty-five persons were killed. An insurrection occurred in the province of Catamarca (June), when the Provisional Government was overthrown and a new one installed; there was no serious disturbance. Government troops were sent to the city, and the Provisional Government re-established. During the month there was a conspiracy to ruin the private banks by causing a run on them, but it was unsuccessful; some of the banks closed their doors, but the London and River Plate Bank did not do so. The Government (Oct.) decreed a forced paper currency, fixing the premium on gold at 150 per cent., and authorising the suspension for two years of payments in gold. The Senate unanimously rejected (15th) the forced currency proposals. The coalition between Generals Mitre and Roca. The Senate (18th) censured Dr. Pellegrini, the President of the Republic, for requesting General Mitre to abandon his intention of withdrawing his candidature for the Presidency. Baron Hirsch bought 7,000,000 acres of land in the Republic for the purpose of colonising it with Jews, each family going there to receive 150 acres of land and be provided for for a twelvemonth. Election riots occurred at Cordova and Tucuman (25th); the soldiers were compelled to fire on the people, many of whom were killed or wounded. The Chambers passed a Bill providing for the conversion of the Five per Cent. Gold Cedulas of the National Mortgage Bank into Eight per Cent. Paper Cedulas (26th).

Argyll, George Douglas Campbell, P.C., **8th Duke of** (creat. 1701); Baron Sundridge and Hamilton (1766), by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; K.G. (1884). Was b. '23, and succeeded his father in '47; **Lord Privy Seal** (Jan. '53), and Postmaster-General (Nov. '55); again Lord Privy Seal (June '59 to July '66); **Secretary for India**, and **President** of the **Council of India** (Dec. '63); the third time Lord Privy Seal ('80 to April '81); is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyleshire. Was **Chancellor** of the **University of St. Andrews** ('51), and **Rector** of the **University of Glasgow** ('54); is chief of the great family of Campbell. The Duke is a prolific writer upon scientific, political, and social subjects, and a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals. He is the author of various works, among which may be mentioned "**The Reign of Law**," "**The Unity of Nature**," and "**Scotland as it Was and Is**," '88.

Armenia. It was reported from Erzeroum (Jan. 6th, '91) that a band of Khurdish brigands had attacked a wedding party in the Armenian village of Vartou, near Mouch, and endeavoured to carry off the bride. The Armenians, however, offered a vigorous resistance, and a sharp fusillade ensued, which resulted in several persons being wounded on each side. The brigand chief was killed, and his followers fled to Mouch, where they represented to the authorities that the Armenian villagers had murdered their leader. A detachment of troops was consequently despatched to Vartou, which surrounded the place and arrested eighty Armenians. Sixty-two of these were subsequently released, but the remaining eighteen were each sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour. The Sultan (17th) called for the Armenian Patriarch and the Minister of Police, and announced a general amnesty to all the Armenians concerned in the disorder. The hamlet of Adil-Djevos was destroyed by an earthquake (April 3rd); 146 houses were destroyed, and 240 other buildings much injured, and hundreds of lives lost.

Armies, Foreign. See Foreign Armies.

Armitage, Edward, R.A., historical and mural painter, was b. 1817. Educated in France and Germany. A pupil of Paul Delaroche, of Paris. In '40 he contributed "The Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain" to the Cartoon Exhibition in Westminster Hall, and obtained a first-class prize of £300. In '45 he took a £200 prize for a cartoon and coloured design, "The Spirit of Religion," and ('47) another first prize of £500 was awarded him for "The Battle of the Meance," now the property of the Queen. He afterwards visited the Crimea, and painted "The Charge of Balaklava" and "The Guards at Inkermann." Among his still later achievements were a colossal figure, entitled "**Retribution**," representing the suppression of the Indian mutiny, as well as a series of monochrome wall paintings at University Hall, Gordon Square. Elected R.A. '72. Has been a regular contributor to the Academy since '48.

Armoured Ships. See Navy, British, and Navies, Foreign.

Armour Plates and Ordnance. (For previous history see '90 ed.) To resist guns of the present day, plates require to be so thick that complete armour, such as that on the *Thunderer* or *Dreadnought*, have gradually given place to armour of much greater thickness, amounting to 20 in. of steel-faced iron or 24 in. of iron, confined to the so-called **vital parts of a ship**. These consist of the engines, magazines, principal guns, and sufficient hull to insure the floating of the vessel. Protection is also partly given by horizontal armour—that is, by steel decks. These features are embodied in the *Inflexible* and the *Admiral* classes of so-called citadel ships, as well as the *Victoria* and *Nile* classes, and the belted cruisers and protected ships in a greater or less degree. It is only necessary here to notice the **general principle on which a ship is plated**, with many exceptions, however—namely, that the deck plates should resist the same shot glancing on it at an angle of ten degrees that the side armour resists striking direct. It follows, then, that unless a ship heels over to an angle of ten degrees, or unless she is subject to a plunging fire at a falling angle of ten degrees, her deck is stronger than her side armour. Beyond this angle the deck is weaker, but it is only likely to be struck by high-angle fire or under very special circumstances. With regard to the protection afforded by armour, it is doubtless true that guns are now afloat which are capable of piercing the side of any armour-clad ship. The 111-ton guns of the *Benbow* perforate about 35 inches of iron or 28 of steel, if close to the muzzle. The 67-ton guns of the *Camperdown* or *Rodney* perforate 30 inches of iron or 24 of steel; and many guns of less

power would perforate most of the armour afloat under favourable conditions. It is to be remembered, however, that in action a ship is generally struck obliquely, when armour will keep out shot which would perforate easily if striking directly; and more especially that the entrance of "dead metal" into the interior of a ship is a small evil compared with that of "live shell"; so that armour capable of keeping shell alone out, performs its most important function. An unarmoured ship is liable to be burnt and torn by common shell bursting in the interior, and the men swept down wholesale by shrapnel shell bullets, as was shown in the *Shannon* trials at Shoeburyness in '75. **Two great principles** are recognised in **the new vessels,** which were laid down in 1889: (1) the necessity of providing ships with a powerful secondary armament of quick-firing guns, and (2) the necessity of protecting portions of the ship which do not come under the term "vital parts" by means of thin armour, in order to prevent their wholesale destruction by quick fire guns of light calibre; or, on the other hand, by the entrance of steel shells containing charges of any so-called "high explosive," such as blasting gelatine, Lyddite, Roburite, Bellite, or Melinite. The necessity for this protection against quick fire is apparent from the fact that at Shoeburyness a target, six feet square, was struck five times running at 1300 yards range in 31 seconds by a single piece in action. Three 4¾-inch guns fire 72 rounds in two minutes. A steel shell containing high explosive has passed intact through six inches of steel-faced armour, bursting on the far side. This re-introduction of thin armour, accompanied by other protective devices, such as that termed Woodite, is a marked change to note in connection with the year '89. Owing to their extensive surface of thin armour, as well as to their capability of speed, vessels of the *Minotaur* class have been accorded a new "lease of life" with fresh engines. The most effectual protection to a ship appears to be armour sufficiently hard to break up the projectiles which strike it, even though this result be effected at the cost of considerable cracking and even fracture of the plates themselves. The behaviour of chilled iron distinctly indicates the possibility of this alternative to that of exposing the ship without protection against the terrible attack of shells. It should be borne in mind that a wide distinction exists between the functions to be performed by ship's armour and that of forts. A naval action between ships is necessarily of short duration, and the number of blows received by a ship's armour must be limited. At the same time it is to be noted that they may be given by the heaviest projectiles existing. Consequently it appears desirable, even at the cost of considerable damage to her armour, to keep projectiles from entering a ship, which, under some circumstances, might destroy her by a single round. With inland armoured forts, such as the cupolas which are erected in some important points in continental forts, the conditions are entirely different. Here the attacking siege guns are likely to be of insignificant power compared with those mounted on board ship. The fire in a siege is formidable from the fact that it is continued with great accuracy for days, or even weeks, in succession, rather than from the power of each individual shell. Here, clearly, a softer kind of plate may be preferred, such as may only resist perforation by shells of medium power, but such as will bear to be struck all over without cracking and stripping off from the structure it covers. The case of coast forts may be classed as intermediate between the two above mentioned. They may be attacked by war vessels carrying the heaviest guns existing, but a fort cannot, at all events, be sunk like a ship, nor has it all the complicated parts vital to the existence of a ship. Engagements between ships and forts are apt to last longer than those between contending fleets, but their duration is necessarily limited, for a ship can seldom, or never, remain in action day after day, and her supply of ammunition is very limited. Hence it has happened that Gruson's **chilled iron armour** has been largely adopted for coast batteries. Against this every kind of projectile breaks up, but the armour itself gradually yields by fracture, and has not been, therefore, generally adopted for inland forts. Forged steel projectiles, of which those of Holtzer are the most celebrated, have latterly proved "unbreakable" by direct impact against solid **steel**, but have recently been repeatedly broken up by a specially hard face given by a new process to compound armour. At the competitive trials between **compound** and **solid steel** plates, 10½ in. and 10 in. thick, which took place at **Annapolis**, U.S., in Sept. '90, and at **Ochta**, near St. Petersburg, on Nov. 11th, '90, **Holtzer** projectiles struck the plates with velocities exceeding 2000 ft. per second, and after penetrating as far as their energy drove them, rebounded almost uninjured. In these competitions the **solid steel** plates exhibited greater resistance than the English **steel-faced** or **compound** plates. This has been attributed to the fact that the objection to "through cracks" in this country has caused the backs or bodies of our plates to be made too soft. The prospect of success for compound armour depends, first, on whether a harder steel face can be given to armour by attaching a layer of hard steel than by any process of hardening such steel as is suitable for the body of the plate; and, secondly, on whether such attachment can be thoroughly depended on. Until recently, **Schneider of Creusot**, was the sole maker of solid steel armour. **Vickers of Sheffield,** however, successfully competed with him at Ochta last winter, and has for over two years been making steel plates for England. During the present year the first steel plates made by the Bethlehem Works, U.S., were successfully tested. The value of **Nickel** in steel armour is the subject of experiment at present. **Elswick, Whitworth,** and **Krupp** have made howitzers for the attack of the steel decks of ships at high angles, which have produced good results. This subject is important, both as concerning English ships and the defence of English coaling-stations against foreign ships. The employment of costly forged-steel shells in vertical fire, which is scarcely applicable to ships in motion, is, however, open to question.

Armstead, Henry Hugh, R.A., sculptor, was b. 1828. Elected A.R.A. '75, R.A. '79. As a draughtsman, modeller, and chaser of silver, gold, and jewellery, he has executed a large number of works. His productions in marble, bronze, stone, and wood include the **south and east sides of the Albert Memorial,** Hyde Park, representing great musicians, painters, and poets, and four large bronze figures of the Albert Memorial, representing

chemistry, astronomy, medicine and rhetoric. Mr. A. also designed the carved oak panels, beneath Dyce's frescoes, in Her Majesty's robing-room at Westminster Palace, illustrating the life of King Arthur and the history of Sir Galahad. Two excellent busts were exhibited by Mr. A. in the Royal Academy, '91.

Army Athletic Championships. See ATHLETICS.

Army, The British. The **total cost** of the Army for the financial year '91-92 is £17,545,300 against £17,827,400 in '90-91. The various heads of expenditure are:—

	£
Effective services:—	
Pay, etc., of army (general staff, regiments, reserve and departments)	5,632,700
Medical establishments: Pay, etc.	292,800
Militia: Pay and allowances	540,000
Yeomanry cavalry: Pay and allowances	74,400
Volunteer corps: Pay and allowances of staff, capitation grant, equipment fund, etc.	761,000
Transport and remounts	631,700
Provisions, forage and other supplies	2,605,000
Clothing establishments and services	820,600
Warlike and other stores	1,847,100
Works, buildings, and repairs	716,700
Military education establishments	112,500
Miscellaneous effective services	160,900
War Office establishment	257,900
	14,453,300
Non-effective services:—	
Non-effective charges for officers	1,551,100
„ „ „ men	1,380,800
Superannuation, compensation and compassionate allowances	160,100
	3,092,000

These amounts represent the following **decreases** on the sums voted in the previous year. Medical establishment, £1,400. Militia pay, etc., £70; Yeomanry pay, etc., £60; Volunteer corps, £179,470; transport and remounts, £15,200; provisions, etc, £37,804; warlike stores, £202,504; War Office, £180. Non-effective charges for officers, £1,834; superanuation, etc., £2,500. The **increases** are—Pay of army, etc., £41,984; works, buildings, etc., £51,500; miscellaneous charges, £61,304. Non-effective charges for men, £4,134. The War Minister, in issuing the estimates for the year, gave the following official explanation of the several votes:—The increase of £41,984 for pay, etc., was mainly due to the large number of men who, after the termination of their seven years engagement, have been receiving their deferred pay and are passing into the Reserve; by the occurrence of leap year; and by a scheme brought in during the year for improving the position and training of garrison artillery. The increase doubtless would have been greater but for the larger contributions made by Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, which formed the subject of several questions, and ultimately a debate in the House of Commons during the Session. The reduction in the vote of warlike stores was almost entirely due to the approaching completion of the programme undertaken in 1888 under the Imperial Defences Act for the improvement of the defences of our ports and coaling stations. The increase of £51,500 under the head of Works may be accounted for as follows:—£10,000 was taken towards the provision of range accommodation, which is becoming a more urgent matter year by year in view of the improvement in small arms. £6,894 was required for the carrying out of the Aldershot Roads Act of 1890, by which ranges of paramount importance were to be permanently secured to the Regular Army, Militia, and Volunteers, by the closing of old roads within the danger zone, and others substituted at public cost. A large increase was also occasioned by the demands for new sanitary services and the general improvement of existing barracks. The reduction in the vote for provisions of £37,804 is attributable to the fall of prices. The swelling of the vote for miscellaneous services to the extent of £61,304 is due to the charge for interest on the Imperial Defence and Barrack Loans. In the latter case arrangement was made for a sinking fund, which will pay off the whole amount in twenty years. **Contributions in aid.** The amounts charged on **contributing Colonies** towards the expense of their defence are: Natal, £4,000; Mauritius, £30,750 (raised from £30,000); Hong Kong, £40,000; Straits Settlements, £100,000; Ceylon, £72,500 (raised from £34,400); Malta, £5,000. The Government of Egypt contributes £87,000 (reduced from £100,000). The total military expenditure incurred on behalf of the respective Colonies, etc., is—America and West Indies. Bermuda, £139,842; Halifax, W.S., £125,547; Jamaica, £104,023; Windward and Leeward Islands, £90,467; Bahamas, £4,214. South Africa: Cape Colony and Natal, £293,336; St. Helena, £12,986; Mauritius, £50,984; West Coast of Africa, £57,155. China, Ceylon, etc.: Hong Kong, £140,333; Straits Settlements, £103,725; Ceylon, £94,914. Mediterranean: Gibraltar, £324,594; Malta, £471,344; Cyprus, £47,001; Egypt, £227,122. **Army recruiting.** The effective strength of the Army by last returns published from the War Office June '91 was 202,116 non-commissioned officers and men, as compared with 201,848 in the previous year. But at the end of '90, we were short of the prescribed establishment—deducting a deficiency in the Colonial Corps arising from causes that are no value in the way of general argument—by some 2,306. The only corps which are satisfactorily manned are the Royal Engineers, and the Departmental Corps, for which an adequate supply of eligible recruits is generally secured. The recruiting for the Cavalry is satisfactory, corps being nearly full, but there has been a difficulty in filling the ranks of one or two medium regiments needing superior physique. The Artillery, although its wants are fairly met—the gross strength of the corps being within seventy of its establishment—is deficient in Garrison Artillery, whose duties require men of larger mould, to the extent of about 400. The Infantry of the Line is some 1,700 short of its establishment. In the Guards 404 of the men whose three years' colour service expired went to the Reserve in '90-91, and 402 extended their Army service to seven years. In the Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, and Medical Staff Corps, a larger proportion extend their service, the number being 766, as compared with 631 who passed into the Reserve at the end of their three years. But while these corps are full, the Brigade of Guards are shown to want 367 men to complete the establishment. No relaxation in the general standard has been

made of late, but the relaxations authorised in the year '89 are still in operation. The reports of the general officers commanding districts are for the most part unsatisfac'ory, as regards the physical efficiency and maturity of the recruits. The proportion of rejections is about 396 per 1,000. The number of Militiamen joining the Regular Army in '90 was 12,646, of whom about 47 per cent. joined the territorial regiment. The Volunteers contributed 1,805 men to the Regulars, a number not materially varying from that of each of the preceding five years. Recruiting in Ireland is progressing, but, on the other hand, the numbers raised in Scotland have not nearly sufficed for the requirements of the Scottish regiments, which, accordingly, have recourse to English districts. The proportion of recruits to 10,000 contributed by the three countries respectively is—for England, 8·4; Ireland, 7·6; and Scotland, 6·01. Fraudulent enlistments appear to be on the decrease, while desertions and discharges remain about the same as in recent years. **The general state of recruiting.** The effect of the continued exodus of the working classes into the great industrial centres is but too plainly marked by the decreasing numbers contributed by the rural districts. In the hope of stimulating local enlistment, an increased rate of levymoney was granted in the year '89 to ordinary recruiters detached from head quarters: but the increase in numbers has since proceeded, with hardly an exception, from a few of the largest towns, demonstrating clearly that the idea of a territorial army such as it has been sought to create is impossible under the present system of voluntary service. London, which is naturally the most important of our recruiting centres, heads the list with 5,032 recruits, as against 4,069 obtained in the previous twelve months. This is the largest number ever produced by the metropolis under the short service system, and was obtained in face of diminished returns of pauperism. Of the 2,893 recruits raised for the Cavalry, London gave no less than 1,004, the men going to the mounted service of their own free will. The London recruit, it is satisfactory to know, compares favourably in point of physique with the recruits raised elsewhere, and "in the matter of intelligence is superior." With regard to **our probable requirements** in the immediate future, the Inspector-General of Recruiting estimates in his last report that in each of the next three years we shall want 34,000 recruits for the Regular Army, and he does not conceal his opinion that this supply cannot be obtained under existing conditions without having resort to immature lads, not fulfilling what he considers the not exacting conditions of eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 inches height, 33 inches chest measurement, and 8 stone 3 lb. weight. Military service does not offer the same material advantages as "the average wages an able-bodied young man can readily obtain." The recruiter must content himself with an inferior article, and recent measures have "made no appreciable addition to the number of recruits up to standard. The maintenance of the Army at its established strength, and more especially the furnishing of the reliefs for India, which must be composed of trained soldiers of twenty years of age, "becomes a pressing difficulty if immature lads are accepted as recruits." The Inspector-General's view of the remedy may be gathered from the concluding paragraph of the report:—"Remedial measures, possibly involving important issues not falling within the scope of this report, would not be justified if the causes of the difficulty were of an unstable or fleeting nature, such as the fluctuations of the labour market; but it must be borne in mind that the pay, and its equivalent, of the soldier was adjusted in bygone days, when every man served on until entitled to a pension, and that, while a vast improvement in the average rate of wages for unskilled labour has in the meantime been secured to the working classes, the pay of the private soldier, except in the grant of deferred pay, has undergone no material alteration." The subject, indeed, was considered of so much importance that the Secretary of State for War appointed a committee early in the Session to review the whole question. The duties of President were entrusted to Colonel Lord Wantage, V.C., an officer who served with the Scots Guards in the Crimea, was Financial Secretary of the War Office for some time, and is now a prominent Volunteer Colonel, as well as a leading spirit in connection with the National Association for the employment of discharged soldiers and Reserve men. The committee was still sitting at the time we went to press. A return of the First Class Army Reserve shows that of the 59,280 men of the First Class Army Reserve borne on the rolls at the commencement of this year 9,742, are entitled to their discharge during '91 and 10,769 in '92. Of the total of 59,280, 34,895 are under 30 years of age, 20,940 between 30 and 35, 3,077 between 35 and 40, 308 over 40, and of 60 the age has not been reported. In '93 and '94, 25,547 of the men now in the First Class will complete their time, the number gradually diminishing up to '91, when of the men included on the 1st January of this year only two will be left for discharge. Of the Second Class Army Reserve, a rapidly decreasing body, there are now but 953 left, 940 of whom are over 40 years of age; 792 are enrolled pensioners, the remainder belonging to the class 2 of '67 and the reserve of '59. In the cavalry the proportion of Reserve is 4,000—400 above the total shown a year ago; the Royal Artillery Reserve at 5,000, is greater by 1,000 men than it was then; the Royal Engineers, however, have 1,300, the same Reserve as before, though the Railway and Telegraph Reserves have since then been added. The Foot Guards, whose colour service is six years, have now the large reserve of 3,600 men for seven battalions. The Reserve of the Line regiments, Rifles and Highlanders, is 37,700. The Army Service Corps and the Medical Staff Corps have also increased. The "Section B," representing the men first to be called upon for service, shows the very substantial addition of 3,000 men, from 42,500 to 45,500; the "Section C" has decreased from 5,500 to 4,400; and the "Section D" has gone up from 4,500 to 6,800. Only four of the Cavalry regiments have a reserve of less than 100, and some exceed 200. The Horse Artillery has 900 reserve men, the Field Artillery 2,600, and the Garrison 2,000. The Grenadier Guards—three battalions—have the largest reserve amongst the Infantry, nearly 1,600 strong; the Rifle Brigade—four battalions—has 1,200; the Kings Rifles—also four battalions—nearly 1,000; and no Infantry regiment goes below 3,000. The Second Class Army Reserve is nearly extinct, having gradually, but steadily dwindled down to about 1,000 men. **Distribution of the Army.**—The most recent return of the distribution of the Forces at home

and abroad, shows that the number of troops has increased in comparison with the strength at the time the previous return was issued. The increase amounts to about 12,000 men, there being now slightly over 211,000 officers and men on the rolls, to compare with less than 210,000 in the last return. The 211,000 is a greater total by 11,000 than that of five years back. The Cavalry are reckoned at 19,000; the Artillery of all kinds at 35,400; the Engineers at 7,300; the Foot Guards and Infantry of the Line at 140,000; the Army Service Corps at 3,400; the Medical Staff Corps at 2,400; and the Ordnance Store, Armourers, and Ordnance Artificers Corps at 1,200; the remainder to complete the 211,000 being made up of the West India, Maltese, and Colonial Corps. By this calculation it appears that the Artillery, Engineers and Infantry have increased in strength, while the Cavalry and Departmental Corps remain as they were a year ago. All the regular troops being now chiefly confined to the British Isles, India, and the Crown Colonies, the great territories of Canada and Australia practically have no imperial troops save about 1,400 in Nova Scotia; but with these colonies eliminated, the remaining territory is so extensive that it leaves the proportion at about one soldier for every ten square miles of home, colonial and Indian territory—a proportion altogether inadequate were it not supplemented by local troops, varying in quality from the well-trained Indian native army, and the excellent troops of Canada and Australia, to the often loosely held Militia of the minor colonies, and making up a total which in its entirety is unknown. India always employs a very large proportion of the British Army, and the force under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts is now rather smaller than it was a year ago, numbering about 73,000, the reduction being due to the greater order prevailing in Burmah. Bengal invariably absorbs the greater portion of the European garrison, and by recent calculation there were in that portion of India 45,500 officers and men, representing six regiments of Calvary, 51 batteries of Artillery, and 33 battalions of Infantry. In Bombay there are 12,500, including one regiment of Cavalry, 21 batteries of Artillery, and 9 battalions of Infantry. Madras, which includes the forces in Burmah, has nearly 15,000 European troops, a greater number than twelve months ago, when, however, there was a Burmah Field Force still in existence as a distinct organisation. The Madras establishment consists of two Cavalry regiments, 16 batteries and 11 Infantry battalions. Each of the three presidencies has also a company of Royal Engineers and a detachment of the Corps of Armourers. At home the regular troops in Ireland numbered nearly 27,000, reduction being shown chiefly in the Dublin and Cork commands, the former having now 13,500 soldiers, and the latter 9,000; the Belfast division remaining at a little over 4,000. The composition of the troops under Lord Wolseley's command is six regiments of Cavalry, 10 batteries of Artillery, 5 companies of Engineers, and 26 battalions and 8 depots of Infantry, besides Artillery of the Coast Brigades and depots, divisions of the Medical Staff, companies of the Army Service Corps, and numerous departmental details. In Scotland the number of regular troops is always much smaller than in Ireland, but the total is at present about 300 higher than it has been for some time. The troops consist of one regiment of Cavalry, 2 battalions and 10 depots of Infantry, a battery of Artillery, and small detachments of other troops. In England and Wales there are 73,000 regulars, including the depôts of the departmental corps at Woolwich, Aldershot and Chatham. The 73,000 consist of 12 regiments of Cavalry, 7 batteries of Horse Artillery, 27 of Field, 1 of Mountain, and 33 of Garrison, 24 companies of Engineers, beside the Bridging and Telegraph battalions and depôts, 41 battalions and 52 depôts of Infantry, 28 companies of the Army Service Corps, 11 divisions of the Medical Staff Corps, and the bulk of the Ordnance Store, Ordnance Artificers and Armourers Corps. Aldershot is naturally the largest military district, with 14,000 men; but the Home (London) district contains 8,000, the Western (Devonport) nearly 7,000, and the other smaller numbers. Woolwich has the largest proportion of Artillery, and Thames, (Chatham) of Engineers, the depôts of these services being at those places. The Channel Islands do not employ many regular troops for garrison purposes, there being less than 2,000, consisting principally of Artillery and Infantry. The British garrison in Egypt has been reduced lately by 1,000 men, and now stands at little more than 3,000; the greater portion of the reduction being caused by the withdrawal of one battalion of Infantry. Of the ordinary Mediterranean garrisons there are at Gibraltar 5,000 of all ranks, and at Malta nearly 8,000; while at Cyprus there are 600. In South Africa the force has been still further reduced to 3,000; in the West Coast Settlements it is 700, the greater portion being coloured West Indian soldiers, and at the Mauritius about 700. Hong Kong has a garrison of 1,700; the Straits Settlements, 1,400; Ceylon, 1,200; Canada, 1,400; the West Indies, 2,300; and Bermuda, 2,600, the total here having been increased considerably by the addition of the 2nd Grenadier Battalion. In several of the colonies there are local regular troops, as at Malta a special Artillery corps, and on the West African Coast, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the West Indies and Singapore native companies of Artillery and Infantry. **Regimental establishments of the Army** are as follows for the present financial year: Cavalry 433 of all ranks and 275 horses: Three regiments of Household Cavalry. 706 of all ranks and 424 horses: 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Dragoons, 4th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 19th and 20th Hussars—all on home service. 630 of all ranks and 525 horses, with depôt of 127 of all ranks and 37 horses: 1st, 2dd, 3rd and 7th Dragoon Guards, 5th Lancers, 7th Hussars, 16th Lancers—depot 106 of all ranks only—18th and 21st Hussars, all in India. 627 of all ranks and 350 horses: 1st Dragoons, 3rd Hussars, on home service. 552 of all ranks and 325 horses: 15th Hussars, on home service. 498 of all ranks and 360 horses, and depôt and 148 of all ranks and 35 horses: 11th Hussars, in South Africa. 463 of all ranks and 217 horses; 17th Lancers, on home service, but one squadron in Egypt: 415 of all ranks and 270 horses; 6th Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoons, 8th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 13th and 14th Hussars. Foot Guards, 845 of all ranks: 1st Scots. 839 of all ranks: 1st Grenadier, 1st Coldstream and 2nd Scots. 833 of all ranks: 2nd and 3rd Grenadier and 2nd Coldstream. Infantry of the Line—1,009 to 1,112 of all ranks, battalions in India: 2nd Royal Scots. Malta; 1st and 2nd Queen's, home and India; 1st Buff's, India; 2nd Royal, Lan-

caster, India. Those in the Mediterranean which are on the 1st Army Corps, and those at home which are first for "foreign service": 892 of all ranks. Battalions in the Mediterranean and which are not in 1st Army Corps, and at Bermuda, Cape, Ceylon, Egypt, and West Indies: 801 of all ranks. Battalions on home service, not first for service. **The Army in India.** The actual strength of the army in India by last returns was:—British troops, 71,083 men; cavalry, nine regiments; Artillery, 88 batteries; Infantry, 53 battalions; Royal Engineers, 3 companies. Native troops, 149,558 men; Cavalry, 43 regiments; and Infantry, 152 battalions, making a total of 220,641 men. The force employed in Upper Burmah varied from 12,483 men at the beginning to 12,928 at the end of the last financial year. The number of volunteers enrolled was 21,725, of whom 19,093 were returned as efficient, showing an increase of more than 1,000 "enrolled," and 1,500 "efficient." The net expenditure on the Army was 19,733,000 rupees. **Army remounts.** It is satisfactory to note that, according to some returns furnished to the War Office by the Remount Department, the efforts which have lately been made to increase the supply of riding and draught horses for use in the army have been to a considerable extent, successful. The military authorities, we learn, now possess for all the different branches of the army about 25,000 horses and mules. The proper establishment, as set down in ths army estimates, is a little over 26,000, so we are still a number of animals short; but, notwithstanding this, the Government possess a thousand more mounts than they did this time last year. The cavalry requirements naturally absorb more of the animals than any other service, having about 12,500 in the 31 regiments; but the Royal Artillery also takes a large share, its total reaching to nearly 11,000. The number with the Army Service Corps is less than 1,500, and the Engineers, Infantry, Medical Staff Corps, and minor requirements use up the remainder. In the Artillery nearly 3,000 riding and draught horses are used by the 20 Royal Horse batteries, with their depôts, riding establishment, and staff; and not far short of 8,000 by the 80 field batteries, more than 6,000 of the combined totals being in India. In the cavalry service the stock of horses is lamentably short, the supply being only sufficient to allow of two-thirds of the men to be mounted at one time. There are over 18,000 non-commissioned officers and men in the cavalry with but 12,500 mounts between them, and though in every regiment there is always a large percentage of men in hospital or doing dismounted duty, the number is not sufficient to represent the difference between the totals of the men and the horses, some of the latter also being usually in hospital. In India, where always every means are supposed to be taken to keep the cavalry corps as completely horsed as possible, the difference is still greater. It is an old complaint, the scarcity of horses for the army, but the War Secretary evidently relies on his plan of registration to supply all wants in any emergency: but we must confess we have not the faith in his plan Mr. Stanhope has. **Terms of Enlistment.** A recruit is enlisted for any regiment of Cavalry or Infantry for which the recruiter to whom he offers himself is authorised to raise men, or he may enlist for general service in the Cavalry or Infantry, in which case he is appointed to a Cavalry or Infantry regiment, but is liable to be transferred within three months of the date of his attestation to any corps of the same arm of the service. The Army Service Corps is composed of drivers, clerks, and artificers. Recruits for the corps will, as a rule, be trained as mounted men, and when dismissed drill, with those who are qualified as clerks, bakers, butchers, wheelers, saddlers, shoeing smiths, carriage smiths and drivers, will be employed as far as possible, in those trades. The Medical Staff Corps is under the immediate command of the Director-General of Army Medical Department, and is intended for the performance of duties connected with the management of military hospitals, and for rendering assistance to sick and wounded in time of war. The Corps of Ordnance Artificers is established for the purpose of providing qualified artificers for the repair and maintenance of the material belonging to the Garrison Artillery, Siege Train, etc. Men enlisted for the corps are required to serve on probation for a period not exceeding twelve months. They must be men of good character, and must be competent "fitters," with some knowledge of mechanical drawing. Recruits for the Post Office Corps are selected from the members of the Post Office Rifle Volunteers, 24th Middlesex R.V.C., who on enlistment will cease to belong to that Volunteer regiment, but will remain attached to it as supernumeraries. The requirements as to age, height, chest measurement, and weight for recruits are: Age, limits of age for all arms of the service, except those hereafter named, 18 to 25 years; Corps of Ordnance Artificers, 21 to 30; Medical Staff Corps, 18 to 28; Post Office Corps, 19 to 30; Military Mechanists, R.E., 21 to 30; Post Office Telegraphists, R.E., enlisted for immediate transfer to Army Reserve from 24th Middlesex R.V.C., 19 to 30. Men who have been discharged from the Army, Marines, Navy, or Irish Constabulary may re-enlist upon the age of 28, provided they were not discharged for misconduct or as invalids, or not pensioners, and did not receive bad characters on discharge. They are, however, required to refund any deferred pay they may have received. The height for would-be recruits varies according to the arms of the service. In Heavy Cavalry it is 5 ft. 8 in. to 5 ft. 11 in.; in Lancers, 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 9 in.; in Light Cavalry, 5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 8 in.; in Royal Artillery, 5 ft. 6 in.; and upwards for gunners, and 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 6 in. for drivers; in Royal Engineers, 5 ft. 6 in., and upwards for sappers, and 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 6 in. for drivers; in Foot Guards, 5 ft. 8 in. and upwards; and in Infantry of the Line, 5 ft. 4 in. and upwards. The minimum chest measurement is fixed at 33 in., and the minimum weight at 115 lb. Terms of service: Long service, *i.e.*, 12 years' Army service; or short service, *i.e.*, 7 years' Army and 5 years' Reserve service, which is extended to 8 years' Army service and 4 years Reserve service, if the period of Army service expires whilst the man is serving abroad. In the Foot Guards, short service consists of 3 years Army service and 9 years Reserve service. Re-engagement: Soldiers serving with the colours, who are medically fit for the service, are permitted to re-engage under the following conditions:—Warrant officers and sergeants after 9 years' service have the privilege of re-engaging in order to complete 21 years service for a pension. Corporals, bandsmen, and artificers are permitted to re-engage on the

recommendation of their commanding officers. Other soldiers, if of good character and recommended by their commanding officers, are allowed to re-engage during their twelfth year of service. **Deferred pay.** An addition of £3 a year is made to the daily pay of a soldier during the first 12 years of his Army service; but the issue of this is deferred until he completes his Army service, whether on final discharge or transfer to the First Class Army Reserve. Soldiers who enlist for 3 years only, and do not extend their Army service beyond that term, are not, however, entitled to any deferred pay; and non-commissioned officers who re-engage for a second period of service are granted deferred pay up to 21 years service, if they are not reduced for misconduct. Pensions: A soldier serving for 21 years is entitled to a pension for life, varying from 1s. 1*d.* to 2s. 9*d.* a day, or if a warrant officer from 3s. to 5s. a day. Service in Army Reserve: Men enlisted for short service, who are not permitted to extend their Army service, are transferred to the Army Reserve on expiration of their period of service with the colours. Men serving at home may, should the exigencies of the service permit, be allowed to pass to the Reserve after five years' service. While in the Reserve a man receives pay at the rate of 6*d.* a day—viz., 4*d.* a day ordinary pay and 2*d.* a day deferred pay. They are liable to be called up annually for training for a period not exceeding 12 days or 20 drills. While in the Reserve they are liable to be recalled to the colours in case of national danger or great emergency, and if so recalled are treated in every respect as soldiers, and are allowed to regain the rank they held on transfer to the Reserve and to resume the good conduct pay they were in possession of when transferred. Discharge: A soldier during the first three months of his service who may desire to leave the Army may claim his discharge on payment of £10. After three months the sum is £18, and the permission of the officers commanding the regiment, battery, or battalion, is necessary. **Crime and Court Martial.** Of the military offences charged against soldiers at home during last year, 5,814 court martials were held for the trial of 9,153 offences, 2,086 of the latter being for making away with necessaries, 1,514 for desertion, 2,086 for absence without leave, 352 for fraudulent enlistment, 809 for violence and disobedience to superiors, 829 for minor insubordination, 146 for quitting or sleeping on post, 333 for drunkenness on duty, 306 for drunkenness, 403 for disgraceful conduct, and the remainder for miscellaneous offences. In all 5,681 sentences were given by court-martial, punishment being inflicted in 5,590 cases, the sentences quashed in 24 cases, and wholly remitted in 67. Beside the trials for drunkenness 4,684, or 46 per 1,000 of the average home strength were fined for drunkenness, 8,053 fines in all being inflicted; 2,769 men were fined only once, 1,061 twice, the numbers diminishing to four men fined nine times. **Mobilisation.** A scheme has been drawn up for the mobilisation of the forces. Under this arrangement one Army Corps will always be held in readiness for embarkation should the despatch of an expedition be rendered necessary. The regiments are maintained at an establishment of—Cavalry from 628 to 706 of all ranks, and 350 to 424 troop horses, Foot Guards 840 of all ranks, Infantry 1009 to 1112 of all ranks. Their Reserves are liable to be called up at any moment, and their Militia battalions would be embodied on the despatch of the Line battalions from England. Every arrangement has been made so that the regiments might be "put on board" with the utmost despatch, and with this view they are kept as much as possible consolidated—*i.e.*, not on detachment duty. They occupy stations at Aldershot and such places as would enable them to embark without delay, and are classed among the corps "firs for foreign service," *i.e.*, in readiness for embarkation for India or the Colonies, as required. **The Barracks Bill.** The detailed expenditure proposed under the Barracks Bill, for the carrying out of which £4,100,000 was recently voted by Parliament, is as follows:—Aldershot, rebuilding of main part of camps, and addition to camps and permanent barracks, £1,475,000; the Curragh, rebuilding of large part of camp, £420,000; Shorncliffe, rebuilding of large part of camp, £165,000: Colchester, part rebuilding and improvements to camp, £50,000; Woolwich, rebuilding huts, etc., £60,000; Strensall, additions to camp for training, £20,000; site undetermined—new cavalry barracks to replace that in Manchester, with land necessary, £145,000; Dublin, new infantry barracks, completion of, and addition to other barracks, £286,000; Belfast, new barracks and concentration of troops, £101,000; Portsmouth, new barracks for Royal Artillery and completion of infantry barracks, £143,000; Plymouth, reconstruction of citadel and other barracks for concentration of troops, £120,000; London, new married soldiers' quarters, and improvements at Regents' Park Barracks, £53,000; Woking, acquisition of prison, etc., for barrack purposes, £57,000; Enniskillen, accommodation for a whole infantry battalion, £50,000; additions and improvements in various barracks in Great Britain and Ireland generally, to enable them to contain complete battalions, etc., £104,000. Colonies: new barracks, etc., at Malta, £195,000; new barracks at Cape Town, £80,000; additions at Gibraltar and Bermuda, £82,000. Married soldiers' quarters, in reduction of the present lodging allowances, £294,000; contingent expenses, £200,000—total, £4,100,000. **The new Magazine Rifle.** There has been much discussion in Parliament and elsewhere, on the subject of our new service rifle. As a result a committee was appointed to report upon Mark I., and suggest improvements. Of this committee Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Gipps, K.C.B., was appointed President. The committee, after sitting some time, issued a report and recommended certain alterations to be carried out in Mark II., which is now being manufactured. The new rifle weighs, with magazine empty, 9 lb. 8 oz. The sword bayonet weighs $15\frac{3}{4}$ oz., its scabbard $4\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; the magazine empty, $4\frac{3}{4}$ oz., filled 13 oz.; the rifle is 4 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, or with sword bayonet, 5 ft. $1\frac{4}{6}$ in. long, the length of the sword bayonet being 1 ft. $4\frac{11}{16}$th in. The breech action is on the "bolt" system. Covers are fitted to the bolt and head to protect the action from sand and dirt. A safety catch secures the rifle from being accidentally discharged if at full cock. The barrel is 30·2 in. long, the calibre ·303 of an inch; the rifling is in 7 grooves—·004 in. deep, on the Metford system, the twist being left-handed, 1 turn in 10 in., or in 33 calibres. The magazine will contain 8 cartridges, and may be filled when in position, in the rifle or when detached, by inserting the cartridges one by

one. A "cut off" is fitted to the right side of the body, which, when pressed inwards, stops the supply of cartridges from the magazine, so that the arm may then be used as a single-loader. The rifle is provided with two sets of sights; the ordinary sight is graduated up to 1,900 yards. There are also extreme range sights which provide for ranges from 1,800 to 3,500 yards, so that the rifle may be used at just two miles. Unlike the Martini rifle, the new weapon is being manufactured with stocks of one uniform length, the butt of the magazine rifle being just ⅜ in. shorter than the short-pattern Martini butt. **Artillery reorganisation.** An important change was carried out from August 1st, '91, affecting the organisation of the artillery arm, when a separation was made of the long existing Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Garrison or Fortress Artillery was constituted a distinct branch, the term company being substituted for battery. In order to attract officers to the Garrison branch, the pay was at the same time improved by the addition of "armament pay."

Army Schools Act, 1891. See SESSION, sect. 49.

Arnold, Sir Edwin, K.C.S.I., poet and journalist, was b. 1832. Educated at King's School, Rochester; King's Coll., London, and Univ. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated, '54. He was subsequently appointed second master of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and afterwards proceeded to India as **Principal** of the **Government Sanskrit College** at **Poona**. On his return to England, in '61, he joined the *Daily Telegraph*, with which he has been connected for many years. Sir E. A. has devoted much attention to the study of Indian literature. His best known works are "The Indian Song of Songs," a metrical paraphrase from the Sanskrit, and "**The Light of Asia**," an epic poem upon the life and teaching of the great Indian prophet, Buddha, which has been set to music by Mr. Dudley Buck. Sir Edwin's later productions include a volume of poems entitled "**Lotus and Jewel**," "Selected Poems: National and Non-Oriental," "**Death and Afterwards**," "With Sa'di in the Garden," and "In my Lady's Praise." Created a Companion of the Star of India '77, and **K.C.S.I.** Jan. '88. He started in Aug. '89 on a tour round the world. A record of his travels appeared in the pages of the *Daily Telegraph*, and was republished in Oct. '91 as a book, entitled "Seas and Lands." His **new poem**, entitled "The Light of the World," appeared in the early part of the year. He returned to London in the spring, but visited the United States on a lecturing tour in October.

Art in '91. Our record of the Art of 1890 began with the announcement of a gift of pictures to the nation by Mr. Henry Tate, to form the nucleus of a National Gallery of British Art. The record of '91 may fitly be introduced by mention of **Mr. Henry Tate's** further offer of £80,000 for the erection of a suitable gallery at South Kensington, subject to certain conditions. These conditions were accepted by the Government, but the choice of the site in Exhibition Road aroused considerable opposition in certain quarters—particularly from scientists, who had regarded the vacant land as destined for their uses. An alternative proposal to acquire a site on the Thames Embankment fell through, so, in the absence of other developments, South Kensington will be the home of the National Gallery of British Art. The interference of the House of Lords with the Royal Academy must be noted as an incident of the year. When it became known that Good Friday had been appointed as a sending-in day, loud were the complaints from artists, both from religious motives and on account of the Easter holiday. The Royal Academy, however, ignoring the popular voice, made no sign till the eve of sending-in, when the House of Lords considered the question. Then it was announced that porters, carriers, and frame-makers would not be asked to work on Good Friday. Another feature of the year was the inauguration of the **Society of Portrait Painters.** The exhibition was held late in the summer, at the Institute, when we renewed acquaintance with several old friends and made some new ones. It is understood that the next exhibition will not partake so much of the character of a *réchauffé* of old successes. Hardly had the Grosvenor Gallery ceased to be a centre for the diffusion of High Art, when it was announced that another institution would rise in the interest of the old Grosvenor *clientèle*—the Grafton Gallery; but the opening will not be just yet. Another incident of the year was an attack on **Professor Herkomer,** *apropos* his book entitled "An Idyl." His opponents maintained that certain of the illustrations described in the prospectus as "etchings" were not etchings at all, but simply reproductions of pen drawings. Launched in the columns of the *National Observer*, the correspondence, after a long and lusty life, finally expired in letters to *The Times*. The discussion, perhaps, was hardly to the advantage of the Professor.—The twenty-second exhibition of **Old Masters** at the Royal Academy proved not a whit less interesting than its predecessors; in fact, it may be said to have been rather more so, by reason of a speciality—one hundred and sixty drawings illustrating the progress of water-colour art in England. Cozens, Girtin, David Cox, William Hunt were among those represented, and special prominence was given to the brilliant Oriental studies of J. F. Lewis, and the graceful and pathetic art of Fred. Walker. Good examples of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney were not lacking in the exhibition; Velasquez had three pictures attributed to him, and, for the rest, there were many Dutch, Italian, and Flemish works.—At the New Gallery a **Guelph exhibition,** with many portraits, miniatures and relics, aroused fully as much interest as its predecessors, and that is saying a good deal. The opening of the **Royal Academy** was heralded by rumours that a result of the Cimmerian darkness of the previous winter would be a paucity of good pictures, and also that some of the younger men, particularly the Newlyners, were badly hung. The former proved to be a false alarm—the latter was true enough. The exhibition itself may be described as one of a fair average. The popular success was undoubtedly "The Doctor," by Mr. Luke Fildes, and few would deny to Mr. Sargent's "La Carmencita" the right to be styled the cleverest painting. Sir Frederick Leighton presented two examples of his peculiar art "Perseus and Andromeda," and "The Return of Persephone." From Sir John Millais we were favoured with another Scottish landscape, "Lingering Autumn." Mr. Orchardson was represented by a small genre picture, called "An Enigma" and portraits. Mr. Alma Tadema, in "An Earthly Paradise," came within measurable reach of painting the most

popular picture of the year. Not so with his presentment of Mr. Balfour. Mr. Herkomer, as usual, was responsible for several portraits, and a not very pleasing picture of a family on strike; Mr. Gow again rendered an historical subject; Mr. David Murray, the new associate, showed distinctly to advantage; Mr. Solomon was represented by a very taking "Judgment of Paris." Mr. Waterhouse, with "Ulysses and the Sirens," once more showed his capabilities; Mr. East was delicate as ever: Mr. Dicksee painted "A Crisis" and an imaginative "Home of the Winds"; Mr. Hacker, a clever artist, steadily advancing, was represented by a beautiful rendering of a Scriptural subject. The dense crowds that thronged the galleries in the last week, when the exhibition, as usual, was open in the evening, showed that the Academy is still far-and-away the most popular Art institution in the country. The purchases by the Trustees of the Chantrey Bequest included "**St. Elizabeth of Hungary's Great Act of Renunciation,**" by Mr. P. H. Calderon, R.A., for £1,200. The announcement of this purchase raised a storm of indignation in the Romish papers, and afterwards in the columns of the *Times*. It was alleged that the picture was not historically accurate, and that it was offensive to a large number of devout people. The painter defended himself and explained, but his explanation did not hinder the leading Roman Catholics from presenting a memorial to the President of the Royal Academy, asking that the picture should not be exhibited in the Chantrey collection. To this demand the President returned a courteous but emphatic negative, and there the matter ended. Other Chantrey purchases were "Pandora," a statue by Mr. Harry Bates, and a picture called "The Winter Sun in Wild Woodland," by Mr. North, from the New Gallery. The hanging committee consisted of Mr. Pettie, Mr. Faed, Mr. Peter Graham, Mr. Herkomer, and Mr. Horsley.—The **New Gallery**, in its Spring Exhibition, made no attempt to draw to the fold the exponents of the newest phases of British Art, but relied almost exclusively on the old giants. Mr. Burne Jones was represented by a huge and curious "Star of Bethlehem" that has since found a home in the Birmingham Art Gallery, and a decorative subject called "Spousa de Libano." Mr. Watts sent "The Deluge: the Forty-first Day"—a familiar work to visitors to his studio, where it has hung for some years. Mr. Sargent was represented by a remarkable portrait of a girl, in white robes. Mr. Richmond was given an important position for an allegorical work, "Amor Vincit Omnia"; likewise Mr. Alma Tadema, for a typical picture "Love or Idleness." Mrs. A. L. Swynnerton gained no small praise for a rendering of the Cupid and Psyche legend, and Mr. Swan for a portrait of Mrs. Hamilton. Mr. Waterhouse showed a "Circe." The best landscape of the Exhibition, if not of the year, was undoubtedly Mr. Adrian Stokes' "The Setting Sun." Some sensation was caused at the private view of the Royal Academy by the news that Professor Herkomer, R.A., had been appointed to the duty of purchasing works of art for the **National Gallery of Melbourne.** The works selected by Mr. Herkomer were: "Ulysses and the Sirens," by J. W. Waterhouse, A.R.A.; "The Crisis," by Frank Dicksee, R.A.; and a cattle picture, by R. Meyerheim. Another noteworthy purchase, somewhat later in the year, was that of Mr. Whistler's portrait of Carlyle, by the Corporation of Glasgow.—The smaller public exhibitions included the Old Water Colour Society's, the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, the Institute of Painters in Oils, and the Royal Society of British Artists, and need not detain us long. Year by year, and twice a year, they throw open their doors, the Old Water Colour Society, at least, seldom falling below the level of merit its veterans lead us to expect. The old complaint of overcrowding was again heard at the Institute, but the authorities have apparently made up their mind never to be less than generous to the outsider. No falling-off was shown in the exhibition of the **Royal Society of Painter-Etchers,** but from the attendance it would seem that the general public are not yet educated to appreciate original etching. The **New English Art Club** returned to their old quarters in Piccadilly, and, though the defection of certain artists was somewhat noticeable, there was no lack of experiment, eccentricity, and talent.—In the autumn of the year, certain galleries at the **South Kensington Museum** were again filled with selected drawings in the National Art Competition of Schools of Art and Art Classes. Two thousand and fifteen works were exhibited, the prizes consisting of gold, silver, and bronze medals and books. Throughout the year, with the exception of the months of August and September, when a remarkable lull takes place in matters artistic, the private galleries held, as usual, a succession of small exhibitions. It is impossible to refer to all, but we may mention, at **Messrs. Dowdeswell's**, a collection of pictures by masters of the Early English school, including examples of Crome, Cotman, Constable, Morland, and Bonnington. In these galleries, also, Mr. Mortimer Menpes exhibited the work he had accomplished in India, Burmah, and Cashmere. At **Goupil's** was held an interesting exhibition of the works of Mr. George Hitchcock, the American painter; some examples by Mr. John Lavery, a prominent member of the Glasgow School of Colourists, and a collection of the works of Diaz, the French painter. The galleries of the **Fine Art Society** were crowded for many weeks in the early spring by admirers of Mr. Charles Keene, many of whose *Punch* drawings were there collected. Mr. A. N. Roussoff was again represented here, this time with water drawings of Cairo and the Nile. Another exhibition of Mr. Walter Crane's designs for book illustrations and wall decorations was also held. Among other artists represented at this gallery were Miss Kate Greenaway, Mr. Hugh Thompson, and Mr. Alfred Parsons, who exhibited paintings and drawings of the gardens of England. An interesting collection of examples from the stores in the **Print Room of the British Museum** were hung in the new galleries of that institution. Roughly speaking, they illustrated European art during the last five hundred years, as expressed by pen and pencil. **Messrs. Tooth and Mr. Maclean** also held their usual exhibitions of pictures by various English and Continental artists.—At last there is some chance of the completion of the South Kensington Museum buildings. From several plans submitted, the committee decided in favour of those by Mr. Aston Webb. The cost of the building is estimated at between £300,000 and £400,000.—**Honours to artists** have been many and various. Early in the year Mr. Thomas Brock and Mr.

Andrew Gow were elected to full membership, and Mr. David Murray to associateship, of the Royal Academy. In the final voting for the first R.A. chair, Mr. Brock secured 29, and Mr. A. Gilbert 24 votes; for the second vacancy, Mr. Gow received 34, and Mr. Gilbert 10. For the vacant associateships nearly 150 painters, sculptors and architects were nominated. Messrs. Stanhope Forbes, A. Moore, Swan, and Lawson approached nearest to Mr. David Murray. Later in the year Mr. Frank Dicksee was promoted to the rank of Royal Academician. He had been an Associate for ten years. Over eighty candidates presented themselves at an election to the **Old Water Colour Society**, from which number there were chosen Mr. Hughes, Mr. Rooke, and Mr. Fripp. At the same time the Earl of Carlisle was elected an honorary member. At the **Salon**, Mr. A. Chevallier Tayler was granted a medal of the second class for his picture "The Last Blessing." Messrs. Guthrie, Brangwyn, and Grier were awarded third-class medals; and Mr. Harry Tuke an honourable mention. The jury of the **Berlin Art Exhibition** awarded Messrs. Stanhope Forbes, Shannon, and A. Waterhouse, R.A., large gold medals; and the smaller gold medal to Messrs. Pettie, Marcus Stone, Colin Hunter, and Onslow Ford. Sir Frederick Leighton was awarded a diploma of honour; Mr. Richmond a distinction equal to a medal of the second class, and honourable mentions were given to Messrs. Alma Tadema, Waterlow, East, Parsons, Aumonier, Haig, Menpes, Masse, Batley, Robinson, Aitchison, Mountford, and George Peto. The jury of the **Munich Art Exhibition** awarded first-class medals to Mr. W. Q. Orchardson and Mr. Melville; and second-class medals to Messrs. David Murray, E. J. Gregory, East, Stott, Vos, Brown, and Roche.—The art **obituary** of the year includes Mr. Edwin Long, R.A., one of the most popular members of the Academic body; Mr. Charles Keene, of *Punch*; Mr. T. Collier, R.I.; Mr. Keeley Halswelle; Sir William Fettes Douglas, President of the Royal Scottish Academy; Mr. Frank Miles, who had a vogue some years ago with his drawings of ideal feminine heads; Mr. W. Theed, the sculptor; Sir John Steell; and Mr. Paul Naftel, for many years a member of the Old Water Colour Society.—Among provincial items we may note the following: In Edinburgh a new society was formed, the Society of Scottish Artists, started at the instigation of the younger members of the profession. Mr. George Reed was elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy, in the place of Sir William Fettes Douglas. Forty-three persons subscribed £46,000 for the erection of new art galleries in Glasgow. Altogether £120,000 is to be expended upon them. In the latter part of the year Mr. Seymour Lucas was injured in a railway accident in Spain while travelling to Madrid to complete a picture. The retirement of Mr. Wallis, Keeper of the Art Collections at the South Kensington Museum, was announced, and the appointment of Mr. Purdon Clarke in his place. Mr. Wallis died shortly after his resignation. The usual exhibitions were opened in the autumn, including the Royal Society of British Artists and the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours, but they do not call for detailed notice.

Artillery. (A concise history of artillery from early times is given in ed. '87.) On Her Majesty's accession, fifty years ago, all the guns in use by the army and navy were so simple in construction, and of so few patterns, that they might all be fully and accurately described in a single column of this book. For many succeeding years, and till the introduction of **rifled cannon**, all matters connected with ordnance remained almost in a state of torpor. Since then the wave of improvement and progress, set in motion by that change, has rolled on rapidly, sweeping away in its course nearly everything that was unfit to stand the tests of experiment and comparison. Improved means of forging and working large masses of iron and steel, and consequently of making guns of dimensions which seemed, and indeed were, unattainable ten years ago, have been utilised to the utmost. When the **80-ton gun**, popularly styled the **Woolwich Infant**, made its appearance, it was an object of general admiration, and the opinion was freely expressed that there would be no use in attempting to make a larger gun. While the size, range and accuracy of guns have been greatly increased, progress has been made, *pari passu*, in other directions. The **appliances** for **mounting, loading** and **moving big guns** have been so much improved, that all necessary work with them is now done with less expenditure of manual labour than was formerly required to work guns of comparatively small size and weight. An inevitable result of adopting ingenious mechanical contrivances, instead of simple muscular exertion, and of utilising steam and hydraulic pressure in the service of artillery, is **increased complexity** in **appliances**, and the necessity of far **more training** and **skill** of **naval** and **military gunners**. The power of guns has been enormously increased. What are termed "new type guns" now discharge projectiles with an energy or force greatly in excess of that of the earlier rifled pieces of the same weight. For example, the old type 12-in. gun of 25 tons weight, which was introduced about 1867, discharged a projectile with an energy, as it left the muzzle of the piece, of 7006 foot tons—that is, a force equivalent to lifting 7006 tons 1 ft., or 1 ton 7006 ft. The shell of the new type 9·2-in. gun, of from 24 to 22 tons weight, has a muzzle energy of 11,230 foot tons. This result is achieved by increase of length of the bore, and by the use of powder which burns slowly; and while it at no one instant exerts a high pressure, continues to generate gas in such a way as to follow up and press against the shot till it leaves the muzzle to an extent which utilises the full length of the gun. In this development in power England is said to have taken the lead, Captain Andrew Noble, of Elswick, having taken the initiative in working out the question. England, however, was crippled, and kept back in the development of her guns by an obstinate adherence to muzzle-loading, until 1880. Since that date rapid improvement took place. The system of loading at the breech not only favours speed, but also does away with many inconveniences which otherwise attend the use of very long guns, such as running in the guns far enough to reach the muzzle, the provision of head room close to the port, and the actual passage of the shot down the bore. In the keen rivalry which has since obtained between English and continental makers of ordnance the pieces have been overtaxed, and some fatal accidents have occurred both with French and English guns. There are various reasons for this. The treatment of steel for guns is a subtle problem,

and flaws may be produced in the processes of casting, working, and oil hardening, which are very difficult to detect. Then, as to the powder, should anything so far alter its condition as to upset its gradual action, the piece is exposed to a terrible strain, because the charge is much larger than was formerly used. For example, the new type 9·2-in. gun mentioned above has a charge of 170lb., while that of the old type 12.-in. gun, of even greater weight, is only 85 lb. Then, again, the slow-burning principle has at times been pushed too far, so that guns have been overstrained, and given way near the muzzle. Another serious difficulty exists. The rush of gas, especially in very large guns, eats out the bore so fast that it is estimated that a very heavy gun will only fire about eighty rounds before relining becomes necessary. These difficulties are being grappled with, but cannot be said to be overcome at the present time. Guns can be made stronger by applying the wire-coil principle, long advocated by Longridge. This is, after long delay, being adopted, and it is hoped that guns on the wire principle may soon be made for the regular supply of the service in Woolwich arsenal. The increased strength obtained on this system is available for greater margin of safety, increase of effect, or decrease of weight of gun as may be deemed most desirable. The **largest gun** yet **made in England** is that called the **111-ton gun.** Without going into many figures, or quoting any of those calculations which have no attractions for general readers, it may be stated roughly that this enormous gun is 43½ ft. long, weighs 110½ tons, fires a shot of 1800 lb., with an energy of 57,580 foot tons, implying an amount of work equivalent to lifting the heaviest French armour-clad ship bodily to the height of 5 ft. It has a service-charge of 960 pounds of powder, and the shot will penetrate an armour plate nearly a yard in thickness at 1000 yards. The destructive effects in war of a shot or shell from such a gun must be for the present a matter of speculation, and we must wait for the next great war to realise them. But it may be safely predicted that the shell bursting in an earthwork would act like a mine, and would demolish, like a house of cards, a building that would withstand almost uninjured the explosion of any shell hitherto tried in war. Its shot would pass through and through an iron ship on the sides of which a shot from the Woolwich Infant would make but a slight impression, and from which the old spherical shot would rebound like peas, or crumble like snowballs. The 111-ton gun has, in certain instances, shown a tendency to droop at the muzzle. This has been remedied; but the opinions of naval experts are in favour of smaller guns for sea service. The piece mounted on our newest first-class armoured ships is that of 13·5 in calibre, weighing 67 tons. This is actually more powerful than the old 100-ton muzzle-loading gun. In **field guns** we have still several patterns of muzzle-loaders; and seven patterns of breech-loaders, from 20-pounders to 6-pounders. Although the superiority of **breech-loaders for horse artillery** and **field batteries** has long been admitted, the complete **re-arming** of these batteries has been delayed, from considerations of economy. The new 12-pounder, intended at first for **horse artillery** only, but now issued to **field batteries** also, is, we are assured, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its excessive recoil, by far the best light field gun in existence. It weighs only 7 cwt.; and, with a charge of 4 lb., has a muzzle velocity of 1710 per second, and a range, with 25° of elevation, of 7930 yards. In all these particulars it claims to be superior to any foreign gun of similar size and weight. The arming of our **horse and field batteries** with this gun is now complete. A new 20-pounder has also come in, and is a powerful gun, but it is intended for heavier work than that of regular field batteries. Some, however, would no doubt be equipped with it in time of war. **High-angle fire** from siege guns has also been much developed, and **rifled mortars** have an accuracy unattainable by smooth-bores. These are likely to form an important element in coast defence, being mounted with the view of attacking ships' decks. A much more important factor in coast defence is the introduction of the Watkin system of "position finding." On this system a group of batteries are electrically connected, and all directed and fired from a single observing station with such remarkable success and certainty of hitting even a moving object, that one gun is calculated to produce the effect of sixteen fired in the ordinary way. The **ranges at** which guns of all kinds can be fired with effect have lately been increased to such lengths, that man's unaided vision can no longer trace the full effect of the guns. And here it may be mentioned that a shot from a wire gun, at at a high elevation, attained the extraordinary range of 12 miles! The advantage of **telescope sights** for long distances has been fully proved for several years; but, till the conviction of the expediency of fitting *all guns* with such sights becomes general among artillery officers, much of the accuracy of fire of our guns will be lost by the adherence to the rough modes of aiming that were only good enough for the erratic old smooth-bores. The objection that telescope sights may be shot away, and are easily damaged, is not a valid one; for when the telescope can no longer be used, the ordinary sights will be available. If wonderful practice can be made with ordinary rifles fitted with telescope sights—and this has been done in war as well as on ranges—what degree of accuracy may not be attained with cannon so fitted when most of the errors caused by defective vision, and all the deviations caused by unsteadiness or nervousness, are eliminated? Scott's telescope sights have been tried for some years, and have been highly approved; but they have a grave defect. They are not constructed to stand the concussion of firing, and must therefore be removed after laying the guns and before firing. Fixed telescope sights are needed to utilise fully the accuracy of all rifled cannon. Captain Grenfell has invented sights which are illuminated by electricity for night firing, which have recently been adopted both by England and other powers. Whether **machine guns** should be intrusted to **artillery**, or to **cavalry**, or to **infantry**, or to each arm of the service according to circumstances, is a question the decision of which seems remote. Perhaps our next great war will solve it. In the meantime the improvements which are being made in the construction and working of machine guns, and of "**quick-firing**" **shell guns**, are enlarging the sphere of utility of these guns, and keeping professional opinion as to their use in a state of constant transition. Of **machine guns** we have already in the service several patterns of

the **Nordenfeldt**, the **Gardner**, and of the **Gatling**; and of "**quick-firing**" **guns** we have the **Nordenfeldt** 6-pounder, and the **Hotchkiss** 6-pounder and 3-pounder. But the **36-pounder** and **70-pounder** guns lately made at **Elswick** are far more formidable weapons than those just named. These guns can fire from 10 to 15 well-aimed shots per minute, and can pierce an armour plate 5 inches thick at 1000 yards. The **Maxim gun** discharges 600 rounds per minute from one rifle barrel, and will fire away as long as it has any ammunition, though all that worked it be killed. **Capt. Zalinski's dynamite tube gun** has not attracted much notice lately, though it has been tried during the last few months at Shoeburyness. A large **steamer** called the *Vesuvius* was **specially built** for this novel armament. She carries three 15-in. guns, fixed at an angle of 15°, all parallel to the keel and pointing forward. The direction is given entirely by the steering, and the range is regulated by the quantity of compressed air admitted at each discharge. The fire from these tubes, while vastly inferior in range and accuracy to that of rifled cannon, should prove awfully destructive within their present effective range of a mile. It should be remembered that this invention is yet in its infancy, and the Secretary of the United States Navy in his last report states that, owing to the inability to supply projectiles, but little progress has yet been made. The nature and quality of ammunition are intimately, indeed inseparably, connected with the construction and patterns of guns. The use of some of the "**higher explosives**" has been successfully tested, at least for filling shells; and the secrets of making melinite and other compounds have been acquired from France and Germany. On the Continent experiments during '90 with shells containing wet gun-cotton have produced results which bid fair to upset all previous calculations as to the resisting powers of forts, and having a special bearing on the defence of the French and German frontier defences. In England in '90 the power of shells charged with high explosives was exemplified in a series of firing trials, conducted at Portsmouth against the old armoured vessel the *Resistance*. The results obtained have been kept in strict confidence, but are known to have been very striking. In a work recently brought out at Elswick, which firm was well represented at the *Resistance* trials, the following words are used: "None but those who had witnessed the trials could picture the wholesale destruction caused by these shells. Of the dummy men, scarcely one in the vicinity of a bursting shell escaped; but one of the most remarkable features was the terrible smoke and fumes after each explosion, which set fire to the ship, and prevented any one approaching the spot in some cases for twenty minutes after the shell had burst." Many kinds of **smokeless**, or nearly smokeless, **gunpowder** have been tried lately with success. Doubts are felt about the permanence of the qualities of these powders, which chiefly consist of some form of gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine, when exposed to the action of variations of temperature and diversities of climate; but improvements in the processes of making them will, in all probability, soon remove any such disadvantages. The use of smokeless powder will revolutionise the aspect of battle-fields, but it will not prove an unmixed advantage to assailants. With so many and so startling inventions for attack and for defence as have lately been made public, and with others the destructive powers of which are darkly hinted, the future of warfare—even the near future—defies calculation, and must be a subject for vague but intensely interesting conjecture to those by whom, and on whom, these new agents of destruction may be tried.

Artists, Musicians, and Actors Deceased. See OBITUARY.

Ascension Island. In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from African coast, and is a British possession. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station with batteries and storehouses. Used as a sanatorium for people from West Africa. The Governor is a naval officer appointed by the Admiralty. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Ascot Gold Cup. See TURF.

Ashbourne, Edward Gibson, P.C., **1st Baron** (creat. 1885), **Lord Chancellor of Ireland**, was b. in Dublin '37. Graduated with high honours at Trinity Coll., Dublin, and ('75-85) represented the University of Dublin in parliament. Called to the Irish bar ('60), and for years practised in Ireland, and gained a high reputation in his profession. On entering parliament he took a prominent part in debates, and rendered valuable service to the Conservative party, especially in connection with its Irish policy. Was **Attorney-General for Ireland** ('77-80) and **Lord Chancellor of Ireland** ('85-6), being re-appointed in '86.

Asquith, Herbert Henry, Q.C., M.P., was b. 1852. Ed. at City of London School, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. '74, 1st class Classics, and Craven University Scholar. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '76. Elected as Liberal member for East Fife '86. His maiden speech in Parliament attracted much attention, and has been followed by successes on the public platform and at the bar. Mr. A. was engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the **Parnell Commission** Q.C. '90. He appeared also in the "Baccarat" trial, '91.

Assiniboia. Named after the Assiniboine river. A district of the **North-West Territories**, and a future province of the Dominion of **Canada**. Lies directly west of Manitoba along the United States boundary. Area 95,000 sq. m. Capital **Regina**, which is the present seat of government for the Territories generally.

Astronomy, '91. In the early part of the year the members of the **Astrophotographic Congress** reassembled in Paris, with a view to making final arrangements for starting on the real work of charting the heavens. After an exhaustive discussion, it was agreed that the plates intended for catalogue work should be exposed sufficiently long to enable stars of the 11th magnitude to register themselves on the photographic film, while plates intended for the chart should be exposed until stars of the 14th magnitude became imprinted. The observatories co-operating in the work are now in readiness (see article PHOTOGRAPHIC CHART OF THE SKY).—**Solar phenomena** in general are now increasing in activity, the number of days on which the sun was free from spots being 49 as compared with 209 in '90. A very fine prominence was observed on June 17th, 18th, 19th, by Messrs. Trouvelot, Fenyi, and Evershed. Prof. Hale has secured some excellent photographs of prominences on the H and K lines, and has also detected bright lines in prominence spectra corresponding to the dark hydrogen

lines in the ultra-violet of the spectrum of Sirius. We drew attention in our last issue to Prof. Schiaparelli's observations of **Venus**, from which he deduced a **period of rotation** of 225 days—*i.e.* **coincident with its period of revolution** round the sun. Great divergence of opinion, however, exists as to the interpretation of the observations of this planet. M. Perrotin, of Nice, makes a period of 195 days, while the astronomers at Brussels favour the 24-hour period. M. Belopolsky considers that the **rotation of Jupiter's surface** varies with the latitude. He makes the period of the equatorial belt 9h. 51m., and for the remaining surface 9h. 55m. The apparent duplicity of **Jupiter's first satellite** has attracted great attention to the Jovian system. The phenomenon is probably due to a wide equatorial belt similar to that of Jupiter itself. The total number of **minor planets** is now (Oct. 15th) **320**, as many as five being discovered in September. **Five comets** have been under observation. An **interesting discovery** in this branch was made by Dr. Spitaler while looking for a comet discovered by Prof. Zona on the previous night (Nov. 15th). He found a comet which appeared too faint to be the one referred to in his telegram, so he searched some time longer and found the original comet. This is the first time on record that two comets not physically connected have been seen within a degree of each other. Dr. Spitaler's comet is of short period. The first comet of '91 was discovered independently by Barnard, of America, on March 29th, and Denning, of Bristol, on March 30th. **Wolf's comet** (*c* 1884 and *b* 1891) and **Encke's comet have returned**, and are now under observation. A sharp look-out has been kept for the return of the Tempel-Swift comet, and both it and another comet have been (Oct.) found independently in America (Barnard), and by Denning, of Bristol, Oct. 1st.—**Photography** still **advances**, and we may instance Dr. Russell's (Sydney) photos. of the "**Coal Sack**" region in the Milky Way, which show numerous stars in this apparently deserted spot; his photos. of the **greater Magellanic Cloud**, which he shows to be spiral; also his photos. of the neighbourhood of η **Argûs**, where some prominent portions of nebulæ seem to have disappeared. Again, a careful study of photos. of spectra of β **Aurigæ** and β **Ursæ Majoris**, prove these stars to be **double** (see '90 edition). Prof. Pritchard (Oxford), by photography, makes the parallax of β Aurigæ + 0''.062. In introducing **Mr. Lockyer's Meteorite Theory** (ed. '88), we remarked that it could not be judged of hastily, and recent events show how dangerous it is to be too easily satisfied. Dr. Huggins, in conjunction with his gifted wife, has proved Mr. Lockyer's interpretation of observations to be erroneous. Messrs. Liveing and Dewar also show that the meteoric explanation of the spectrum of Auroræ is not in accordance with theory; while Mr. Keeler, of the Lick Observatory, using a very large dispersion, confirms Dr. Huggins' statement that **the chief nebular line does not coincide with the magnesium fluting**. Mr. Lockyer's deductions from this assumed coincidence do not therefore hold good. The Harvard College Observatory, under Prof. Pickering, has published an excellent piece of work entitled "**The Draper Catalogue of Stellar Spectra,**" which contains photographed spectra of over **10,000 stars**, all **classified**, as far as possible, **under the various types** according to Secchi. Prof. Pickering has, however, found that, while stars appeared to the eye of the same type, the photographed spectra showed differences in the violet region, and this has necessitated subdivisions. The chief result, so far, of the work is the discovery that the **Milky Way is composed chiefly of stars of the Sirius type** (Type I.). This explains the systematic differences in the brightness of the Milky Way stars as estimated by Dr. Gill, of the Cape Observatory, from photographs, and the brightness ascribed by Dr. Gould from eye-estimates. The Sirius stars are richer in the violet or photographic rays. Great **improvements** have also been introduced into the spectroscope employed **in determining the motion of stars in the line of sight**. Mr. Keeler, of the Lick Observatory, and Prof. Vogel, of Potsdam, have both made some excellent observations, which quite eclipse those made at our national Observatory, which does not possess a spectroscope fit for the work. We may reasonably hope for further developments in this branch.—A series of **lunar** and **planetary observations on tablets** have been discovered at the British Museum, clearly showing that the **Babylonian astronomers** were very far advanced in the science.—The Astronomical Society of the Pacific, and the British Astronomical Association, have both made a wonderful development, and have already taken a leading position in astronomical science.—The **Obituary** of Astronomers includes Dr. Schönfeld, Director of the Bonn Observatory, Dr. Brunnow, and Emile Gautier, of Geneva. —**Coming Events**: **Total eclipse of the Moon, Nov. 15th**, visible at Greenwich; begins 15d. 11h. 37m., ends 15d. 13h. A **list** of stars which will be occulted during the eclipse may be had on application at Greenwich. **Total eclipse** of the **Sun**, April 26th, 1892, invisible at Greenwich; partial eclipse of the Moon, May 11d. 9h., visible at Greenwich; **total eclipse of Moon**, Nov. 4th, visible as a partial eclipse at Greenwich at 2h. in morning. **Uranus** will be **occulted** by the Moon on March 16th, 12h. 30m., and on July 3rd, 9h. 10m. **Consult** the *Observatory*; *Astronomische Nachrichten*; "General Astronomy," by Young; Proctor's Works; Newcomb's "Popular Astronomy"; Miss A. M. Clerke's "History of Astronomy"; the *Sidereal Messenger* (for American astronomy); and *Journal of British Astronomical Association.*

Asylums Board, Metropolitan. See Poor-Law.

Athabasca (Indian, "swampy"). Named from its great lake. A district of the **North-West Territories**, and future province of the Dominion of **Canada**. Lies north of Alberta and east of British Columbia. Takes in the celebrated **Peace River** district. Area 122,000 sq. m.

Athletics. So high a standard of excellence have our amateurs attained in running, walking, and jumping, that but few records can be hoped for in the immediate future; but the season of '91 has nevertheless proved exceptionally exciting, and not the least interesting feature was the visit of a strong contingent of American athletes. Both the Amateur Athletic Association and the Southern Counties Cross Country Association have been much occupied in the matter of legislation, with reference to cases touching the status of **amateurs** and charges of importation. Both governing bodies were equal to the occasion, and their decisions will doubtless be attended by the beneficial results anticipated. Appended are

the most noteworthy performances of the season, arranged in chronological order, the **cross-country championships** of various districts being the first to command attention. They commenced with the championships of the Midland and Southern Counties in February last. The senior championship of the Southern Counties ended, after an exciting finish, in favour of the Finchley Harriers, by one point only from the Spartan Harriers, who had won the year before. The Bradford-Trinity Harriers won the junior championship of the Northern Counties; the Beaumont Harriers (now known as the Essex Beagles) were similarly successful in the junior championship of the South; the Birchfield Harriers beat the Harriers of Worcester (winners in '90) with the utmost ease in the Midland Counties championship; the Salford Harriers won the senior championship of the Northern Counties; and the National championship, the most important event of all, ended in favour of the Birchfield Harriers. This last event took place on March 7th at Birkenhead. The Finchley Harriers were placed second with 88 points, or 18 points worse than the winners; and the Spartan Harriers, with 96 points, third. The Salford Harriers, of whom great things had been expected, could finish no nearer than fourth. J. Kibblewhite, of the Spartan Harriers, was the first man in, E. W. Parry, of the Salford Harriers, being second. On the same day the **Inter-hospital competition** was decided over a cross-country course at Raynes Park. H. A. Munro, an old Oxford runner, and a member of the Lea Harriers, was the first man home. He ran as a representative of Guy's Hospital, but St. Bartholomew's Hospital won by 11 points to Guy's 19. The **Scottish cross-country championship** was held at Glasgow, on the same afternoon, and was won by the Edinburgh Harriers, A. Hannah, of the Clydesdale Harriers, being the first man home. The **senior championship of Ireland** was competed for, at Dublin, towards the close of the month, with the result that the Dublin University Harriers won with 61 points, Haddington coming next with 67. This, practically, concluded the cross-country season; and the athletic season proper commenced forthwith. The annual inter-'varsity contests between **Oxford** and **Cambridge** took place at Queen's Club Ground, on March 20th. It was their 28th annual meeting, and ended in favour of Cambridge by the large majority of 6½ points to 2½—one of the items (the 100 yards race), which ended in a dead heat, having to be divided. Some of the performances were extremely good, but nothing was more so than the mile race, which went to B. C. Allen, of Corpus, Oxford, in 4 m. 26⅗ s. The ¼-mile was won in brilliant style by P. R. Lloyd, of Pembroke College, Oxford, in 50⅗ s. Lloyd's running in this event was, in the opinion of many, the feature of the meeting. With the Easter Monday Meetings, athletes were found to be competing in larger numbers than were ever known before. H. Curtis was now showing excellent form in the walking way, as also was W. J. Fowler as a runner. The latter won the ¾ of a mile handicap, from scratch, at the Finchley Harriers' meeting, at Paddington, on March 30th, in 3 m. 16⅘ s.; and H. Curtis was successful, from scratch, in the 2 miles walking handicap in 14 m. 24s. The first of the **flat racing championships** was at 10 miles, held at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on April 2nd. A. Hannah finished first in the Scottish record time of 54 m. 18⅘ s. He was seen competing in the English championship at 10 miles, a few days later, but had to put up with defeat. The winner on this occasion was W. H. Morton, of the Salford Harriers. His time was 52 m. 33 s., Sid. Thomas, of the Ranelagh Harriers, being beaten by 5 s. only, for first place with Hannah, 3rd; and E. M. Parry, of the Salford Harriers, 4th. One of the first **records** of the season was that made by H. Curtis, for a 2 miles walk, at the Spartan Harriers Sports, at Tufnell Park, on the 18th of April. Curtis did not succeed in winning the handicap, but covered the distance in 14 m. 10⅕ s. The **Public Schools ¼ of a mile championship** was run for at Stamford Bridge, and was won by B. Whittaker, of Charterhouse, T. C. Eastley (the holder) of Haileybury being second. The **200-guinea challenge shield** of the National Physical Recreation Society was won by the representatives of the Liverpool Young Men's Christian Association Gymnasium, who defeated those of the Newport (Mon.) Junior Conservative Association Gymnasium in the final at Exeter Hall, Strand, on May 9th, by 10 points. The annual contest between **Sandhurst and Woolwich** took place on the 15th of May. H. G. Lloyd, of Woolwich, won the ¼ of a mile hurdles in 1 m. 16 s., and the 120 yards hurdles in 17⅖ s. For the third year in succession Woolwich won, their score being 5½ points to 1½ for Sandhurst. One of the best contests at the third spring meeting of the **London Athletic Club**, on May 23rd, was that which ensued in the 120 yards, the final of which went to E. K. House from scratch in 12⅕ s. Just about this time Luther Cary, of Princetown College, and the Manhattan Athletic Club, New York, was reported to have done some very fine performances in America. Considerable interest attached thereto, by reason of the announcement that he was likely to visit England. One of his new records was that at 75 yards, for which the majority of watches made the time 7⅘ s. A few days later the statement that the Americans intended to take part in the English championships was confirmed by the departure from America of Mr. Remington, H. Hallock, C. L. Nicoll, J. A. C. Queckberner, M. W. Ford, Luther Cary, J. R. Roddy, E. D. Lange, and H. L. Dadman. On June 10th, an inter-club contest came off in **Ireland** between Dublin University and the London Athletic Club. The result was a victory for the Londoners, the solitary event in which they were beaten being in the long jump, which D. D. Bulger, a grand all-round athlete, won with a leap of 22 ft. 2 in. E. K. House was of considerable service to his side, as he won the 100 yards in 10⅕ s., and the ¼-mile by 3 in. only, from C. Dickinson, of Dublin University, in 52⅗ s. G. B. Shaw's 16⅘ s. for the 120 yards hurdles was also a fine performance. On June 20th, both the **Irish and Scottish Championships** were decided. B. C. Green, of the London Athletic Club, being qualified to compete at the latter gathering, went over, and carried everything before him. He won the 100 yards, the 120 yards hurdles, and the broad jump. The Irish championships were mainly noticeable for J. M. Ryan's high jump of 6 ft. ¾ in. On the same day, the Huddersfield Athletic Sports took place, and the large muster of fourteen thousand spectators was undoubtedly due to the presence of the

American athletes, Cary and Remington, who created a very favourable impression; and it was generally conceded that since the visit of L. E. Myers, England had not been favoured with the presence of two American sprinters of such high class. L. Sarre, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, competed in the ¼-mile Northern Championship hurdle race, but was easily beaten by G. Shaw, of New Zealand. H. L. Dadman, another Manhattan, was simply thrown in, as regards the ½-mile handicap, which he won with the utmost ease from a start of 18 yards in 51 s. The **Amateur Athletic Championships** were decided at Old Trafford Grounds, Manchester, on June 27th. Rain descended in torrents during the day, and as a consequence the track did not allow of any sensational performances. The Manhattan contingent scarcely performed so creditably as they had done at Huddersfield; and, far from sweeping the board, they only scored three wins, whilst only one standard prize was qualified for by any of their members. Cary won the 100 yards race, but was closely hunted home by E. K. House, of the London Athletic Club; W. J. Holmes, a north-country runner, easily defeated all the Americans in the ¼-mile; J. P. Shuter, of the London Athletic Club, although losing to Remington in the ¼-mile, was not disgraced; T. Jennings, of Cambridge University, beat H. L. Hallock, the American, in the high jump; H. Curtis, of the Highgate Harriers, did much as he pleased with the Americans, C. L. Nicoll and E. D. Lange (both of the Manhattan Athletic Club), in the 7-miles walk; J. A. C. Queckberner, although winning at throwing the hammer, was easily beaten by W. J. M. Barry, of Queen's College, Cork, at putting the weight; and D. D. Bulger, of Dublin University, succeeded in tying with W. Ford, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, for long-jumping honours at 20 ft. 4 in. The 2-mile steeplechase was won by E. W. Parry, of the Salford Harriers; the 4-miles run was credited to M. W. Morton; and the mile ended, after a desperate race, in favour of J. Kibblewhite, of the Spartan Harriers, W. J. Fowler, of the Finchley Harriers, only losing by a yard. The next journey on the part of the Americans was to Paris, where Cary, Dadman, Remington, Roddy, and Queckberner, simply carried all before them. Another meeting by the **London Athletic Club** was shortly afterwards held; and here, again, the Americans, with the exception of L. Cary, competed. The open 100 yards race went to M. Remington in very little worse than 10 s.; and one of the most interesting items was the 1-mile invitation walking race, in which Curtis was at scratch, having to concede Nicoll 25 yards and Lange 50 yards. The result was a win for the Englishman by 10 yards from Nicoll in 6 m. 36 s., or 8 s. faster than the previous best on record. Hallock, of the Manhattans, won the high jump at 6 ft.; C. W. Haward, of the London Athletic Club, succumbing after clearing 5 ft. 11 in. M. W. Ford, also of the Manhattan Athletic Club, was disappointing in the long jump, although he obtained second place with 20 ft. 7 in., to 20 ft. 8 in. on the part of B. C. Green. The best race of the day, and the best performance, was undoubtedly that accomplished by M. Remington in the ¼-mile scratch race, which he won by 4 yards, from D. Basan, in 49⅗ s. Cary was meanwhile successfully competing for the 100 yards championship of the Northern Counties at the North Durham Cricket Club Sports. A singular coincidence was that his time and Remington's time at the London Athletic Club were identical. The Manhattans competed shortly afterwards at a meeting of the Polytechnic Harriers; and, still later, at the Salford Harriers Sports. Queckberner put in an appearance at both these meetings; and with a peculiarly constructed handle to his hammer, was constantly beating bests on record. At the Polytechnic Sports, for instance, he threw the missile 134 ft. 2½ in., which was said to be better than had ever been done before. A meeting by the **Highgate Harriers** at Paddington, on July 18th, was noticeable for the fact of an 8-miles invitation walking handicap finding a place in the programme. H. Curtis was at scratch; and, although he succeeded in beating the record for the full distance, which he covered in 1 h. 3 m. 6 s., he failed to get nearer than third in the handicap, E. D. Lange, of the Manhattans, winning easily with 3 m. 30 s. start, and walking nearly as fast as Curtis towards the end. On the same day the Essex Championships took place at Chelmsford. The leading item was H. J. Cheverton's win in the 2-miles walk doing 14 m. 25⅗ s. The majority of the Bank Holiday meetings on the first Monday in August were largely attended, and the number of runners who competed in various parts was larger than had ever previously been known. During the second week in August the **Army Championships** were decided at Aldershot, this being the one meeting at which amateur and professional athletes were permitted, by the Amateur Athletic Association, to run together. Some very fine performances were accomplished, especially in the 100 yards scratch race, where Sergt. J. J. Hartley, who has competed in Sheffield handicaps, won in a very little worse than 10 s. Sergt. Donlay, of the 1st Irish Regiment, also showed up well in the long distance races, whilst amongst the well-known amateurs who competed in the officers' races, was Lieut. A. H. Bethune, of the 2nd Gordon Highlanders, who won the 100 yards, the high jump at 5 ft. 5 in., and the long jump at 19 ft. 4 in. On Oct. 5th, J. Ray (son of the professional runner of that name in the days of the renowned "Deerfoot") and W. Simpson started on a 50-miles' walking match for £100 at Kensal-rise, but after the latter had travelled 15 miles he retired, Ray being then nearly a mile in advance. On Oct. 19th the Manchester Pedestrian Company's £100 handicap of 130 yards, was won by J. Sunderland, of Radcliffe, with 16¼ yards start.

Auckland. Chief town in North Island of New Zealand (*q.v.*), and capital of province of same name. Pop. 36,000.

Aumale, Duc d', fourth son of King Louis Philippe, was b. 1822. When only a youth he took part in several campaigns in Algeria '40, '42, '43, and '44. He was **Governor-General of Algeria** when the revolution of '48 broke out in Paris, but at once resigned and joined his father in England, where he chiefly resided until the law banishing the Orleans princes was repealed in '71, after his election to the National Assembly. He was chosen **one of the Forty** in '71, and was made a **General of Division** in the following year. He was president of the Council of War which tried and condemned Marshal Bazaine. The Duke is the **author of a History of the Princes of the House of**

Condé. When the Expulsion Bill passed, in '86, he left France, having been at the same time struck off the roll of the French army by the War Minister, then General Boulanger. Shortly afterwards, it was discovered that he **bequeathed** his beautiful **Chateau of Chantilly,** with its art treasures, to the French nation. The decree banishing the Duke from France was revoked March '89. The hon. degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the Duc by Oxford University (June '91).

Austin, Alfred, was b. 1835. Published his first poem, entitled "The Season," in '62. Acted as war correspondent for the *Standard* during the winter of '70-71 at Versailles. He has since been on the editorial staff of that journal. His poem "**Madonna's Child**" is considered to be his best work. His **other works** include "Interludes," "The Human Tragedy," "Savonarola," "Soliloquies in Song," "Prince Lucifer," and "Love's Widowhood and other Poems," '89. He is the **editor** of the *National Review*, and has contributed many political articles to the *Quarterly Review*. Published in '**91** "Narrative Poems."

Australasia. A loose term variously applied. It usually signifies (1) the Australian colonies, together with Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji; or (2) Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea, New Britain, and New Ireland, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, and New Hebrides.

Australasian Federal Convention. See AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Australia. The largest island in the world. Is situated south-east of Asia, dividing Pacific from Indian Ocean. Extends 2,400 miles west to east, and 1,971 miles north to south. Area computed at 3,031,169 sq. miles, or twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Present total population 2,819,307. Wholly British possession. Divided into the colonies of **Queensland,** capital Brisbane; **New South Wales,** capital Sydney; **Victoria,** capital Melbourne; **South Australia** (including Northern Territory), capital Adelaide; and **Western Australia,** capital Perth. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export. The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together with prickly growths; having no drainage, the rainfall collects in extensive salt lakes and marshes. In the habitable districts there is a rich and unique flora and fauna. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron and copper are extensively worked. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. Rainfall capricious: in some years excessive, in others prolonged drought. The average annual rainfall in parts of the north-east coast is over 70 inches; but in the centre, and over a large portion of the south of Australia, it is less than 10 inches. Principal rivers, the Murray and its affluents, navigable many hundreds of miles in wet seasons. There are 9000 miles of railroad, and 65,000 miles of telegraph, several large cities, and many towns. The black aborigines are few, and rapidly disappearing. For latest **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

Australian Federation. This subject, for some years past, has been discussed in the Australian press and on public platforms in the Colonies. On Oct. 30th, 1889, Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, in reply to a letter from Mr. Duncan Gillies, Premier of Victoria, containing suggestions for carrying out Major-General Edwards' recommendations for the federalisation of Australian troops, wrote advising "a national convention for the purpose of devising and reporting upon an adequate scheme of Federal Government." The matter was taken up by all the Australasian governments, with the result that on Feb. 6th, '90, a **conference** met in Melbourne. New South Wales was represented by Sir Henry Parkes (Premier) and the Hon. W. McMillan (Colonial Treasurer); New Zealand by the Hon. Capt. Russell (Colonial Secretary) and Sir John Hall; Queensland by Sir S. W. Griffith and the Hon. J. M. Macrossan (Colonial Secretary); South Australia by the Hon. J. A. Cockburn (Premier) and the Hon. T. Playford; Tasmania by the Hon. A. J. Clark (Attorney-General) and the Hon. R. S. Bird (Treasurer); Victoria by the Hon. D. Gillies (Premier) and the Hon. A. Deakin (Chief Secretary); and Western Australia by Sir J. Lee Steere (Speaker). Mr. Gillies was elected Chairman. The Conference sat till Feb. 14th, when an address to Her Majesty, embodying the resolutions passed at the Conference, was adopted. The **Australasian Federal Convention,** which assembled at Sydney (Mar. 2nd, '91), marked an important advance. Its **object** was to frame a Constitution for the Dominion of Australia. The absence of Mr. Jas. Service, who has always taken a prominent position among colonial federalists, caused much comment, but otherwise the delegates comprised all the well-known advocates of unity in Australasia. The general public hardly evinced so much enthusiasm as their representatives in relation to "the crimson thread of kinship." The Chamber of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly was the scene of the Convention's deliberations. **Sir Henry Parkes** (*q.v.*) was unanimously selected as President. Representing **New South Wales** there were: The Hon. Sir H. Parkes, the Hon. W. McMillan, Mr. J. P. Abbott, Mr. G. R. Dibbs, the Hon. W. H. Suttor, the Hon. Edmund Barton, and the Hon. Sir P. A. Jennings. Representing **Victoria:** the Hon. J. Munro, the Hon. D. Gillies, the Hon. A. Deakin, the Hon. H. J. Wrixon, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. Collard Smith, the Hon. H. Cuthbert, and the Hon. N. Fitzgerald. Representing **Queensland**: the Hon. Sir Samuel W. Griffith, the Hon. Sir T. McIlwraith, the Hon. J. M. Macrossan (who died March 30th), the Hon. A. Rutledge, the Hon. T. Macdonald-Paterson, the Hon. A. J. Thynne, and the Hon. J. Donaldson. Representing **South Australia**: the Hon. T. Playford, the Hon. Sir J. C. Bray, Mr. J. A. Cockburn, the Hon. Sir J. W. Downer, the Hon. C. C. Kingston, the Hon. J. H. Gordon, and the Hon. R. C. Baker. Representing **Tasmania**: the Hon. P. O. Fysh, the Hon. B. S. Bird, the Hon. A. I. Clark, the Hon. W. Moore, the Hon. W. H. Burgess, the Hon. Adye Douglas, and the Hon. N. J. Brown. Representing **New Zealand**: Sir George Grey, the Hon. Sir H. A. Atkinson, and Capt. W. R. Russell. Representing **West Australia**: the Hon. J. Forrest,

the Hon. W. E. Marmion, the Hon. Sir J. G. Lee-Steere, the Hon. J. A. Wright, the Hon. J. W. Hackett, Mr. A. Forrest, and Mr. W. T. Loton. On April 9th,—than which, the *Times* remarked, "it is very possible that in the distant future of the British Empire and the English-speaking race there will be few more famous dates,"—the Convention **passed the Bill which establishes a Federal Constitution** for Australia. By this Bill, which is subject to consent from the Imperial Parliament and the various colonies, a Federal Constitution will come to pass for the Commonwealth of Australia, over which a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign will hold sway. Each colony (or State) will contribute to the Commonwealth Parliament representatives from its individual Legislature. This **Parliament** will comprise a directly elected House of Representatives and a Senate composed of delegates from all the colonies. A salary of £500 will be paid to the members of both Houses. Seven Ministers, to be known as "the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth of Australia," will assist the Governor-General. Like the United States of America, there will be a Supreme Court, whose functions will render unnecessary the Privy Council. **Freedom of Trade** between the various colonies was also decreed by the Convention, which also dealt with other important questions prior to concluding its deliberations on April 9th, '91. An official report of the proceedings and debates of the National Australasian Convention has been issued as a Blue Book.

Austria, Emperor of. See FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Austria-Hungary is an empire under the rule of Francis Joseph I. of Hapsburg, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, and is composed of a Cisleithan portion, officially known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary, each possessing a separate parliament, but uniting under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common army, navy, financial, diplomatic, postal and telegraphic services, administered by delegations composed of 120 deputies chosen half by Austria and half by Hungary—the upper house in each country selecting 20 and the lower 40 members. For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and NAVIES. **Austria** (capital Vienna)—area 115,903 sq. m., estimated population in '87, 23,447,192—is governed by an Emperor and a Reichsrath or federal parliament, consisting of a house of peers partly hereditary and partly nominated by the Crown for life, and a house of deputies chosen by popular election. Purely local matters are administered by the seventeen provincial diets (viz., of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istria, Trieste, Dalmatia, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Bukowina). **Hungary** (capital Buda-Pesth) area 125,039 sq. m.; census population ('91), 17,500,000—embraces the kingdoms of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria) and a parliament composed of an upper and hereditary house and a lower and elective house. **Bosnia-Herzegovina** (area 23,262 sq. m., pop. 1,504,091), though in strictness still a province of the Porte, has since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, and may fairly be considered as belonging to that empire. Since the reconciliation of the Magyars with the House of Hapsburg, in '67, great progress has been made in reconciling the various races in different stages of civilisation which inhabit this heterogeneous empire (so much so that it is by no means unlikely that Austria-Hungary may be the political heir to a considerable part of the European dominion of the Ottoman Empire, and the possible head of a South Slavonic confederation).—Total **estimated expenditure for '92** for the common affairs of the monarchy is 135,634,232 fl., leaving, apart from the amount (40,669,550 fl.) furnished by the customs revenue, 92,256,387 fl. to be raised, of which sum Austria will contribute 63,257,881 fl., and Hungary 27,123,377 fl. **Common debt** of Austria and Hungary at end of '89 was 2,771,778,513 fl., and that of Austria alone 1,056,703,231 fl., the yearly interest on both amounts being 166,589,264 fl.—**History**, '90. **POLITICAL.** The Italian population of Zara demonstrated (Nov. 30th) against the proposal to incorporate the province of Dalmatia with Croatia. The delegates to negotiate the treaty of commerce between Germany and Austria met at Vienna (Dec. 2nd). The budget was introduced (4th), setting down the revenue at 566,759,572 fl., and expenditure at 564,303,935 fl., giving a surplus of 2,455,637 fl. It was announced (21st) that the Emperor had presented a small island off the Dalmatian coast to the Dominican Order. The gift included the Imperial farm on the island. It was stated (29th) that conferences between Austria and Germany were being held relating to the question of imposing penalties for Anarchist and Nihilist outrages, and granting extradition in cases of political murders, for international protection.—'91. A letter from the Governor of Bohemia to the Diet of Prague (**Jan. 6th**) announced that the Government would not countenance the disuse of German as the official language of judicial administration. The Italian members of the Innsbrück Diet resigned their seats (21st) as a protest against the refusal of the Diet to grant a separate administration for the Italian-speaking Trent district. The Reichsrath was dissolved by Imperial decree (25th), because of the failure of the Czecho-German compromise. The total revenue of Austria from all taxes in '90 amounted to 336,611,833 fl., as compared with 327,014,478 fl. in '89, the total increase being 9,597,355 fl. The net Customs' receipts amounted to 45,583,353 fl., being an increase of 548,117 fl. over the preceding year. The military official, Marek, accused of stealing plans of a fortification, was (**Feb. 11th**) found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. The Hungarian House of Magnates passed (**March** 10th) the Sunday Rest Bill, the term Sunday rest signifying from Saturday night till 6 o'clock on Monday morning. The newly elected Reichsrath was opened by the Emperor (**April** 11th), who in his speech anticipated continued European peace, and expressed a desire for concord among parties. The Emperor issued a decree (**May**) abolishing the composition money which the Primates of Hungary received in lieu of their ancient right to levy duty on the coinage. The May-Day demonstrations passed off quietly, except in the town of Orosbaza, where the chief magistrate was brutally treated; the soldiers were called in, and several of the rioters were run through with the bayonet. A new treaty of commerce between Austria and Germany was signed (3rd). A deadlock in the Reichsrath

(7th) occurred through the impossibility of getting a majority to vote for an address in reply to the speech from the Throne. It was got over (8th) by the President moving a simple expression of thanks to the Emperor. The Emperor subsequently expressed satisfaction at the course pursued. An Imperial decree (**June** 9th) renounced the right of the Government, under the law of '84, to institute domiciliary searches, to confiscate letters, dissolve public meetings, and order arrests without warrants in Vienna, Wiener, Neustadt, and Korneuburg. The Metropolitan Dionysios, of Dolin Touzla, Exarch of Dalmatia, was dismissed by the Government for simony and political intrigue. The Emperor signed a formal ratification of the renewal of the Triple Alliance for six years (29th). It was decided (**July** 11th) that the gold coinage should be altered so as to show the duality of the kingdom. The Lower House having decided, by 188 to 88, to close the discussion on the principle of the Administrative Reform Bill, twenty members of the Opposition brought in counter-bills which, under the rules, would have to be disposed of before going into committee on the Government measure. The Hungarian Lower House read the Administrative Reform Bill a third time (**Aug.** 8th). The autumn manœuvres began at Cilli in Styria (31st) in the presence of the Emperor; they finished **Sept.** 1st. The Emperor went to Horn (3rd), where he met the German Emperor and the King of Saxony. The manœuvres terminated (7th). The Emperor went to Bistritz to attend the manœuvres (14th) of the Hungarian Army, proceeding to Prague (27th) for the Exhibition, and to Reichenberg (30th). An attempt was made to blow up a bridge on the railway along which the Emperor travelled; little damage, however, was done. The Emperor returned to Vienna (**Oct.** 2nd), which was decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The Session of the Hungarian Parliament opened (2nd). The Hungarian Budget for '92 sets down the expenditure at 395,340,941 fl., and the revenue 395,353,036 fl. The Austrian Reichsrath passed a Bill providing for the indemnification of persons who shall have been the victims of judicial errors. The Austria Budget was presented (10th). Expenditure was set down at 584,620,378 fl., and the revenue 585,238,262 fl. The President of the Austrian Reichsrath was engaged (14th) in investigating a charge against Herr Schneider, the anti-Semite, of altering ballot papers. The charges against Herr Schneider were held to be proved, and a vote of censure was (15th) carried against him by 159 to 9. Count Taaffe (28th), in reply to a question, said that the request of the Czechs that the Czech language should be the official language in Bohemia could not be granted. Arch-Abbot Claude Vaszara was (**Nov.** 1st) nominated to the See of Grau.—**GENERAL.** In Nov. '90 the Moldau overflowed its banks, and the waters in Bohemia generally rose. The damage by floods in Bohemia amounted to 7,000,000 fl.; to meet this the Government contributed 1,618,000 fl., the Diet of Prague, 1,500,000 fl., and private subscribers 500,000 fl. The Hungarian Social Democratic Congress met at Buda-Pesth (Dec. 8th); there were eighty-seven delegates from capitals and thirty-four from provincial cities. The Emperor of Germany requested Baron Falkenhausen to inquire into the alleged cure of diphtheria by the peasant physician Reijer, of Glogau, in Silesia, and he subjected his children to the treatment with the happiest results. The charge of partiality made by Count Koloman Szechenyi against the Chief Justice of Hungary was decided by a commission (11th) to be unfounded. Dr. Tormbovicz discovered a number of MSS. in the National Library at Cracow, of Spanish songs, romances, comedies, and novels hitherto unknown, dating from the sixteenth century. A severe epidemic of scarlet-fever occurred at Buda-Pesth during the month. A decree was issued by which the boundary of Vienna was enlarged to 177 square kilometres, and which necessitated the election of a new council with 135 members. The Government decided to plant with vines the Delliblat sand region, and establish there 3,000 families of vine-dressers, as the phylloxera does not attack vines on sandy soil. The Academy of Sciences published a 16th-century poem, dealing with the same subject as *King Lear*. The Emperor opened (30th) the new iron bridge over the Danube at Pressburg. A terrific storm raged over Trieste for several days, doing great damage. At Troppau, Silesia (31st), the thermometer registered *minus* 31° Fahrenheit, or 28° Réaumur below zero. A workman at Szegedin discovered about a year ago 267 pieces of harness, ear-rings, etc., supposed to have belonged to a chieftain of the tenth century. The Government only heard of them at the end of December, and claimed them as treasure-trove. It was settled that the governing body of the Jewish schools which Baron Hirsch founded in Galicia was to consist of eighteen members, fourteen to be nominated by the founder, and four by the Government. In **'91** fifty men were killed by an explosion in a coal mine in Polish Austria (**Jan.** 3rd). The Danube was frozen for miles above and below Vienna. At Buda-Pesth a large crowd was on the ice when it broke; many persons were drowned. The '91 census placed the population of Vienna at 809,443. Snow fell heavily (9th and 10th), interrupting railway traffic. Dr. Koch described in the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift* (14th) the composition of his lymph; briefly it was a glycerine extract from the pure cultivation of the tubercle bacilli. Shoemakers, to the number of 12,000, struck at Vienna (**Feb.** 2nd). Seditious pamphlets were found in the streets of Vienna (5th). The shoemakers' strike collapsed. Twenty men were eaten by wolves at Szolnok, Hungary. The Danube burst its banks at Buda-Pesth (**March** 13th), and 900 houses were inundated and others threatened. The ninth German Geographical Congress was opened at the Vienna University (**April** 1st). An exhibition of tapestry and carpets was opened at the Oriental Museum, Vienna. It contained some Turkish carpets at least 200 years old. The Viennese journeymen bakers, to the number of 1600, struck (10th). Dr. Prix took the oath as the first Burgomaster of Greater Vienna (**May** 5th). The printers and compositors went on strike in Vienna, and several newspapers were unable to appear. The Governor of Lower Austria prohibited all business undertakings connected with betting, and small private betting establishments were closed; the *totalisateur* was not interfered with. About sixty Arnauts attacked the village of Sevtze, killing some Christians and wounding many. The International Postal

Congress was opened at Vienna (20th) by the Marquis von Bacquehem, Minister of Commerce, in the name of the Government. Another outrage was reported (22nd) at Nova Varosb. The treaty under which the Hungarian Government proposed to purchase the 1556 kilometres of railway lines from the Austro-Hungarian States Railway Company was signed (**June** 7th). A cyclone in Brody, Galicia (10th), killed thirty people and did great damage. An Austrian working-men's congress was opened at Vienna (28th). The Postal Congress terminated its discussions, having agreed as to a uniform way of labelling registered letters, to the transport of visiting cards with the usual conventional letters printed on them as printed matter, and to the admission of certain fluids in proper cases as samples. The hundredth anniversary of the death of Mozart was celebrated at Salzburg (**July** 17th-20th). The valley of Eisach was flooded (**Aug.** 18th), doing enormous damage; the village of Kollmann was entirely carried away. Many persons were killed. A chair of Modern Greek was founded at the Commercial Academy at Buda-Pesth, and it was filled by Dr. Russopulo. The International Meteorological Congress was opened at Munich (26th). It was reported (31st) that a great landslide was taking place in the valley of the Drave, on one of the mountains which enclose the Lenizer Blaure. Great efforts were made and serious damage was prevented. Three hundred students left Cracow (21st) on a pilgrimage to Rome. The remains of General Count Lassalle, one of Napoleon's favourite officers, who fell at Wagram, were removed from the St. Mark Cemetery (23rd) to the Dome des Invalides. The Emperor of Austria personally ordered that the funeral service should be with the full military honours due to the rank of the General. The third biennial session of the International Statistical Institute was opened at Vienna (28th), under the presidency of Sir Rawson Rawson, and closed (**Oct.** 3rd). There was an attempt made (4th) to blow up the Episcopal Palace at Trieste. Since the introduction of the zone tariff the passengers on the Hungarian railways increased by 21,000,000, and the receipts by 5,600,000 fl., the extra working expenses being 1,500,000 fl. The students at Budapesth demonstrated against the Minister of Commerce, M. Baross; they were met by the police, and conflicts took place (9th and 10th). Eighteen students and six artisans were fined from 20 fl. to 30 fl. each. The International Congress of Analytical Chemists and Microscopists sat at Vienna (12th and 13th). The Emperor inaugurated (17th) the Museum of Fine Arts on the Ring. The municipal budget of Vienna for '92 showed a deficit of 2,319,370 fl. The Exhibition at Prague closed (18th). The Minister of Commerce informed the directors of the Southern Railway (24th) that the Government were prepared to take over the management of the line and to pay an annual rental calculated on the net receipts of the past few years. The stewards of the Vienna and Budapesth Jockey Clubs interdicted (27th) T. Busby and R. Coates from racing in all countries where Newmarket Jockey Club Rules were in force, and fined and cautioned Bell, Chandler, Martin, Sharp, Warne, and Smith, for suspicious running.—**SOCIAL.** Dr. Luejer, leader of the anti-Semite party in the Reichsrath, obtained a verdict of 1000 fl. against the editor of a newspaper for libel, contained in disclosures as to his character. Herr Waldemar Meyer, the violinist, gave a concert in Vienna (**Dec.** 14th), in which he performed on the Stradivarius which belonged to George I. Baron von Preñs, formerly Minister of Finance, died (15th) at the age of 62. M. de Szögyenyi-Marisch, who succeeds Baron Orczy as Minister attached to the person of the Sovereign, took the oaths as a member of the Hungarian Cabinet (29th). Baron von Ameth, on completing his fiftieth year as Keeper of the State Archives and President of the Academy of Sciences, was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. A Bulgarian agent, named Waldapfel, was arrested (31st) on a charge of hoaxing Count Franz Sickingen with an offer of the Bulgarian crown; the latter was also imprisoned for swindling a lady by borrowing money from her on the expectation of the throne. In **'91**, D. Luckanoff, son-in-law of Dragan Zanoff, the Bulgarian agitator, was expelled from Vienna (**Jan.** 6th). The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Grillparzer, the dramatist, was celebrated (15th). The Archduke Francis Ferdinand paid a visit to Russia (**Feb.**), where he was cordially received and entertained by the Czar. Mr. Gustav Nathan, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Vienna, had the dignity of knighthood conferred on him (**May**). The Austro-Hungarian Yacht Club was sanctioned by the Government; it is under the patronage of the Emperor, and is to be called Imperial and Royal, and fly the flag of the Imperial Navy. A great concert was given at the Prater (**June** 7th) in honour of Herr Johann Strauss, who composed the "Blue Danube" waltz twenty-five years before; the audience was over 15,000. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was received in private audience by the Emperor (17th). The Emperor visited Fiume (23rd), which was gaily decorated for the occasion, to witness some manœuvres by the Fleet. A British squadron under Admiral Hoskins was present, who received telegraphic notice of his promotion the previous day. The Emperor inspected several British vessels, and lunched on board the flagship *Victoria* (24th). The two sons of the Archduke Joseph were struck by lightning at Alcsuth (**July** 30th), but neither was seriously injured. King Alexander of Servia paid a visit to the Emperor at Ischl (**Aug.** 11th). The Prefect of Police in Vienna directed all the commissaries of police to make inquiries as to the inconvenience of ladies wearing long trains in the streets, requesting them to pay attention to the possible transmission of contagious diseases by this means (14th). The Emperor's birthday was publicly celebrated (18th). Fraulein Marie Wilt, once a well-known public singer, committed suicide at Vienna (24th). The famous painter, Munckaczy, is to receive 220,000 fl. for painting a large picture of the "Magyars taking possession of Hungary," which is to adorn the great hall of the new Parliament house in Budapesth. General Bauer, Minister of War, completed 50 years of service (19th), and was received in special audience by the Emperor. Prince Francis Joseph, the youngest brother of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, was gazetted major in the 13th Regiment of Dragoons (23rd). The young Archduchess Sophia, daughter of the Archduke Charles Louis, and Abbess of the Community of Noble Ladies of Prague, was reported (24th) to be seriously ill with typhoid

fever.—**COMMERCIAL.** The new Austro-Swiss Veterinary Convention was signed (Dec. '90). There was a demonstration of mother-of-pearl workers, who had been affected by the McKinley Act, outside Count Taaffe's residence (25th); they were dispersed. The commercial treaty between Austria and Italy was extended for one year to Jan. 1st, '93. The trade of Trieste fell off much in '90, the arrivals being only 7875 against 8213 in '89, and the departures 7856 against 8192. The gross value of the Austro-Hungarian exports in '90 was 800,000,000 fl.

Austrian Political Parties and the **Reichsrath.** The "**Reichsrath,**" or Council of the Empire, is the central legislative body of Austria, or "Cisleithania." It consists of an **Upper House (Herrenhaus)** and a **Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus).** The Reichsrath, like the legislative body of Hungary or "Transleithania," has its own ministers and government, and exercises full parliamentary functions on all matters within its competence—from which, however, **Foreign Affairs** and **War** are excluded. These latter questions are dealt with by a supreme body known as the **Delegations** composed of 60 members representing the legislative body of Austria, the upper house returning 20 and the lower house 40 delegates, and of an equal number, similarly chosen, representing the legislative body of Hungary. But political treaties concluded by the Emperor are not valid without the consent of the Reichsrath. The present **Upper House** of the Austrian Reichsrath contains 245 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 21, of 68 hereditary nobles, of 17 archbishops and bishops, and of 139 members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The **Lower House** contains 353 members, who are the popular representatives of the seventeen provinces which comprise the Austrian Empire. Each of these provincial divisions, however, has its own **separate Diet**, consisting of one chamber only, for dealing with purely local matters. The conflict of **parties** may be said to attain its highest pitch in the lower house of the Reichsrath, which naturally includes members of widely varying race and creed. The unexpected **dissolution** of the Reichsrath in Jan. **'91** caused many conjectures as to Count Taaffe's probable course. An Imperial decree was issued (Feb. 4), appointing Dr. Emil Steinbach in the place of M. de Dunajewski, who had resigned the office of Finance Minister. The **elections** to the Lower House commenced on March 1st. The seats held by the Old Czechs were all contested by the Young Czechs. The overthrow of the Old Czechs was crushing, and **Dr. Rieger** himself was defeated. Dr. Gregr is the leader of the Young Czechs, who are desirous of seeing the Emperor crowned King of Bohemia. The final disposition of parties in the Reichsrath was as follows: German Liberals, 110; National Germans, 16; Anti-Semites, 15; Poles, 57; Ruthenians, 8; Young Czechs, 36; Old Czechs, 10; Independent Czechs, 3, Left Centre, 8; Clericals, 31; Slovenians and Serbo-Croats, 23; Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, 18; Moravian Central Party, 5; Italians, 9; Roumanians, 2; and German Conservatives, 2.

Authors, Society of. See INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

Azores, The. A group of islands in the North Atlantic; belong as an integral part to the kingdom of Portugal. Area 1005 sq. m., pop. 269,401. Capital **Ponta Delgado,** on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. People Portuguese and Spanish, mostly very poor. Governed as a province of Portugal. Discovered 1439. Called also Western Islands or Terceiras. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

B

"Baccarat Case." See LIBEL, LAW AS TO.

Bacteriological Laboratories. These institutions have primarily for their object the study of **micro-organisms** in relation to the diseases affecting the human body. Here, also, are carried on researches which benefit many of our great industries by the light they throw upon the action (hurtful, or otherwise) of minute organisms. For example, the chemistry of disinfection, the chemical bacteriology of sewage, the examination of potable waters, changes in soils, and so on. Many **objections** have been raised against the establishment of bacteriological laboratories or institutes, and frequently the noisy clamour of the ignorant has for a time frustrated the wishes of those interested in research. This was notably the case in '89, when the idea of establishing an institute similar to the **Pasteur Institute** in Paris was mooted. The chief objection is to **experiments upon animals,** which it is almost needless to say is an important feature in these laboratories. In this country stringent restrictions exist as to them; it being necessary to obtain a **licence** from the Home Office, and to comply with many regulations. It is a regrettable fact that although England in **sanitary science** has always been foremost among the countries of the world, in the science of bacteriology (which is akin in some respects) few facilities exist for its proper study, and it is even sought to harass and impede its progress. In Germany and France there are laboratories of the highest character: witness, in the former, the great **Hygienische Institut,** in Berlin. In the United Kingdom they are of a more or less fugitive nature, and do not fulfil many requirements. At Cambridge is the new Jenner-Pasteur Institute; the laboratories of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh are important; as also (in London) those at University College, the College of State Medicine, the joint laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and that at King's College under Prof. Crookshank. This year the founding of a **National Bacteriological Laboratory** has been carried to a successful issue by the incorporation of the **British Institute of Preventive Medicine.** Much opposition was shown to the scheme; the Board of Trade, in the first instance, refusing its desired **registration as a company.** It is intended to place this institute in the front rank,

and to give it national importance and standing. **Hon. Sec.**, Dr. Armand Ruffer, 19, Iddesleigh Mansions, S.W.

Baden. See DIPLOMATIC.

Bahama Islands. Older name Lucayos Islands. Stretch between Florida and the Greater Antilles. Comprise 700 islands or rocky islets, 25 of which are inhabited. The chief island politically is **New Providence** (85 sq. miles), on which is the capital, **Nassau**, pop. 12,000, a large and handsome city, and a winter health resort for Americans and West Indians. Other islands are Andros, Eleuthera, Great and Little Bahama, Abaco, Inagua, etc. The southernmost, **Turk's** and **Caicos Islands**, have been annexed to **Jamaica**. Formation of calcareous rock, generally low. Small islands, called Cays, are of coral. Hurricanes and long droughts occur, but climate healthy. Water found by sinking. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. San Salvador (either Cat Island or Watling Island—probably the latter), where Columbus first landed in America, is one of the Bahamas. **Chief exports**, sponges, turtles, pineapples, and other fruit, a little sugar, cotton and cocoanut. Resources very inadequately developed.—Government is representative. There is a Governor and Executive, a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. In '91 the Legislature passed a Bill authorising the laying of a telegraph cable between the Islands and Florida (June 11th). For latest **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

Bain, Alexander, LL.D., was b. at Aberdeen, 1818, and ed. at the University of that city, where he graduated '40. In '45 he accepted the chair of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Univ. of Glasgow, which he occupied only for a few months. He was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission in '47, and to the General Board of Health in '50. The publication of "**The Senses and the Intellect,**" in '55, and "**The Emotions and the Will,**" established his reputation as one of the profoundest investigators of psychological problems. His other **important works** include "Mental and Moral Science"; "Logic, Deductive and Inductive"; "Mind and Body—Theories of their Relation"; "Education as a Science," "English Grammar," and "English Composition and Rhetoric." Appointed **Regius Professor of Logic** in the **Univ. of Aberdeen,** '60, and **Lord Rector** of that Univ. in '81, and re-elected '84. Appointed Examiner in Logic ('57) and Moral Philosophy in the Univ. of London, and in '58 Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations.

Baker, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas Durand, K.C.B., **Quartermaster-General of the Army,** was b. 1837. Ensign '54. He has served in the Crimean, Indian Mutiny, New Zealand, Ashanti, Afghan and Burmese wars, and has received many medals and other decorations. All his regimental service has been in the **18th Royal Irish Regt.** He has held many staff appointments, and commanded a district in Bengal from Feb. '87 till Oct. '90, when he succeeded Sir Redvers Buller as Quartermaster-General.

Baker, Sir Samuel White, F.R.S., was b. in London in 1821. He was first brought into notice by the establishment of a mountain colony in Ceylon, at Newera Ellia, in '47, of which an interesting account is given in his "**Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon.**" In '61 he organised at his own cost and conducted an expedition for the discovery of the **sources of the Nile.** In this expedition he was accompanied by his wife, who is a daughter of M. Finnian von Sass. Having reached the junction of the Atbara with the Nile on June 13th, he explored the basin of the Blue Nile, and in June '62 made his way to Khartoum, where he organised a party to explore the course of the White Nile. He set out on this journey in Dec. '62, and in the following February arrived at Gondokoro, where he met Captains Speke and Grant, who had started from Zanzibar on a similar quest, and reported having reached Victoria Nyanza, which they believed to be the source of the great river. Baker having assisted them to go on to Khartoum, resolved to follow up their discoveries, and without either interpreter or guide, and in face of many difficulties and dangers, set out from Gondokoro on March 26th, '63, and a year afterwards sighted the waters of a great lake which he called the **Albert Nyanza.** For this discovery the Royal Geographical Society awarded him the Victoria gold medal, and Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. In '69 he undertook a successful expedition into Central Africa on behalf of the Khedive, and in '79 was sent by the British Govt. to investigate the resources of Cyprus. Published (Oct. '90) "Wild Beasts and their Ways."

Balfour, Rt. Hon. Arthur James, M.P., P.C., F.R.S., **Chief Secretary for Ireland,** was b. 1848, and educated at Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. He entered Parliament in '74 as M.P. for Hertford, which constituency he represented until '85, when he was elected for East Manchester, for which he still sits. By his work entitled "**A Defence of Philosophic Doubt,**" Mr. B. gave promise of abilities which could hardly have failed to win recognition by the Conservative party, even had he not been connected by family ties with Lord Salisbury. Mr. B.'s mother is a sister of the noble Marquis. He acted as private secretary to his uncle at the Foreign Office during the critical period '78-80, when the Berlin Treaty was negotiated. In the early portion of his parliamentary career he acted for a time with the "Fourth Party," but did not come into prominent notice until '85, when he became **President** of the **Local Government Board** in Lord Salisbury's first Administration, and on the return of his lordship to power in '86, after serving for a short time as **Secretary for Scotland,** was appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. B. introduced the Crimes Act of '86, and since its adoption has energetically devoted himself to the enforcement of its provisions. His reputation as a parliamentary debater rose considerably during the animated debates which preceded and followed the enactment of that measure. He is an **hon. LL.D.** of **Edinburgh** and of **Cambridge.** The right hon. gentleman has long been known for his interest in **golf,** and on this subject he wrote for the Badminton Series. It is not generally known that he has written able cyclopædic articles on musical subjects. The degree of LL.D. *honoris causa* was conferred on the Chief Secretary by Trinity Coll., Dublin, on Feb. 10th, **'91.** In connection with the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, the progress of which he conducted with ability, Mr. B. delivered many speeches in the House of Commons. Received (June) the hon. D.C.L. degree from

Oxford Univ. Spoke on the subject of Thrift at the City Terminus Hotel (29th). Addressed a great meeting at **Plymouth** (Aug. 10th). In the recess, he delivered many speeches in the provinces. On the decease of Mr. W. H. Smith it was announced (Oct. 16th) that Mr. B. would succeed him as First Lord of the Treasury and **Leader of the House**. He was appointed Chancellor of Edinburgh University (30th).

Balkh. A large territory N. of the Hindoo Koosh, called Afghan Turkestan, the capital of which is Balkh (**Mazar-i-Sherif**). The Ameer maintains a strong garrison at Balkh, and from it despatches the troops that garrison the rest of the territory between the Hindoo Koosh and river Oxus.

Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S., was b. at Dublin July 1st, 1840, and was ed. at Chester by Dr. Brindley. Appointed Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and **Royal Astronomer of Ireland** ('74). He is the author of several works, besides many papers on mathematics, astronomy and physical science in various publications. He has frequently lectured on astronomy in the leading institutions in the United Kingdom, and delivered "Christmas Lectures on Astronomy" at the Royal Institution ('81-2). His "**Story of the Heavens**" is the most popular of his works. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in '86.

Ballarat. Mining centre in Victoria (*q.v.*); pop. 41,965.

Ballooning. The art of aërial navigation, or rather of researches into its principles, is said to date from the fourteenth century. The first ascent recorded was by the brothers **Montgolfier** by means of a fire balloon, at Aunonay, in 1783; and **MM. Robert** and **Charles** were the first to use a hydrogen balloon for a similar purpose at Paris in the following month.—**'91.** In August, **Higgins**, whose aeronautical exploits have been chronicled in previous editions, lost his life after making an ascent at Kirkstall, near Leeds (8th). The ascent had been undertaken voluntarily by Higgins, in consequence of a previous disappointment in the same district. The wind was high, and the balloon drifted near to some telegraph wires, throwing Higgins to the ground. He survived the fall for only fifteen minutes. M. Mouchin also lost his life with the balloon *Ostrevent* (Aug.), after starting from Boucha in France. On Sept. 17th, **'91**, the military balloon was officially recognised in the French army as an instrument of war. Messrs. Krebbs and Renard have constructed a balloon which, when not inflated, is easily carried by a soldier, and which can be filled with hydrogen at any moment.

Baltic and North Sea Canal. The German Emperor performed the ceremony of opening the gates of this canal, which has been described in our former editions, in the spring of **'91.** He again visited the works in the summer. The canal starts at Holtenau, on the north side of Kiel Bay, and joins the Elbe fifteen miles above its mouth. It is 61 miles long, 200 ft. wide at the surface, and 85 ft. at bottom, the depth being 28 ft. No locks are required, as the surface of the two seas is level, but there are sluices and floodgates where the canal passes the river Eider, and at its termination. The cost is estimated at eight millions sterling. The advantages gained for the Baltic trade, apart from the dangers of the old journey by the Skagerrack and the Kattegat, are immense the saving of distance alone being for a journey to the Thames 250 miles, to Lynn or Boston 220, to Hull 200, to Newcastle or Leith 100. It is computed that from thirty to forty thousand vessels pass through the Sound annually.

Bangor, Rt. Rev. Daniel Lewis Lloyd, Lord Bishop of, was ed. at Jesus Coll., Oxford, and took a 2nd class in Moderations 1865, graduating M.A. '71. Dr. Lloyd was ordained '67, and commenced an **educational career**, becoming head master of Dolgelly School, and holding a curacy at Dolgelly. After remaining there for five years he filled the position of headmaster of the Friars School, Bangor, and finally became headmaster of Christ Coll., Brecon. His appointment to the **bishopric** was announced May '90; he was **consecrated** in St. Paul's Cathedral, June 24th. The ceremony of enthroning the Bishop, after a long delay, took place at Bangor (Dec. 19th, '90).

Bangweolo Lake. See CONGO FREE STATE.

Bank of England (for its history see ed. '87). Projected by **William Paterson**, whose proposal for the same was laid before the Government in the year 1691. Three years later the Bank was established, starting its operations with a loan to the Government of £1,200,000 at 8 per cent., secured on taxes. The **Bank Charter**, granted for eleven years, appointed a governor and twenty-four directors to be elected annually from members of the company possessed of at least £500 stock (see MONEY MARKET and BANKS AND BANKING).

Bank Holidays. The Act, which declared that certain days in the year should be kept as public holidays, was brought in by Sir John Lubbock, and passed May 25th, 1871. The holidays are, in **England and Ireland**: Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, and Boxing Day (unless Sunday). **Scotland**: New Year's Day, Christmas Day (but should either fall on Sunday, then the following Monday), Good Friday, First Monday in May, and First Monday in August.

Banking Law in '91. A final decision in the important case of **Vagliano Brothers** *v.* **The Bank of England** was given in the House of Lords on March 5th, **'91.** In the year '87 a Greek clerk in the plaintiffs' service forged forty-four bills of exchange for sums amounting to £71,000, and obtained payment for them from the Bank of England. They professed to be drawn by Vucina, a merchant at Odessa, who had extensive dealings with Messrs. Vagliano, and were made payable to Petridi & Co., also an existing firm. The books and letters in Messrs. Vagliano's office were manipulated, so as to show that the bills were being forwarded, and when laid before the acting partner he put his name to them as acceptor without demur. They were then included in letters of advice sent by Messrs. Vagliano to the bank, and, after being abstracted by the clerk, the endorsement of Petridi & Co. was duly forged, and they were presented for payment. A representation on the matter was made to Messrs. Vagliano's clerk when only a few bills had been presented, but he raised no objection, and for a time the frauds went on successfully. At length Messrs. Vagliano discovered that two acceptances of theirs had been forged, and then the whole of the transactions came out. The bank claimed to retain the £71,000 out of Messrs. Vagliano's account, and the latter brought an action to negative any such right on their part. Two points were mainly contested. If the bills of

exchange were payable to the order of Petridi & Co., the bank had no business to pay except upon their endorsement. On the other hand, a recent statute provides that when a bill of exchange is made payable to a fictitious payee, it is to be treated as payable to bearer. If, then, Petridi & Co. could be treated for the purposes of the bills as fictitious, the bank would be safe. The second question was whether Messrs. Vagliano had by their own conduct so contributed to the loss as to disentitle them to throw it upon the bank. Mr. Justice Charles, before whom the case first came, held that Petridi & Co. were not fictitious within the meaning of the statute; consequently the bills were payable only to order, and the bank was liable for paying on a forged endorsement. Moreover, there had been no negligence on the part of Messrs. Vagliano sufficient to defeat their right to recover. The case was next heard before the full Court of Appeal, where the Lords Justices supported the judgment of Mr. Justice Charles, the Master of the Rolls dissenting. A large majority of the House of Lords has now decided in favour of the bank. It held that, inasmuch as Petridi & Co. were introduced as a mere fiction, and were not intended to have any rights under the bills of exchange, they might well be regarded for this purpose as fictitious. Consequently the bills were by the statute payable to bearer, and the bank was not liable. It was held, too, that the conduct of Messrs. Vagliano in forwarding letters of advice of the bills, and in not discovering the forgeries when the bills themselves were returned with the pass-books, had misled the bankers, and so had absolved them from liability.—In the case of the **Edinburgh Ballarat Gold Mine Co. v. Sydney** (Queen's Bench Division, July 18th, '91) a cheque for £1000 had been drawn by the defendant, a solicitor, in favour of "Mr. Cornish." The cheque was never endorsed by "Mr. Cornish," but the plaintiff company endorsed it in his name, alleging that the cheque was payable to bearer, since Cornish was a fictitious person, and that they as holders in due course for value were entitled to the amount. It was alleged that the cheque was obtained from the defendant by the promoter of the company, who was anxious that the company should go to allotment, and that the application for shares was not intended as *bonâ fide*. Mr. Justice Charles held that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover.—A broker deposited with a banker, as security for money advanced, share certificates and bonds which belonged to his client, and which he had no authority to pledge. It was held that the bankers were liable in damages to the owner of the securities. (**Symmons v. London Joint Stock Bank**, Court of Appeal, Dec. 16th, '90.) On the other hand, in the case of **Baker v. The Nottingham Banking Company** (Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 28th, '91), in which the facts were of a somewhat similar nature, it was held that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover, as there was nothing to lead the bank to draw an inference that the bonds were not the property of the person depositing them, whereas in Symmons v. The London Joint Stock Bank the facts enabled the bank to draw such inference.

Bankruptcy Act, '83. See previous eds.

Bankruptcy Act, 1890, contains thirty-one sections, some of them having very numerous subsections. The first section makes additions to acts of bankruptcy, and also enables an assignee of a judgment debt, such as a mortgagee or trustee in bankruptcy, to file a petition. The second section secures that the notes of a bankrupt's public examination shall be read over either to or by him, and facilitates or permits the postponement of the public examination of disabled bankrupts. Sect. 3, consisting of nineteen subsections, creates a new practice and procedure in compositions, which it expedites by reducing the number of meetings of creditors; and it also gives the court additional powers to approve, or otherwise, of such proposals. And if bankruptcy offences are proved against the debtor the minimum composition to be approved as binding on the whole of the creditors is one of 7s. 6d. in the pound. By sect. 4 no person is in future to be appointed a trustee who has been previously removed for misconduct or neglect of duty; and by the following section the area of selection of the committee of inspection is enlarged by making eligible any creditor who is entitled to prove, though no member can act until he has proved his debt. Sect. 7 enlarges the powers for the arrest of absconding debtors. Sect. 8 regulates for the future the discharge of bankrupts, and provides that if a bankrupt is proved to have committed certain specified frauds and offences (but in such case only) the discharge must either be suspended for at least two years, or until a dividend of 10s. in the pound has been paid, or the bankrupt must be placed under an obligation to discharge the balance, or some part of the balance (in the discretion of the court) of his debts. In this respect the statute moderates the existing law, under which it has been held that any such obligation must be for the whole unpaid balance of the debts; and provision is made for the abatement of such an order if after two years the bankrupt satisfies the court of his inability to comply with its terms. Exemption from the obligation to pay 10s. in the pound is also made if the bankrupt satisfies the court that the fact that his assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound has arisen from circumstances for which he cannot justly be held responsible. The bankruptcy offences referred to in this section are fraud or fraudulent breach of trust, omission to keep usual and proper books of account, bankruptcy caused or contributed to by rash and hazardous speculations or unjustifiable extravagance in living or gambling, or culpable neglect of business affairs, frivolous and vexatious litigation, knowingly trading after insolvency, etc. Sect. 9 mitigates the law as to civil disqualification on bankruptcy by limiting the period to five years after discharge, and includes in disqualifications that of being elected a county councillor. Sect. 10 prevents a discharge operating to release a bankrupt from the pecuniary consequences of seduction, affiliation orders, or damages against a co-respondent in a matrimonial cause, except so far as the court may think fit under the circumstances of each case. Sects. 11 and 12 regulate the duties of sheriffs in relation to goods taken in execution if bankruptcy supervenes, and protect the interests of the general body of creditors, on the principle that "equality is equity." Sect. 13 enlarges the trustees' time for disclaimer, and contains provisions in favour of the operations of building societies. Sects. 16, 17 and 18 require the trustee and official receiver to furnish upon demand by a creditor lists of the creditors

and statements of the estate accounts, and to summon meetings of the creditors. Sect. 19 enlarges the power of removal of trustees for incapacity or non-performance of duty or want of impartiality. Sect. 20 amends the procedure in relation to judgment-debtor bankrupts, and Sect. 21 in relation to deceased insolvents' estates. Sect. 22 reforms the proxy system in the direction of giving further rights and privileges to creditors as against the official receiver. Sect. 23 introduces into the law an important principle intended to protect creditors' estates and bankrupts against the claims of extortionate money-lenders, by providing that proofs on estates for interest bonuses and the like shall be limited to 5 per cent. until the general body of creditors have been paid in full. By sect. 24 affidavits in bankruptcy may be sworn before justices of the peace, and by sect. 25 elaborate returns are to be made to the Board of Trade, and are to be open to the public, of all deeds registered under Sir Albert Rollit's Deeds of Arrangement Act, '87. Sect. 26 at last remedies a grave defect in the Bankruptcy Act '83, under which bankrupts against whom a petition is presented may be prosecuted for such serious misdemeanours as fraudulent breaches of trust, appropriation of trust funds and the like, while bankrupts adjudicated on their own petition, though equally guilty, escape scot-free—a state of law which has led to the gravest miscarriages of justice, which are now put an end to. Equally sect. 27 removes a blot on bankruptcy administration by repealing the provisions of the Larceny Act, which prevents the proof by independent testimony and the punishment of certain serious misdemeanours, such as frauds by trustees, agents, etc., if the bankrupt has first referred to them on his public examination. Still by a proviso such statements of a bankrupt cannot be themselves used as evidence against him—which is all the protection which ought to be accorded to a criminal. The law should in such cases be a shield for defence, but it is too often a sword for attack. Lastly, by sect. 28 the landlord's right of distraint for rent is reduced from twelve months to six, but this proviso only operates in case of bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy, Law as to, in '91. *In re* **Croom** (Chancery Division, Jan. 22nd, '91) raised a question whether, in the case of a scheme of arrangement under the Bankruptcy Act, '83, property acquired by the debtor subsequent to the approval of the scheme by the court passes to the trustee under the scheme, or whether the approval of the court is equivalent to an order of discharge, so that after-acquired property belongs to the debtor. It was held by Mr. Justice Kekewich that such property belongs absolutely to the debtor.—In the case of **Smith** *v.* **Gronow** (Queen's Bench Division, June 17th, '91) a question was raised as to the power of a lessor to re-enter upon his property in case the lessee becomes bankrupt. In the present instance the lease had, with the consent of the lessor, been assigned to a third party, and it was held that under these circumstances the landlord could not take advantage of the bankruptcy of the lessee to re-enter as against the innocent assignee. A point was also raised in the case as to the extent to which the landlord's action was affected by the subsequent annulment of the lessee's bankruptcy, but Mr. Justice Wright declined to determine the question, though he expressed an opinion that the subsequent annulment of the bankruptcy could not defeat the lessor's right in an ordinary case.—A bankrupt is sometimes ordered to set aside a stated portion of his salary or income on behalf of his creditors. It appears, however, that the salary or income must be fixed and certain, and in the case of a working collier, whose weekly wages averaged from 25s. to 30s. a week, the county court judge declined to make an order, on the ground that there was no certainty that the man would earn the amount. This view was subsequently supported by the Court of Appeal. (*In re* **Jones**, Bankruptcy Court, June 22nd, '91.)—In the case of **Mr. G. M. Byrne, M.P.** for West Wicklow, an application was made to the Court of Bankruptcy (Aug. 17th, '91) for a statutory certificate that the bankruptcy had been caused by misfortune, and without any misconduct on Mr. Byrne's part. The latter was described as an estate and mortgage broker, of Parliament Street, Westminster, and an order of discharge had been granted. He now asked for a certificate in order to prevent his disqualification as a member of Parliament. Mr. Registrar Linklater, holding that the failure was clearly attributable to misfortune, granted a certificate as prayed, under sect. 32 of the Bankruptcy Act.—In a case in which a registrar had given a bankrupt his discharge, the Board of Trade took the case to the Court of Appeal, who decided that the bankrupt had engaged in rash and hazardous speculation, and suspended his discharge for twelve months from that date. (Court of Appeal, Dec. 12th, '90.)

Banks and Banking. The **origin** of banking **in England** in anything like the modern sense of the term dates from the foundation of the Bank of England, in the reign of William III. Charles II. had ruined the credit of the Exchequer by seizing the gold lodged with the Government for safe keeping, and as a consequence William III. found it impossible to borrow money for carrying on his wars. It was then that the scheme for the formation of the **Bank of England** was brought forward and carried. The Bank made advances to the Government, and in return became sole keeper of the Government balances, and the only **joint-stock** bank permitted to issue notes in or near London. The formation of other joint stock banks in England dates from 1826, when the disastrous panic of the preceding year, attributed to the bad management of the country private banks, enabled the ministry to compel the Bank of England to give up some of the privileges of its charter. It was ultimately agreed that joint-stock banks should be formed beyond a radius of sixty-five miles from the Metropolis. **Country joint-stock banks,** however, did not spring up very rapidly at first, and it was not until the prosperous years '33-6 that any considerable increase in their number took place. Upwards of forty banks were established in '36. The creation of joint-stock banks **in London** arose from a discovery made in '22 that the Bank Charter Act did not prohibit joint-stock banks being formed in London to carry on business on the lines adopted by London private banks. The Bank's charter gave the Bank of England the exclusive privilege of issuing notes payable on demand, but it did not give it the exclusive privilege of receiving deposits. In the old days, when the charter was framed, the term banking referred chiefly

to the issue of notes, deposit banking being hardly known. The result of this discovery was the introduction of a **clause** into the **Bank Act** of **'33** permitting joint-stock banks to be formed in London, providing they did not issue notes. **The London and Westminster** and **London Joint-Stock** banks were formed in '36, the **Union** and **London and County** in '39, followed at intervals by others. For several years after this period many **legal questions** respecting the acceptance of bills, the power of suing for debts, etc., arose from time to time, and constantly embarrassed the operations of the joint-stock banks. All these disabilities, however, were finally swept away by the Joint-Stock Banking Act of '44. It was not, however, till '58 that an Act was passed permitting the creation of joint-stock banks with **limited liability**. The **failures** of the **City of Glasgow** and **West of England** banks, in '78, brought about another important alteration of the law respecting the liability of banks. The ruin caused by those two catastrophes drew the attention of the public to the hardships of the system of unlimited liability, and in '79 an Act was passed to establish "**reserve liability**." The essential element of "reserve liability" is that a portion of the bank's uncalled capital shall be set aside to be called up only **in case of failure, and for the purpose of liquidation.** Banking practices in England and **Scotland** differ in many respects, but the cardinal distinction between the two systems lies in the power granted to Scotch banks of issuing notes not convertible except at the head office. It is entirely owing to this privilege that the Scotch banks are able to open so many branches. There is no necessity to keep gold reserves at the branches; a parcel of bank notes is all that is wanted. The Act of '45 regulating Scotch bank issues prohibits any new bank that may be opened in Scotland from issuing notes, and it is easy to see that this proviso renders banking in Scotland a monopoly. The **Irish** banks are also permitted to issue notes like the Scotch banks, but in their case all notes are payable "at the place or places where they have been issued or are issued." Thus the banks in Ireland, unlike the Scotch banks, must keep some gold at every branch. In England no banks located in London are permitted to issue notes, and even when an English country bank wishes to enter London it is compelled to give up its bank-note issue, should it have any. No new bank starting business in England is allowed to issue notes. At present the total **note circulation** of the **country private** and **joint-stock banks** is under 2½ millions sterling, whilst the note circulation of the **Bank of England** is about 25 millions. The **Scotch** and **Irish banks** have a note circulation each of 5¾ millions. The **total number** of **joint-stock banks** established in the United Kingdom is 185, many of which have numerous and very important branches. Their **total paid-up capital** is about £70,000,000. The **deposits** held by all the banks in the United Kingdom, both private and joint stock, are estimated at about 600 millions, the **increase** during the last ten years being about 90 millions sterling. The first half of **'91** was not favourable for banking. Business, generally speaking, was dull throughout the country, while stagnation reigned on the **Stock Exchange.** The value of money was low, the average **bank rate** being only £3 10s. 8*d*. against £4 10s. 4*d*. in the corresponding period of '90, and the **outside market rate** of discount for three months paper £2 14s. 8*d*. against £3 13s. 11*d*. The **Baring** crisis in the autumn of '90 forced all the banks to adopt a very **cautious policy** in employing their funds, as the future was full of uncertainty and danger. This, and the strong expression of feeling that it was necessary to keep **larger reserves,** made the managers of the **Joint-Stock Banks** doubly careful in their dealings. With reference to the action of the **Bank of England** in regard to the **Baring crisis,** the Governor's allusion in his speech at the half-yearly general Court, held on March 12th, **'91,** will be of interest. It conveys a clear idea of the exact position of affairs, which led to the intervention of the Bank. It is also necessary to record with satisfaction the appreciation with which Mr. Lidderdale's timely action was received. He was elected a member of the Privy Council, and was presented with the honorary freedom of the City of London. (See also LIDDERDALE.) **Mr. Lidderdale said:** "You must all have learnt from the Press that in the second week of November it became known to the Bank that the great house of Baring were in difficulties. For an announcement that the firm were embarrassed by their operations in South America the Governors would, to some extent, have been prepared, but not for the actual facts. The situation was at once recognised to be very grave, and to demand prompt and decided action on the part of the directors. We had a reserve ample for ordinary requirements, but not for the demand certain to come upon the Bank the moment Messrs. Baring's difficulties became known. The old and well-proved remedy of raising the rate would not have met the urgency of the case, as the condition of financial affairs in several countries of Europe, as well as in the United States, made it certain that gold to the required extent could not be attracted here except slowly, and then only by rates so high as to involve much suffering to our own trading and mercantile community. It was therefore decided to adopt exceptional measures, even at a considerable sacrifice to the Bank. In the course of a couple of days we secured, by a sale of Exchequer bonds to the State Bank of Russia, the sum of £1,500,000 in gold, and obtained from Paris as a loan, by the prompt and liberal action of the Bank of France, a further sum of £3,000,000 as an addition to our resources. Four days of that week were occupied in the preparation and examination of a statement of Messrs. Baring's position, and on Nov. 14th I was enabled to assure the heads of Her Majesty's Government that there was good reason to believe, without committing myself to definite figures, that the assets would yield a substantial surplus over the liabilities if sufficient time were allowed for liquidation. Without this belief in their full eventual solvency, nothing could have been done to save the firm. When I tell you that the liabilities of Messrs. Baring Brothers were over £21,000,000, you will realise that the burden of carrying over their difficulties was not to be lightly undertaken even by the Bank of England, and that the risk of doing so was more than the Bank were called upon to bear alone. It was necessary therefore to invoke the aid and support of the financial community in forming a guarantee fund to justify the Bank in providing the money required. I am glad to acknowledge the promptitude of the response made. It was

nearly five o'clock on the afternoon of Friday when the guarantee list was opened and headed with £1,000,000 by the Bank of England. In half an hour the amount had reached £3,250,000; by eleven next morning (Saturday) it was £6,500,000, and at twelve I was able to announce that the liabilities of the firm would be duly met. This, however, did not prevent large further additions to the guarantee fund, which eventually reached £17,250,000, rendering it certain that, even if the liquidation proved disappointing, the loss to any individual guarantor could hardly be serious. You will, no doubt, wish to know how the liquidation has proceeded, and I will therefore give an outline of the account. On Nov. 1st the liabilities stood at about £21,000,000; the assets apparently at about £24,800,000. Since then numerous entries have been made on both sides of the account, additional drafts having come forward and remittances been received; but on March 1st the liabilities to the public had been reduced to £3,522,000. The debt to the Bank, however, had reached £6,650,000, making a total of £10,172,000 still due. The assets in bills and cash were on March 1st £849,000, and the debts due to the firm £3,364,000, making a total of £4,213,000. To cover the difference of nearly £6,000,000, there were securities in hand to a considerably larger extent. Of these the partners' lands, houses, and private property represent over £1,000,000, and the securities of which the value is readily ascertainable about £1,250,000. The balance consists of South American securities, and these are much more difficult to estimate. Wherever there are quotations we have taken the very lowest; in other cases we have put on low prices, and I can only say again, without committing myself to figures, that, although the market for South American securities has seriously declined since Nov. 1st, there is still, to all appearances, a substantial surplus over the liabilities—a surplus, in my judgment, quite sufficient to protect the guarantors. In illustration of our estimate I may take a single large item—that of an unissued Uruguay Six per Cent. Loan of £2,000,000. This we have taken at 50, the quotation for similar bonds now on the market being 55 to 57. The interest on this unissued loan has been regularly paid, and, judging by the desire shown by that Government to maintain their credit, will, we hope, continue to be paid. I think you may have a reasonable hope that the efforts made by the Bank to protect the country from the consequences of that failure will involve no loss either to the Bank or to those who assisted the Bank in carrying the matter out." These adverse influences caused a falling off in the net profits of the **London banks** in almost every instance. The decreases ranged from £700 up to £37,000. In two instances only was there a reduction in the distribution, the exceptions being the **London and Westminster** and the **Union Bank**, which were not able to repeat the payment of the bonus given in the first half of '90. The **country banks** did better than those in the Metropolis, owing to their profits being more dependent upon industrial activity than to **Stock Exchange** business. This is evidenced by the **Bankers' Clearing House** returns, which show a decline of nearly 26 per cent. in the clearings on the Stock Exchange pay-days, whilst the general total shows a falling off of a little over 10 per cent. In consequence of the **London banks** adhering to the rates of dividend paid on account of the first half of '90, the apportionments to **reserve** and to reduction of cost of premises have had to bear the whole of the decrease in the net profits. The only amounts placed to reserve out of profits earned were £5000 by the **Consolidated Bank**, and £5000 by **Martin's Bank**. Out of premiums received on new shares, the **London and Provincial** added £50,000 to reserve, and increased their potential reserve by writing down to '90 the whole of their holding of consols, at a cost of £42,382, beside adding £10,295 to the **Officers' Pension Fund**. The **London and South Western Bank** in the same way added to the reserve fund £30,000, produced by premiums, and wrote down to 92½ their holdings in consols. The dividends of the **country institutions** have not been in one instance less than those distributed in '90, while in five cases there was a distinct improvement. The joint-stock banks of the Metropolis agreed amongst themselves to issue monthly balance sheets based upon their statutory accounts. The **first monthly statement** was for July, and the position then and at the end of September is seen in the following table:—

Name of Bank.	Liabilities on deposits and current accounts.	Cash in hand and at Bank of England.	Proportion of cash to deposits.	
			Sept.	July.
	£	£		
Alliance	4,706,758	697,712	14·8	12·9
Capital and Counties	11,056,060	1,314,190	11·8	10·4
City	6,370,771	926,746	14·5	. .
Consolidated	3,230,446	306,042	9·4	12·0
Imperial	3,865,436	532,465	13·7	11·4
Lloyd's	20,538,603	2,711,738	13·2	15·5
London and County	35,349,696	4,126,864	11·6	12·3
London and South-Western	5,199,881	757,581	14·5	9·9
London and Westminster	24,633,667	3,821,066	15·5	14·7
London Joint Stock	11,405,400	1,173,419	10·3	20·2
Martin's	[illegible]808,742	286,651	15·7	13·9
National Provincial	41,146,971	4,600,820	11·1	. .
Prescott, Dimsdale	3,765,429	581,157	15·4	12·3
Union of London	13,487,527	2,175,678	16·1	17·7
Williams, Deacon	9,305,227	999,711	10·7	8·3

The publicity of the joint-stock banks has gained for them the great bulk of the business of the country, for large institutions are becoming more popular with the community. Consequently many of the smaller banks have either been taken over by the joint-stock banks, or have coalesced into territorial groups for mutual protection. The **changes** which have taken place during the year are as follows: The **Union** of London took over the business of **Chasemore, Robinson & Sons,** of Croydon. The **Leeds Old Bank** is now joined to the **York and East Riding Bank.** The **National Bank** of **Wales** acquired the business of the **Carnarvonshire District Bank of Pugh, Jones & Co.** The **Consolidated Bank of Cornwall** (Bolitho, Williams, Foster, Coode, Grylls & Co.) amalgamated with **Bain, Field, Hitchens & Co.,** of Redruth and Helston. The **Wilts and Dorset Banking Co.** purchased the business of **Hancock & Co.,** Wiveliscombe, and increased the nominal capital by £500,000. **Lloyd's Bank** absorbed the **Brecon Old Bank** and **Beeching's,** of Tunbridge Wells; **Praed & Co.,** of Fleet Street, London; **Cobb & Co.,** of Margate; and **Hart, Fellows & Co.,** of Nottingham. **Capital and Counties** acquired the business of **Watts, Whidbourne & Co.,** of Teignmouth, and **Garfit, Claypon & Co.,** of Boston, Lincolnshire, and increased their capital by £787,500. The **Cornish Bank** purchased the **Commercial Bank of Cornwall,** and increased its capital by £250,000. The **Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co.** acquired the business of **Broklehurst & Co.,** of Macclesfield. The **Stamford, Spalding and Boston Bank** absorbed **Eaton, Cayley & Co.,** of Stamford. The **Central Bank of London** amalgamated with the **Birmingham and Midland Banking Co. Prescott, Dimsdale & Co.** absorbed the business of **George Moger & Sons, Bath City Bank, Deane & Co.,** Manchester, and the **Thornbury Bank of Harwood & Co. Fuller, Banbury, Nix & Co.,** of Lombard Street, amalgamated with **Parr's Banking Co., Warrington.** The **Channel Island Bank** took over the **Old Bank of Jersey** (Messrs. Godfray, Major & Godfray). **Lacy, Hartland & Co.,** which was formed in 1809, has amalgamated with the **London and Midland Bank** (Ld.). **Martin's Bank** was converted into a joint-stock company, with a capital of £1,000,000. It is worth noting that **Lloyd's** now represents twenty-four former separate banks. See MONEY MARKET and STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS.

Baptists. The Baptists hold that the only Scriptural mode of baptism is by immersion, and that the proper subjects are "believers"—persons of ripe age to exercise belief. Any other baptism they consider to be contrary to the original institution, contrary to the example of Christ, and also opposed to the spiritual design of the ordinance. Historians, themselves not Baptists, have shown that through many centuries these views have been held amongst the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Vaudois, the Lollards and Wycliffites. Formerly, on the Continent and in England, they were opprobriously called **Anabaptists.** In 1537 Henry VIII. issued a proclamation against their heresy, as persons who rebaptised themselves. They began their **separate existence as Particular Baptists** in 1633, at a meeting-house in Wapping. As early as 1611, many Baptists, because of persecution, fled to America, and the feeble remnant in London published a **Confession of Faith** (1611) to vindicate their orthodoxy. In 1620 they memorialised the king for liberty of worship. Confessions of Faith they published again in 1644 and 1646. In 1689 a **General Assembly** of Baptists in London published a Confession in thirty-two articles, and a Baptist Catechism, after the model of the Assembly's Catechism. The latest returns ('90) give, in the United Kingdom, 2802 churches, 3781 chapels, with 1,223,526 sittings, 1874 pastors, 4000 local preachers, 300,163 church members, 447,892 Sunday scholars, 45,132 teachers. These figures include only those churches which have sent returns to the Baptist Union. A rough estimate of the number of members, teachers and scholars in non-reporting churches is about 30,000 members and 35,000 scholars additional. The **colleges** for training the rising ministry are: Bristol, founded 1770; Regent's Park, 1810; Rawdon, Bradford, 1804; Nottingham, 1797; Haverfordwest, 1839; Pontypool, 1836 (formerly Abergavenny, 1807); Llangollen, 1862; Manchester (Brighton Grove), 1866; the Metropolitan Pastor's College, 1856; Scotland, the Theological Hall, 1869. The Baptist Foreign Mission was originated in 1792 (see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES). Baptist churches are congregational in government, holding to the order of pastors (bishops) and deacons. The interests of different counties are cared for by 48 local associations; and the wider affairs of the denomination are attended to by the **Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland,** formed in 1831—which Union, while it has no legislative authority, is adapted to secure united action throughout the whole country. Of late years Home missions have become affiliated with the Union, and the Annuity, Augmentation, and Education Funds have been established. On Jan. 1st, '90, the **Irish Mission** passed from the control of the Council of the Union to that of a committee of the Irish Baptist Association, who entirely govern and direct the affairs of the Mission. These societies represent the distribution of upwards of £12,000 per annum by the Council of the Union, under one executive. Many of the General Baptists early merged into Socinianism, so that in 1770 the "**New Connexion**" (Evangelical) became the true exponent of General Baptist views in the country. Almost from the time of the Reformation until recently Baptists have been divided in two sections—the "Particular" (or Calvinistic) and the "General" (or Arminian) Baptists; but by a resolution of the Assembly of the Union (which included both General and Particular Baptists) passed on Oct. 10th, '89, the two sections are now **merged** in one; and the distinctive terms are abolished, the word "Baptist" alone being used. Outside the Baptist denomination there are the **Scotch Baptists,** with a plural eldership. In England there are some 300 **Hyper-Calvinistic** churches. It is computed that in the world at large there are 42,650 Baptist churches, 27,858 pastors and missionaries, and 3,786,603 church members. The selection of a vice-president for the Baptist Union of England and Wales rests with the Council, which consists of one hundred members. The name is submitted for confirmation to the whole assembly of the Union, and the Vice-President for one year becomes in the ordinary course President during the next year. **President** of the Baptist Union for the year '**91-92,** Col. J. T. Griffin (*q.v.*). **Vice-President,** Rev. R. H. Roberts (*q.v.*). **Secretary,** Rev. S. H. Booth, D.D. **Offices** of the Baptist Union, 19, Furnival Street, London, E.C. **Consult** *The Baptist Handbook.*

Barbadoes. A British West Indian island; geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Barbadoes is of coral formation, and rises in a succession of limestone and coral terraces to a height of 1104 ft.; while it is almost encircled by coral reefs, which render the approach to it dangerous to mariners. The climate is healthy; but violent hurricanes occur and cause much damage. For latest **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Barbuda. A British West Indian island; a dependency of **Antigua**, and under the federal government of the **Leeward Islands**. Belongs to the Codrington family, and enjoys proprietary government locally.

Baring Crisis. See BANKS AND BANKING.

Baring, Sir Evelyn, C.B., K.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., son of late Henry Baring, 1st cousin of present Lord Northbrook, b. 1840. Captain R.A. '68, major '75; private secretary to Lord Northbrook (Governor General of India) '72-6; English Commissioner of the Public Debt '76-9. Married ('76) Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington. **Controller General of Egyptian Finance** '79-80; **Financial Member of Council India** '80-83. Since Oct. '83 **H.M.'s Consul General and Minister in Egypt**. Sir Evelyn possesses a more complete knowledge of Egypt than any living English official.

Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B., was b. at Chatham, 1829, and served his apprenticeship as a shipwright at Sheerness. He obtained in '48 an Admiralty Scholarship in the School of Naval Architecture at Portsmouth, and secured an appointment in the designing room of the Admiralty in '55. During the thirty years that he was connected with this department, he rendered important services in the design and construction of our fighting ships. The substitution of steel for iron in shipbuilding was mainly due to his exertions. Sir N. B., who was made a K.C.B. on his retirement as **Director of Naval Construction** in '85, is the author of the article on the Navy in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He has also identified himself with various philanthropic and religious movements.

Barnett, Rev. Samuel A., Vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, was b. in 1844. Ed. at Wadham Coll., Oxford, graduating a Second in Mods. and a Second in History. Ordained deacon in '67, and priest in the following year, he was curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston Sq., '67-72. Becoming **Vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel** ('72), he at once devoted his energies to the brightening of the lives of those around him. **Toynbee Hall** (*q.v.*), of which he is Warden, has become, under the enthusiastic energy of Mr. and Mrs. B., a centre of widespread influence. In particular, the picture-exhibitions organised at Toynbee Hall have attained great success. Mr. B. returned in September '91 from a tour round the world.

Baroda. See DIPLOMATIC.

Baronetcies conferred (**Dec. '90 to Nov. '91**):—**Robinson**, the Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George, G.C.M.G.; **Rawlinson**, Major-Gen. Sir Henry, G.C.B.; **Brooks**, Thomas, Esq., of Rawtenstall; **Quain**, Richard, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; **Stephen**, Sir James Fitz James, K.C.S.I.; **Kennard**, Coleridge Arthur Fitzroy, grandson of the late Mr. Coleridge J. Kennard, formerly M.P. for Salisbury; **O'Brien**, Rt. Hon. Peter, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice in Ireland; **Savory**, Mr. Alderman, while Lord Mayor, and in remembrance of the reception accorded to the German Emperor in the City.

Barrie, J. M., whose writings under the pseudonym of "Gavin Ogilvy" have raised him to a literary eminence in the last three years, was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, in 1860. He was ed. at Dumfries Academy, and also attended the art classes at Edin. Univ., where he graduated M.A. in '82. After holding a journalistic position in Nottingham he came to London. The introduction to the public of Mr. B.'s peculiar genius for depicting Scotch village life was accomplished through the columns of the *British Weekly*. He soon became known to readers of the *St. James's Gazette*, while, latterly, he has contributed to the *Speaker*, the *National Observer*, and the *Anti-Jacobin*. His first volume was entitled "Better Dead," and appeared in '87. This was written in a satirical vein, and is a contrast to "**Auld Lichts Idylls**" and "When a Man's Single"—both of which were published in '88. The immediate interest aroused in Mr. B.'s writing was accentuated by "**A Window in Thrums**" ('89). This book excited the warm appreciation of Mrs. Oliphant, and is considered the author's greatest success. A collection of sketches under the title of "An Edinburgh Eleven" also appeared about this time. In '90 Mr. B. issued "My Lady Nicotine," and during '91 his first lengthy story, entitled "**The Little Minister**," appeared in *Good Words*, and was subsequently published in book form.

Barry, The Rt. Rev. Alfred, D.D., D.C.L., was b. 1826. Ed. at King's Coll., Lond., and Trinity Coll., Camb.; B.A. '48, Fourth Wrangler, and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos. Ordained '50, and in '51 appointed Sub-Warden of Trinity Coll., Glenalmond. In '54 he accepted the post of head master of the Leeds Grammar School, which he held till '62, when he was appointed principal of Cheltenham College. He was for some years a member of the School Board for London. In '68 Dr. Barry was elected Principal of King's Coll., Lond., in '80 Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, in '81 Canon of Westminster, and in '83 **Bishop of Sydney** and **Primate of Australia**. On his visit to London in '88 to attend the Pan-Anglican Synod, he was offered and accepted the appointment of **Assistant Bishop** to the Bishop of Rochester, which, however, he shortly resigned. Among his best-known works are the "**Introduction to the Old Testament**," "Notes on the Gospels," "Cheltenham College Lectures," and a "Life of Sir C. Barry, R.A.," his father. On the presentation of the Queen, Dr. B. received (Jan. '91) the canonry of Windsor, rendered vacant by the decease of Canon Capel-Cure. App. Bampton Lecturer for '92.

Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, Jules, French philosopher and statesman, was b. Aug. 19th, 1805. Appointed teacher of French literature ('34) in the Polytechnic School, and four years later became Professor of Greek and Latin Philosophy in the College of France; but, refusing to take the oath which was required after the *coup d'état* of '51, he resigned this position. In '40 he was associated with M. Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction, and for a time represented the **département** of Seine-et-Oise in the Assembly, for which he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies in '69. As a **member** of the **committee** which **examined** M. de Lesseps' Suez Canal scheme he rendered useful service. After the armistice, consequent on the **siege of Paris**, at which he was present,

M. St.-Hilaire joined the Left side of the Chamber, and was one of the members who assisted the Government in the pacific negotiations with Prussia. **Elected** to the Senate ('75), and two years later received the Legion of Honour. In M. Ferry's cabinet of '80 he held the office of **Minister of Foreign Affairs.** He recently completed, after labour lasting fifty-nine years, a translation of Aristotle. The work consists of thirty-five volumes.

Baseball. This game was comparatively unknown in England until the spring of '89, when the **American baseball teams**, which had been giving exhibitions of their favourite pastime in Australia, Ceylon, Arabia, Italy and France, brought their long tour to a close by a visit to the mother country. As a result a number of clubs were formed, more especially in the north of England.—**Description of the game.** The ground in the game of baseball is marked out in diamond shape, with bases 90 feet apart at each corner, the pitcher being in the centre. The "home" plate, a square of vulcanite, is let into the ground between the creases or batting spaces, and fifty feet away from this, in the centre of the diamond, the pitcher or bowler's "box" is laid out. On the umpire taking up his customary position behind the striker, play is called, and to score it is necessary for the latter to make the whole circuit of the bases, either a base at a time or with a continuous effort. Any ball caught puts the striker out, and he also has to retire if touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder while away from a base. The pitcher, although at liberty to throw the ball anywhere he pleases, must so deliver it as to cross the home plate not higher than the striker's shoulder, or lower than his knee. Three such fair balls, or deliveries, if not hit, put the batsman out, and five wides, or unfair deliveries, entitle him to go to the first base. When three of a side are out the innings terminates, and the opposing side goes in. On Sept. 3rd, '91, a Canadian football team touring in this country played a baseball match with a team of the Middlesbrough Club (the holders of the North of England Championship Cup). Five innings were decided, and the Canadians won an interesting contest by one run.

Basutoland. A native province of British South Africa. It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange Free State, the Transkeian Territories, and Cape Colony. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1883, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the direct authority of the Crown. See BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bath and Wells, Rt. Rev. Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, D.D., 69th Bishop of (founded 905), fourth son of the 1st Marquis of Bristol, was b. 1808. Ed. at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; M.A. ('30), when he was sixth in 1st class in Classics. Ordained deacon ('32), priest ('33); became rector of Ickworth ('33) and was also rector of Horningsheath. Archdeacon of Sudbury ('62) until elevated to the episcopate '69. In '88 Lord H. received a handsome **testimonial** from the clergy in his diocese, in connection with his 80th birthday. He celebrated his **golden wedding** July 30th, '89.

Bath, The Most Honourable Order of the. **Originally established** by King Henry IV., at **his coronation**, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the Empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes, each with Military and Civil (nominal) subdivisions:—

G.C.B. . Knight Grand Cross Bath.
K.C.B. . Knight Commander Bath.
C.B. . . Companion Bath.

Members of the first two classes, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The G.C.B.s are not to exceed 50 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and such distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 25 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 123 for military and 80 for the civil service, excluding in the former case those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 940, of whom 690 may be for military and 250 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action, before he can be nominated; and he must be of the rank of rear-admiral or major-general, and must have been appointed to the second class, before he can receive the Grand Cross of the order. The badge is a crimson ribbon, with **motto** "*Tria juncta in uno*" (Three joined in one). The Dean of the Order is the Dean of Westminster. Admiral the Hon. George Grey is Bath King of Arms; Sir Albert W. Woods is Registrar and Secretary, and Charles George Barrington, C.B., is Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod. See KNIGHTHOODS conferred in '91.

Batoum. The **chief mercantile outlet** of the Russian province of the **Caucasus**; acquired from the Turks in 1878, and used as a free port until '86, when Russia repudiated the *porto franco* protocol of the Treaty of Berlin. The **Russians** have almost entirely **rebuilt** the **town**, which now contains 10,000 inhabitants, is defended by a series of batteries, and it being provided with a **new harbour** at a cost of half a million sterling. The **Czar visited** it Oct. 7th, '88, and laid the foundations of a **new Orthodox Cathedral.** Is not only the **outport of the petroleum industry** of the Caspian, with which it is connected by a **railway** 560 miles long, but also of the new **Transcaspian Railway** (*q.v.*), extending from opposite **Baku** to Samarcand, nearly nine hundred miles, and tapping the trade of Central Asia. A **regular service** of thirty **tank steamers** now runs from Batoum to the ports of **Europe**, and the port is provided with storage accommodation for 20,000,000 gallons of oil, which is equal to twenty-five tank cargoes of 3000 tons apiece. **Export**, '87, nearly 300,000 tons of petroleum products; besides wine, maize, and manganese ore. Is a **second-class naval station**, ranking next to Sebastopol, and possesses a **direct military** road to Kars.

Battenberg, Henry Maurice, Prince of, son of Prince Alexander of Battenburg (Hesse) and the Countess Von Lauck, daughter of a former Polish Minister of War, who was raised to the rank of Princess on her morganatic marriage with the ruler of Hesse, was b. Oct. 5, 1858. Married (July 23, '85) Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, the ninth and youngest

child of Queen Victoria. In Aug. '91, the Prince was present at the Eisteddfod.

Bavaria. See GERMANY; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Bechuanaland. The country of the Bechuana (pron. Betshwana). A region of S. Africa, extending from Cape Colony to the Zambesi, between the Transvaal and Kalahari. It now consists of three sections—**British Bechuanaland** (*q.v.*), Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the undefined portion beyond. The first has been formally annexed, and is ruled by an Administrator acting under the Governor of Cape Colony. A body of mounted police maintains order here and in the Protectorate. British Bechuanaland extends from the Griqualand and Transvaal borders to the Molopo river and Ramathlabama Spruit. The **limits** of the Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate are:—West of the boundary of the South African Republic as defined by **Convention of Feb. 1884**, to the 20th meridian of E. longitude, thus including part of Kalahari; north of R. Molopo as far as the 22nd parallel of S. latitude. Portions of these lands are thickly wooded and well watered, intersected here and there with open plains in the south, while in the north immense plains are dotted with numerous "vleys" of fresh water, and large salt "pans" or lakes. Gold, coal, and lead have been found in Bechuanaland; and as this vast country has not yet been scientifically prospected for minerals, it is reasonable to suppose that it is possibly not inferior in this respect to its neighbours, Matabeleland, the Transvaal, and Griqualand, countries rich in the precious metals, diamonds, and coal. In '83-4 bands of Boer filibusters had invaded what is now British Bechuanaland, had deposed certain chiefs and set up others, and were forming two so-called "republics," **Stellaland** and **Goshen.** At length their lawless proceedings obliged the British Government to interfere. Sir Charles Warren, with a force of 4000 troops, was sent into the country. He suppressed the fighting and raiding that had been going on, restored order, arranged and delimited the Protectorate, which was declared in March '85, the annexation of British Bechuanaland being effected in September of the same year. It may be added that in '86 Boer raiders trekked in numbers into the country beyond the Protectorate and **Matabeleland** (*q.v.*). Bechuanaland possesses a wide extent of fairly fertile land, a splendid climate (suitable for Europeans), a sufficient rainfall, a peaceful native population, and means of access by railway; and time, patience, and steady rule are all that are needed to create in Bechuanaland a future outlet for the more respectable element of the surplus population of this country. See CAPE COLONY.

Bedford, Rt. Rev. R. C. Billing, Bishop Suffragan of, was b. 1836. Graduated at Worcester Coll., Oxon., '57; held a curacy at St. Peter's, Colchester, '58-60, and at Compton Bishop, '61; vicar of Holy Trinity, Louth, '63-73; and of Holy Trinity, Islington, '73-8, in which year he accepted the rectory of **Spitalfields,** which he held until his appointment as Bishop Suffragan of Bedford, in succession to Dr. Walsham How. Dr. B. has always shown deep practical interest in the poor, devoting his attention chiefly to the elevation of the degraded classes and the rescue of fallen women. In '86 he was appointed **Prebendary** of Holborn in the See of London, and Commissioner under the Pluralities Act for the Archdeaconry of London.

Bedford Grammar School, founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Annual income, £3500. Eight leaving **exhibitions** of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. The new buildings were opened Oct. 19th, '91. **Pupils,** 800. The school is divided into four sections: (1) Classical, (2) Civil and military, (3) Junior School, (4) Preparatory School. **Alumni** include Sir Henry Hawkins, Lord Farnborough, and Col. Burnaby. **Head Master,** J. S. Phillpotts, M.A.

Bedfordshire, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Beecher Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth, the daughter of Lyman Beecher, was b. 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. Married in '36 the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D. She is a sister of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. In '50 she wrote for the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper, a serial entitled "**Uncle Tom's Cabin**"; published in book form ('52), it met with great success in the United States, 313,000 copies being sold in three years and a half. In Great Britain its sale was enormous. The work has been translated into twenty different languages, and it has been dramatised in various forms. Afterwards published "A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children" ('53), "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" ('53), "The Christian Slave," a drama founded on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" ('55). Visited Europe ('53), and soon afterwards produced "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," "Dred," "The Minister's Wooing," "The Pearl of Orr's Island," "The Chimney Corner," "Pink and White Tyranny," "Poganuc People: their Loves and Lives."

Beerbohm-Tree, Herbert, the actor, is the son of a grain merchant named Beerbohm, and was b in London in 1853. Shortly after entering his father's office in '70 he became a member of the Irrationals Amateur Dramatic Club, and gradually drifted into the profession. In '78 he played "Grimaldi" at the Globe for a charity with such success that he had no difficulty in obtaining provincial engagements, which enabled him to gain experience. His first hit was as the timid curate in "**The Private Secretary,**" at the Prince of Wales's; and immediately after he played the grim spy "Macari" in "Called Back." Praise obtained for many assumptions altogether opposite in style prompted management on his own account. Taking the Comedy Theatre ('87) he produced "The Red Lamp"; and in the autumn of the same year took the Haymarket Theatre, where "Captain Swift," "A Man's Shadow," "The Village Priest," and "**The Dancing Girl,**" have been notable successes. His Falstaff, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," was a veritable *tour de force*. His wife, an admirable Greek scholar formerly connected with Queen's College, is a very refined actress.

Beetaloo (South Australia) Dam. This dam, which was practically completed at the end of '90, is described as one of the largest in the world, and certainly the largest in the southern hemisphere. The laying of the concrete occupied two and a half years, the height is 110 feet, length 580 feet, width at top 14 feet, and 60,000 cubic yards of cement concrete were required. When full the lake will be 105 feet deep at the dam, about one and a quarter miles

long, and on an average eight chains wide; there is a bywash with massive training walls; the capacity of the reservoir is 800 million gallons. Up to the early part of '91 no less than 255 miles of mains of local manufacture had been laid, and of the total of £496,000 expended the dam cost £117,000. Mr. A. B. Moncrieff, M. Inst. C. E., is the engineer.

Behring Sea Question, The. The dispute between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, with respect to sealing in the Behring Sea, originated as far back as '86. On Aug. 2nd of that year, three schooners belonging to Victoria, British Columbia, were seized by the United States revenue cutters whilst sealing in Behring Sea. Their masters and mates were tried at Sitka for illegal sealing, and were fined and imprisoned; the vessels were detained and not released until '88, and there were several extremely unpleasant incidents in the treatment of the crews. In '87 five more schooners from Victoria were seized by the United States cutter *Rush*. The masters of four of the vessels were placed on trial, and were held to be guilty of illegal sealing, and the ships confiscated. The master of the fifth, the *W. P. Sayward*, entered a demurrer, and his vessel was released after bonds to a considerable value had been given. In '88 the only incident was the seizure by a Russian steamer of one schooner, which was at the time close to Russian territory, and whose boats were admittedly sealing within the three-mile limit. In '89 four Victorian schooners were captured by the *Rush*, and the skins on board, together with the arms and sealing gear, were confiscated; a fifth was warned to leave the Behring Sea, and did so. In '90 no seizures were reported. The captures described above were defended by the United States first, and chiefly, on the ground that the Behring Sea was a *mare clausum*. Canada, on the other hand, contended that this claim was wholly unfounded; that with one exception all the vessels seized were at the time of capture thirty, forty, or even seventy miles from the nearest shore, and that their seizure was a gross violation of international law. Moreover, in the case of the *W. P. Sayward*, it was stated that the vessel when taken was not sealing, and had not a single seal on board. On these grounds **a vigorous protest** was entered against the high-handed, and, as alleged, illegal action of a Power nominally on friendly relations with Great Britain. But for some while little notice appeared to be paid in diplomatic quarters to this protest; at least, no effective action was taken until March '90, when the **Hon. C. H. Tupper**, the Canadian Minister of Marine, went to Washington to confer with the British Ambassador with a view of placing jointly with him Canada's case before the United States Government. Meanwhile the latter, whose claims to sole jurisdiction over the Behring Sea had been questioned even by some United States authorities and jurists, had fortified its case by the additional contention that the rapid extermination of the seals absolutely necessitated the regulation of the industry. This point was met at Washington ('90) by **Canada's offer** to refer the whole question of the need for a close time in sealing to a body of experts, and to refrain during the negotiations from sealing within a considerable margin beyond the juridiconal waters round the Pribyloff Islands. This offer, however, was refused, and the negotiations were abandoned, as was disclosed in the dispatches relating to the dispute which were submitted to Parliament on Aug. 11th, '90. From these documents it appeared that **Mr. Blaine's contention** was that since the fisheries had been exclusively controlled by the Russian Government, without interference, and without question from their original discovery till the cession of Alaska ('67), and since from that date till '86 they had been in the undisturbed possession of the United States, therefore the exclusive rights of the United States had been established. **Lord Salisbury** replied that the British Government had always claimed freedom of navigation and fishing in the waters of Behring Sea outside the three-mile limit, and that the non-using of a lawful occupation was not the same as the total abandonment of it. Further, in a dispatch dated June 14th, '90, Lord Salisbury declared that the British Government would hold the United States Government responsible for the consequences that might ensue from acts which were contrary to the established principles of international law. The **Canadian view of the United States claims** has been ably set forth in a memorandum prepared by the Hon. C. H. Tupper, which showed that the officials of the United States Treasury itself had declared that the United States had no power to go outside the three-mile limit. In the days of Russian rule in Alaska, Russia put forward a similar contention to that now made by the United States, and it was successfully resisted by the Washington authorities. Again, when Congress was asked to pass a vote for the purchase of Alaska, **Mr. Sumner** plainly stated that there was no closed sea in Alaska. As to the destruction of seals, it was argued, on Canada's behalf, that if any diminution in the number of the animals had occurred it was due to indiscriminate slaughter on the breeding grounds, and not to excessive hunting in the open sea, and that with the former the United States had full power to deal as a matter of internal legislation. In this connection it is important to notice the distinction between the **two methods of sealing pursued** respectively by the **North American Commercial Company**, who in '90 secured for a period of twenty years the right to take seals on the Pribyloff Islands, and the **British Columbian seal hunters**. The former have the right to kill not more than a hundred thousand bachelor seals per annum, and the special value of the concession arises from the fact that the little group of islands in the Behring Sea, where their occupations are carried on, are the chief breeding grounds of the animals north of the equator. For the seal requires for breeding purposes physical conditions not often found in combination. The coast must be low and shelving, free from sand and puddles; the climate must be cold, and the atmosphere moist and fog-laden. Only on the Pribyloff Islands in the North Atlantic, and in one or two spots in the North Pacific, are all these conditions fulfilled. Hence the jealousy with which the company's rights are guarded and maintained. The method of capture is to drive the "bachelor" seals—seals which are under six years of age—inland from the actual breeding grounds in batches, and then slaughter them by clubbing them. The British Columbian sealers, on the other hand, hunt in the open sea. When the breeding season is over, the vast congregation of seals scatter themselves over a wide area in

search of food, and as they thus roam over the sea the Victorian sealers capture them singly. The actual hunting is done in small open boats, and is necessarily always an arduous and sometimes a dangerous work. It is this method of sealing, quite distinct, it will be seen, from that pursued on the Pribyloff Islands, which the United States Government wishes to suppress on the grounds just specified. The firm attitude which had at length been assumed by the **Imperial Government** produced, however, some effect early in '91, when **negotiations** for the reference of the whole dispute to arbitration were resumed. The outcome was the introduction in the House of Commons at the end of May of the **Seal Fishery (Behring Sea) Bill**, with the object of enabling the Government to stop seal-hunting on the part of British subjects in the Behring Sea for a period to be specified in an Order of Council. The Bill was rapidly pushed forward, eliciting but brief discussion and no opposition. On June 8th, in the House of Lords, **Lord Salisbury**, in moving the second reading of the measure, explained that it was promoted to permit the Government to come to an agreement with the United States to suspend sealing pending the investigations of a special commission, which was to be nominated by both countries, to examine and report upon all bearings of the question. According to the President of the United States the cause which had mainly prompted that Government's action, was the desire to prevent the extermination of an animal which sustained a valuable industry, and avert from that industry, so far as the Behring Sea was concerned, the fate which had overtaken it elsewhere. The **close time** it was proposed to enforce was **until May '92**, before which date the arbitrators to be afterwards appointed would, it was hoped, present a final award to their respective Governments. **Canada** had, however, pointed out that these arrangements would work some injury to private interests, whose claims the Premier admitted it would be necessary to meet. The notice of the proposed prohibition for the current season had come too late in the year, and seal hunters had made preparations which could not then be stopped. It was an open question whether the **compensation** which would thus have to be allowed should be paid by the Canadian or by the Imperial Governments. But in the first instance, and to save time, the Imperial Government has assumed that liability. The Standing Orders of the House having been suspended, the Bill was at once passed through its remaining stages, and the **Order in Council** authorised by it, **enforcing a close time** till May '92 for all seal hunters in Behring Sea, was issued at the end of June. The two **commissioners** chosen to act on behalf of Great Britain were **Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P.**, and **Professor Dawson**, of the Geological Survey of Canada, with Mr. Ashley Froude as Secretary. The **commissioners** appointed by the **United States Government** were **Professor T. C. Menhenhall** and **Professor C. H. Merriam**, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Sir George Baden-Powell sailed for Canada on June 27th, and left Victoria with Professor Dawson in July to visit the sealing grounds. During their absence the seal hunters pressed forward their claims for the **compensation**, to which Lord Salisbury had admitted that they were entitled. In August they forwarded a memorial setting forth that they had sustained "grievous injuries, embarrassment, and loss," and urging that the only equitable method of ascertaining the compensation due to them would be to allow them in respect of each vessel a sum equal to the value of an average take in the Behring Seas according to the number of boats carried by each vessel for the last three years, and calculated on the current price of seal skins. The **total number of vessels** which cleared at the Victoria Customs House in '91 for sealing cruises in the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea is stated to be forty-nine, representing a capital of some £80,000, and employing 1,082 men. On Oct. 8th the British commissioners returned to Victoria after a three months' tour of the sealing grounds. On reaching Ottawa, on Oct. 22nd, **Sir George Baden-Powell** stated that they had had five hundred interviews with persons interested or engaged in the industry; that their report would be submitted to the Privy Council, and by it to the Canadian Government; and that a settlement of the matter should be easy. "If all the commissioners looked only to the absolute interests of the seal industry, an arrangement could be come to in five minutes." No announcement has, however, yet (Nov. 4th) been made respecting the appointment of arbitrators as foreshadowed by Lord Salisbury's speech, and for whose labours the commissioners' inquiries were to prepare the way.

Beira-Baixa (Portugal) Railway. This new line, which opens up some of the most fertile and industrial districts of Portugal, was inaugurated by the King and Queen on Sept. 5th, '91. It passes through a mountainous country, involving the construction of sixty-four bridges and viaducts and ten tunnels. The total length of the bridges is 3,538 mètres, and of the tunnels 1,788 mètres, together amounting to nearly 2½ per cent. of the whole line.

Belfast Railway Improvement. It was stated in Sept. '91 that as it was impossible to pass through Belfast by train, a scheme was on foot (with Sir F. Bramwell as consulting engineer) to supply the necessary facilities. It is proposed that a central station should be built in King Street, close to Smithfield. The Northern Company's connection is to be tunnelled by York Street and Royal Avenue, and the line from the present County Down terminus will reach the proposed centre by Waring Street and Berry Street. It is proposed to tunnel the Great Northern from a point outside the existing station in Great Victoria Street. The scheme, which includes a grand hotel, is estimated to cost £750,000.

Belfast Victoria Channel. On July 8th, '91, this new straight channel was formally opened by Mr. James Musgrave, chairman of the Harbour Trust. The work is portion of a scheme for the improvement of the port at an estimated expenditure of one million sterling, under an Act obtained in '83. The new cutting is through "slob" banks, extends seawards about four miles, and is about 300 feet wide from toe to toe of the slopes, which incline at the rate of about 1 in 7; the depth of water secured is 17 feet at low tide and 25 feet at ordinary high tide. From Dec. '85 to its completion the work was continued night and day with the most powerful machinery available, two large twin screw hopper dredgers, each of 800 tons capacity, being utilised, the electric light being brought into requisition after dark. There are

four lighthouses in the channel. Mr. Salmond, M. Inst. C. E., the engineer-in-chief to the Commissioners, directed the operations.

Belgian Political Parties. The chief parties are two—viz., the **Clericals** and the **Liberals**—and there are, in addition, the minor groups of **Protestants** and **Socialists**. Neither of the two last named, however, wield an independent parliamentary influence, and both in the ordinary affairs of political life are anti-Catholic, and consequently vote with the Liberals. The **Catholics**, or **Clericals** as they are usually called, have now been in power for rather more than seven years, the present ministry, under M. Beernaert, having, in October '84, succeeded the Liberal administration of M. Frère-Orban, which had held office since June '78. At the present time the Catholics are in a considerable majority, commanding 97 votes in the Chamber, against the 41 of the Opposition. The last election to the Chamber was in June '88, previous to which the strength of parties was—Catholics 98, Liberals 40. The ministerial party, consequently lost a seat at those elections, although at those held in June '86 it increased its numbers from 86 to 98, the electoral practice being for one-half the **Chamber** to retire every two years. The **Senate**, which is composed of exactly one-half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives, viz., 69, contains 50 **Catholics** and 19 **Liberals**. The election of one-half of the Chamber in June '90 left the situation unchanged, as the Clericals were again victorious in the *arrondissement* of Ghent. The resignation, on account of ill-health, of M. Melot, Minister of the Interior, was announced in Feb. '91. The **Premier** is M. Beernaert.

Belgium. A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg. By constitution of 1831 Belgium is declared to be a constitutional and hereditary monarchy—executive power in King; legislative power jointly vested in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. Deputies must be Belgians of twenty-five years of age, elected for four years (half the Chamber retiring every two years, except in case of dissolution, when all go out) by citizens of twenty-one years of age who have passed an elementary examination, belong to the professional classes, or who pay £1 13*s*. 6*d*. annually in direct taxes. One deputy allotted to each 40,000 of population; present number of Chamber is 138. Both senators and deputies are paid by State. Number in Senate half that of the Chamber; senators are elected by same electorate for eight years (half retiring every four years except on dissolution), to be forty years of age and pay taxes to annual amount of £84. **Area**, 11,373 sq. m.; **pop.** 6,147,041. (For army and navy **see** FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES.) There is no state religion. **Revenue** for '90, 341,164,154 fr.; expenditure, 346,137,852 fr. **Imports** during '90, 1,534,400,000 fr.; exports, 1,243,700,000 fr.; debt, 1,785,185,007 fr.—At the end of Nov. '90 the firm of Postendorfe suspended payment, with liabilities of 8,000,000 fr., and assets 12,000,000 fr., chiefly in Buenos Ayres property, which had much depreciated. The police (Dec. 2nd) tore down placards at Euschede bearing the words: "Woe to the land whose king is a child! Long live the Republic!" Similar placards were torn down in other towns (3rd). The Belgian Colliers' Congress at La Louvière (17th) determined on a general strike unless the Chamber resolved on the revision of the Constitution and the adoption of universal suffrage. A letter from the "English Companions" undertook to prevent the export of English coal to Belgium during the strike. A cage containing eighteen miners fell to the bottom of a shaft at Hornu, killing all the occupants. Dr. Paepe, the Socialist, was buried (25th); there was an enormous crowd, but no disturbance. The Belgian National Congress met, under the Presidency of M. Paul Janson, at Brussels (27th), and passed a resolution in favour of universal suffrage and proportional representation. The navigation of the Scheldt became so dangerous, owing to the frost (31st), that the Board of Pilotage refused to grant pilots. Commander Cameron gave a lecture (**Jan.** 9th, **'91**) before the Brussels Geographical Society, favouring the pacific colonisation of Africa by chartered companies. The two classes of the Reserve were called out (17th), with most satisfactory results, nearly all the men being in barracks and ready for service in forty-eight hours. Prince Baldwin, the heir to the throne, died (23rd) He was the eldest son of the Count of Flanders, and twenty-two years old. The funeral took place (29th) with great pomp, the body being deposited in the Church at Laeken, the funeral service having been performed at the Cathedral of St. Gudule. To a deputation of working-men delegates of the Council of Industry and Labour (**Feb.** 8th), the King said he was not dictator, and must leave the nation to settle the question of universal suffrage. The Waterloo monument in the Evere cemetery was finished. Early in March the venerable Archbishop of Mechlin issued a letter to the Roman Catholic clergy, giving them permission to accompany funerals to the cemeteries (which are communal), and to consecrate each grave separately. Mr. Mercier, the Quebec Premier, and Mr. Shehyn, Minister of Finance, arrived in Brussels (**April** 4th), and were received by the King. The Foreign Secretary officially opened the International Customs Tariffs Office. Five hundred delegates, representing 275 workmen's associations, met at Brussels (5th), when a revision of the Constitution was demanded. It was resolved to give the general council power to avert the general strike till after the Budget discussion, so that it might be seen if the Government intended to vote for revision. A Permanent Commission to study monetary questions was established at the Ministry of Finance. The first meeting of the Conference summoned by the Brussels Anti-Slavery Society took place in the Palace of the Belgian Academies (29th), the chair being taken by M. Melot, Advocate-General of the Belgian Court of Cassation. The **May**-day demonstrations passed off peaceably. A strike of 30,000 men in the Charleroi coal district took place in the early part of the month. The strike continued to spread (17th), the number of the strikers being 100,000. The dock labourers at Ghent struck (May 10th). The strikes terminated (20th), the Chamber having adopted the proposal for the revision of the Constitution. The Belgian State debt amounted to 1,785,185,007 fr. at the end of '90, having been increased by 33,500,000 fr. during the year. The new telegraph tariff between England and Belgium, of 17 centimes a word, came into operation (**July** 1st); the fixed tax for each telegram was reduced from 80 to 50 centimes. An International Socialist Labour Congress, representing all the countries in Europe except

Russia and Portugal, was opened at Brussels (**Aug.** 16th). There were 363 delegates, many being ladies. The following was unanimously adopted (19th): "Whereas it is necessary to give to the international labour movement a common impulse, especially in the direction of protective labour legislation; therefore be it resolved by this Congress: (1) To organise in every country a permanent commission of inquiry concerning the conditions of labour in its relation to working-class legislation. (2) To collect, collate, and exchange all necessary information with a view to the development and unification of all the said legislation. (3) This Congress recommends the wage-workers of the whole world to unite their efforts against the domination of capital, and, wherever they enjoy political rights, to exercise them with the object of gaining their emancipation from wagedom." The Congress closed (22nd). The Roman Catholic Congress was opened at Mechlin (**Sept.** 8th), under the presidency of M. Decoster Echemin. The Roman Catholic Congress closed (12th). The Minister of Public Works announced that till March 28th, '92, he would receive tenders for the construction of a port at Bruges, connected by a deep sea canal with Heyst. At Ghent a serious accident happened (27th) at a fête, when a platform gave way; many persons were injured, and the manager and one of his men killed. General Boulanger shot himself on the tomb of his late mistress, Madame de Bonnemain (30th), in the Cemetery d'Ixelles, Brussels. The general was buried beside Madame de Bonnemain (**Oct.** 3rd). The sixth session of the British Continental and General Association, of which the Public Morality Society of Belgium was a branch, was opened (5th) at the Palais des Academies, Brussels, under the presidency of M. de Laveleye. The Antwerp Correctional Tribunal sentenced Sheridan Ford to pay a fine of 500 fr. and 3000 fr. damages or in default six months' imprisonment for pirating Mr. Whistler's book "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies." The Government (**Nov.**) promised Ostend enough ground gratuitously for the construction of a new dock, and to grant a subsidy of 3,000,000 fr. towards a new quay.

Belgium, King of. See LEOPOLD II.

Belize (Bay-leez). Capital of **British Honduras** (*q.v.*) and a port. Formerly the name of the whole colony. Pop. 5767 in 1881.

Beluchistan. A **British protectorate** south of Afghanistan, extending to the Persian Gulf. **Population**, some 250,000 tribesmen. **Quetta**, administrative centre. Railway to Candahar completed. The chiefs of Beluchistan are mere nonentities, and receive small pensions from the Indian Government. In '91 Major Muir, political agent in South B., was attacked by natives while holding a court at Khenj. He lost two fingers. The assassins escaped.

Bengal. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Benguela. A province of Portuguese West Africa. See ANGOLA.

Bennett, Sir James Risdon, M.D., F.R.S., was b. at Romsey, 1809. M.D. Edin. '33. Pres. of the Royal College of Physicians ('76-80). Is **consulting physician to Victoria Park Hospital** for diseases of the chest, and **hon. phys.** and **Governor of St. Thomas's Hosp.** He was a **commissioner to the Paris Exhibition '78**, and **Chairman of the Executive Committee** of the **International Medical Congress '81**, in which year he was knighted. His "Essay on Acute Hydrocephalus" obtained the Fothergill gold medal. He is also the author of "Lectures on Cancerous and Intra-Thoracic Growths," and is one of the most eminent living authorities on chest diseases.

Berbera. A town and port on the north Somali coast. Caravans from the African interior arrive here, and the trade with Aden is considerable. Has an excellent and capacious harbour.

Berbice. A county of **British Guiana** (*q.v.*).

Beresford, Lord Charles William Delapoer, was b. 1846. Entered the Royal Navy ('59). In '63, while a midshipman on board the *Defence*, he twice saved life from drowning, and received the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, and the gold medal of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society. To these distinctions was added the clasp of the Royal Humane Society (24th Feb. '71). Accompanied the Prince of Wales to India ('75-6) as naval aide-de-camp. At the bombardment of Alexandria in '82, commanded the *Condor*, and distinguished himself during the action by his bravery and naval skill. The *Condor* was largely instrumental in silencing the Marabout fort, and earned the honour of a special signal from the Admiral, "Well done, *Condor*." For these services Lord Charles was promoted to the rank of captain. Served in the Soudan campaign under Lord Wolseley for the relief of General Gordon, and was in command of the Naval Brigade in the expedition across the desert. Elected Conservative **Member** for Waterford '74-80, and for **East Marylebone** '85 to July '89. Appointed a **Lord of the Admiralty** Aug. '86; resigned Jan. 18th, '88. **Resigned** (July '89) his position as M.P., in order to qualify for Admiral. It was stated (Sept. '91) that his lordship would be Conservative candidate for N. Kensington at the General Election.

Berkeley Peerage Case. The House of Lords delivered judgment in reference to this remarkable peerage claim on July 31st, '91. In the year 1811 the Committee for Privileges sat to consider this particular case, and then decided that Randal Mowbray Thomas Berkeley had made out his claim to the peerage by his descent from the fourth Earl of Berkeley; while William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, afterwards Lord Fitzhardinge, who claimed the peerage as eldest male heir of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, had failed to establish his legitimacy. Further evidence was now brought forward on behalf of Lord Fitzhardinge, but he again failed to establish his claim. The suggestion put forward on his behalf was that the fifth Earl of Berkeley desired to obtain the possession of Mary Cole, a woman of great personal beauty; and that finding it impossible to do so except upon the terms of marriage, he resolved that the marriage should be so celebrated that it could be afterwards repudiated if desired. It was admitted that for years Mary Cole called herself Miss Tudor, and lived with Lord Berkeley as his mistress; that the children born between 1785 and 1796 were acknowledged by their parents to be illegitimate; that when they were afterwards married they were described as single people; and that when the first child after the marriage was born he took by courtesy the title belonging to the eldest son of the Earl. On the other hand, it was contended that an earlier marriage took place,

but was concealed because Mary Cole had a sister who was a kept woman, and Lord Berkeley did not like to have it known that he had married the sister of such a person. Lord Bramwell, in giving his judgment, held with Lord Eldon, who presided over the former Committee for Privileges, that it was absurd to suggest that a man would rather his wife should be regarded as a kept woman than that it should be known that he had married the sister of one. He came to the conclusion, as also did the Lord Chancellor, that Mary Cole was a victim of Lord Berkeley; and that though they subsequently married, they never did so with an intention of setting up an earlier marriage, and that the earlier children were illegitimate. Their lordships reviewed the new evidence which had been adduced, and held that even if it proved all that was intended it did not justify them in disturbing the decision arrived at in 1811. In the course of his judgment the Lord Chancellor read the evidence of the Rév. John Chapeau, which threw considerable light upon the case. The evidence consisted of a conversation in which Lady Berkeley related part of her early history.

Berkshire, County Council for. See County Councils.

Bermuda Islands. Called after Bermudez, a Spaniard, who discovered them in 1515. Also named **Somers Islands**, after Admiral Somers, whose ship was wrecked here in 1609. The "Bermoothes" of Shakespeare. Situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. For latest **statistics** see British Empire, etc. (table). There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York. The Imperial Government decided (Dec. '90) that foreigners should not be allowed to become naturalised or possess land in Bermuda on account of the smallness of the colony.

Bernard-Beere, Mrs., a daughter of Mr. Wilby Whitehead, an artist, and the widow of Captain Dering, son of Sir Ed. Dering, Bart., was trained for the stage by Mr. Hermann Vezin. She made her *début* at the Opera Comique. In '86 she secured great popularity in the provinces by her powerful rendering of **Fédora.** Mrs. Bernard-Beere played in "Still Waters Run Deep" at the Criterion last spring. She has been very successful in her impersonations in "As in a Looking Glass," as Julia in "The Rivals," Bathsheba Everdene in "Far from the Madding Crowd," Mrs. Devenish in "Lords and Commons," Princess Zicka in "Diplomacy," and "Ariane" in Mrs. Campbell-Praed's play.

Bernhardt, Mme. Rosine Sarah, was b. in 1844, at Paris; the most distinguished French actress of her day. She is of Jewish descent. She entered the Paris Conservatoire at the age of fourteen, where she studied tragedy and comedy. Joining the staff of the Théâtre Français, she made her *début* in Racine's "Iphigénie," and in Scribe's "Valérie," but was not very successful, and retired for a time from the stage. Her first grand success was as **Marie de Neuberg,** in Victor Hugo's play of "Ruy Blas." Becoming very popular by her representations in "Junie," in "Andromaque," and in "La Sphinx," she was replaced on the staff of the Théâtre Française. She visited London, in company with other members of the Comédie Française, and performed at the Gaiety Theatre in '79, '86, '88; and again in '89, when she appeared at the Lyceum in "**La Tosca.**" On 15th April last she appeared in "Lena" at the Paris Variétés, and in Sept. at the Porte St. Martin Theatre in the revival of "La Tosca." Has recently had the Order of the French Academy conferred on her. She is also the authoress of a one-act play entitled "**L'Aveu,**" produced in '88. Made her appearance as "Joan of Arc," in London, '90, and during the summer of '91 played in Australia.

Berry, Sir Graham K.C.M.G., Agent-General in London for Victoria, was b. Aug. 28th, 1822, at Twickenham. Emigrated to Victoria in '52, and entered Parliament eight years later. In '71 he became **Treasurer and Commissioner for Customs,** and was enabled "to crown the edifice of protection" by the imposition of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duties. Took the **Premiership** and became Chief Sec. in Aug. '75. The introduction of a land tax brought about speedy defeat, and on the refusal of a dissolution his party blocked business in the House. At the general election in '77 he was returned with an overwhelming majority. A land tax was carried through both Houses, but the Upper House refused to pass an appropriation bill, which included a provision for payment of members. A dead-lock ensued, which lasted from May '77 to April '78, when a compromise settled the dispute. In the winter of '78 he went to England, with the view of getting the constitution of the Upper House altered. This was finally done in '80. Mr. B. was appointed **Agent-General** in '86, and was created K.C.M.G. a year later.

Besant, Mrs. Annie (*née* Wood), was b. Oct. 1st, 1847, in Ireland, and passed her early days at Harrow. She soon manifested an earnest interest in social and political topics. In '74 she became connected with the National Secular Society. Owing to the publication of "**Fruits of Philosophy,**" Mrs. B. was prosecuted, in connection with the late Mr. Bradlaugh (Nov. '77). Mrs. Besant has since stated her disagreement to the sentiments expressed in this book. In '80 she announced her adhesion to Socialism. For many years she was member of the School Board for London. After working and speaking on the Freethinking platform, Mrs. B. announced that henceforth she would follow the tenets of Theosophy. Visited India in November.

Besant, Walter, was b. at Portsmouth 1838. Educated at King's College, Lond., and Christ's College, Camb. Accepted the appointment of Senior Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, but resigned in consequence of ill health. He made his *début* as an author in '68 with "**Studies in Early French Poetry,**" which was followed two years later by the "French Humorists." In conjunction with the late Mr. James Rice he commenced a successful career as a romance writer; the most popular production of their joint authorship was "Ready Money Mortiboy," which they also dramatised and put on the stage at the Court Theatre. Of the novels which Mr. Besant has published in his own name, the most popular are, "**All Sorts and Conditions of Men,**" "All in a Garden Fair," and "**Children of Gibeon.**" The establishment of the **People's Palace,** in the East End of London, was inspired by Mr. Besant's writings. His **recent books** are, "The World went very well Then" and "Katherine Regina" ('87); "Fifty Years Ago," "Herr Paulus," "**Eulogy of Richard Jefferies,**" and "The Inner House" ('88); "**For Faith and Freedom,**" "**The Bell of**

St. Paul's," "To Call Her Mine"; ('89), **"The Holy Rose,"** "The Demoniac," and **"Armorel of Lyonesse"** ('90). He has for many years been **secretary** to the **Palestine Exploration Fund**, and in '71 produced, jointly with the late Professor Palmer, a history of Jerusalem. Mr. B. has also interested himself in questions affecting the **rights of authors**, and was appointed first **chairman** of the executive committee of the **Incorporated Society of Authors.** During '91 he issued **"St. Katherine's by the Tower."**

Bessarabia. A Russian province bordering on the Danube, ceded by Turkey to Russia in 1812. Area 28,386 sq. m., pop. 1,369,075.

Betting and Loans (Infants) Bill. See Session, sect. 50.

Betting, Law as to, in '91. A novel point was raised in the case of the **Queen v. Hulton** (Queen's Bench Division, April 30th, '91). A sporting newspaper issued a handicap book or racing record, giving the races that were coming on, and attaching a weekly coupon in which six races were named, and offering prizes to those who predicted the majority of the winners. It was alleged that this was illegal, either under the Betting Acts or the Lottery Acts, but the magistrate declined to convict. A case was now stated for the Queen's Bench. The court held that the case came within neither of the Acts mentioned, that it was a mere question of guessing names of winning horses, and that if the practice was mischievous it was for the Legislature to prohibit it.

Bible Society, The British and Foreign, was established in 1804, its object being the circulation of the Scriptures. Up to '91 nearly 128,000,000 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 290 languages and dialects, had been issued under its auspices. The expenditure of the Society in '90-91 was over £231,000. Work abroad is carried on not only through the missionary societies, but by some twenty-eight **agents in foreign countries**, under whom a large staff of colporteurs is engaged in distributing the Scriptures. **Bible House**, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. **Secretaries**, Rev. J. Sharp, M.A., Rev. W. M. Paull.

Billiards. (For early history of the game see ed. '86.) **Slate tables were first played upon** in this country in 1827. Our foremost players have now reached a point of excellence altogether unknown a few years back. **John Roberts, jun.**, is the best all-round player, and has retained the **championship** ever since '85; but at the spot-barred game **W. J. Peall** is without a rival, and on Nov. 3rd, '90, he scored a wonderful **break** of 3304, the highest ever made. Records in the varying branches of the game are too numerous to specify; those credited to Roberts, W. Cook, W. J. Peall, W. Mitchell, T. Taylor, and J. Bennett being the most notable. The **Pyramid shield** remains in the possession of **W. Cook**, this excellent player having won it the stipulated number of times. Early in the season there was much discussion as to the regulations governing professional championships, some advocating the introduction of the spot stroke without limit, and others upholding the retention of the old table. On Jan. 16th a meeting of the Billiard Association was held at the offices, 140, Fleet Street, and Messrs. W. J. Peall, W. Innes, W. D. Courtney, A. P. Gaskell, H. Coles, Stevens, W. E. Fuller, H. B. Smith, G. Wright, A. H. Orme, and J. North were appointed as a committee to consider these matters. It was also resolved that billiard table makers who are members of the Association be invited to assist the sub-committee by forwarding models of pockets, etc., they think most desirable to be used on what is intended to be called the Association table. The committee presented their report at a meeting held on April 28th, which included the following recommendations: (1) That there be a standard billiard table measuring not less than 2 ft. 9½ in., and not more than 2 ft. 10 in. in height, and 12 ft. long by 6 ft. 1½ in. wide on the bed of the slate. That all matches shall be played upon this table, and that no breaks made upon other than the standard billiard table shall be accepted as records by the Association. (2) That the ball used be not less than 2 1/16 in., and not more than 2 3/32 in. in diameter. (3) That the billiard championship be played for in games of 5000 points up, and be completed in two days, afternoon and evening, and that a new cloth be fitted to the table each day, both cloths being cut from the same piece. (4) That the spot-barred championship be played for as above, but that it shall be 4000 points up, and without the new cloth on the second day. (5) Having found that the measurement of 3⅝ in. for the opening of pockets adopted by the Association has hitherto been made at the top of the cushion, your sub-committee recommends that, bearing in mind the fact that cushions are cut away underneath, it is advisable to take the above measurement at the point of contact between ball and cushion. This we find to be material in the shape of the pockets, as in reality the space hitherto left for a ball's passage into the pocket is appreciably greater than 3⅝ in. The only model submitted was of a pocket, which it was explained had been designed to be 3⅝ in. in width, measuring from that portion of the rubber with which the ball actually comes in contact, and not, as in so many tables, at the top of a cushion cut away underneath. Success did not appear to have been attained in the preparation of this model, and by several the pocket was voted an easy one. In these circumstances a resolution was passed referring the report back to the sub-committee, with a request that further models might be produced. Later on other models were furnished, but so far nothing of a practical character has been determined upon. A number of exhibition matches were played on championship tables during the months of January and February, but these did not meet with much success, though at times Roberts showed brilliant form and scored at an exceptionally rapid pace. Several matches were also played in the same months, in which the "spot" and "push" strokes were barred, so that ample opportunity was afforded of contrasting the various phases of this most popular of indoor pastimes; but "all in" games which could be concluded at one sitting undoubtedly proved the most attractive. Amongst the principal professional matches decided during the year were the following: A spot-barred match of 8000 up for £200, between W. J. Peall and J. North, was brought to a close on Jan. 10th, the latter winning by 2465 points. A week later H. Coles also defeated Peall in a match for £50, the conditions being the best of a series of 750 up, spot-barred, Coles receiving 100 points start in each game. On Jan. 31st an all-in match of 10,000 up, for £200, between J. North and C. Dawson, terminated in favour of the former, who conceded his opponent 2000 points, and

won by 1461. On Feb. 2nd Peall and W. Mitchell commenced an all-in match of 15,000 up, level, for £200; this ended in a draw, much in favour of the latter, who, however, failed to reach his points within the specified time. On the same afternoon J. Roberts and J. North started a spot-barred match of 24,000 up, and, after a fortnight's play, the champion, conceding his rival 12,000 points, won by 245. The stakes amounted, it is said, to £500 a side. Roberts next beat Dowland, in a match of 12,000 up, by 227 points, notwithstanding that the loser received 6000 start. On March 14th Peall and Roberts commenced a spot-barred match of 24,000 points, the former receiving half the game for a stake of £1000, and without doubt this proved the most attractive contest of the season, the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, being crowded every afternoon and evening during the two weeks over which play extended. Peall improved upon the advantage conceded him from the start, and only on one occasion was Roberts in front on the handicap. In the result the champion was beaten by 2590 points, but his reputation as the most skilful billiard player of the day was in no way tarnished. He scored seventy-eight three-figure breaks, the chief of these being 551, 418, 413, 384, 379, 336, 333, 332, 329, 297, 283, 280, and 249. Peall was credited with thirty-two three-figure contributions, the highest of which were 285, 248, 197, 179, 178, 174, 154, 153, and 152. On April 18th, Peall, conceding C. Dawson 5000 points in an all-in match of 15,000 up, defeated him by 1924. On April 24th, in the course of a spot-barred game of 600 up, between H. M'Neil and T. Taylor, the latter accomplished a really remarkable and unprecedented performance. When his score stood at 237 against 100, he got the balls jambed in the left top pocket, and, making 182 cannons, ran out a winner by 494 points. Requested to continue, Taylor did so, and increased his break to 1467, thus breaking Roberts' record of 690 by 777. A spot-barred match of 10,000 for £1000, between Peall and J. Dowland, in which the latter received a start of 2600, was brought to a close on May 9th, the former winning by 1341 points; and the champion spot player also won the all-in tournament for the Wright Challenge Cup, on May 30th, the runner-up being W. Mitchell. On Oct. 17th, C. Dawson and W. Mitchell concluded a spot-barred match of 8000 up, the former (in receipt of 1500) winning by 5083 points; and on the same evening North defeated Peall in a spot-barred match of 1400 up by 194 points. On Oct. 31st a spot-barred contest of 10,000 up between J. North and D. Richards terminated in favour of the latter, who received 1000 start, by 666 points; and the same day Dawson brought his spot-barred match of 8000 up with H. Coles to a close, the latter being defeated by 1768 points. The amateur championship, instituted by Messrs. Orme, of Manchester, in '88, was competed for in the new saloon at 16, Soho Square, on Jan. 14th and 15th, A. P. Gaskell and S. H. Fry having challenged W. D. Courtney, the holder. In the preliminary heat Gaskell beat Fry by 208 points, and in the match Courtney defeated Gaskell by 529 points, the full totals being 1500 as against 971. The annual competition for the Cambridge Challenge Cue was commenced on Feb. 19th, and in the first game A. Jones (Jesus) beat H. Suthery (Caius) by 78 points; in the second C. F. Badeley (Jesus) beat C. A. MacCarthy (Pembroke) by 155; Jones next beat H. Hirsch (Christ's) by 39; and in the final further defeated Badeley by 27 points. In the Oxford Challenge Cue contests B. S. Chope (St. John's) beat R. Langworthy (Brasenose) by 16 points after a very interesting struggle; F. K. Cobbett (University) beat O. R. B. Johnstone (Keble) by 45 points; and in the final Chope beat Cobbett by 16 points, the full totals being 500 as against 484. On April 13th another competition for the amateur championship was commenced at Messrs. Orme's Rooms, when J. R. Pennycuick beat "Ormonde" by 181 points; A. R. Wisdom (Southsea) beat F. A. Lindner (Birmingham) by 52; A. P. Gaskell beat Pennycuick by 597, and subsequently defeated Wisdom by 761 points. He then opposed Courtney for the title, and this contest furnished some of the best play ever witnessed at an amateur contest. At the close of the first evening the totals were Courtney 725, and Gaskell 642; but, on resuming, the latter played brilliantly, scoring one break of 277 (a record for the game), and ran out a winner by 312. Having previously won the cup five times, it now became his absolute property. The Oxford and Cambridge matches were played at Beechey's Rooms, Alfred Street, Oxford, on May 1st and 2nd, when Colin Smith (Trinity Hall) and A. Jones (Jesus), of Cambridge, beat G. A. Higginbotham (Pembroke) and B. S. Chope (St. John's), of Oxford, in the four-handed game by 78; but in the single-handed game Higginbotham, the Light Blue, beat Colin Smith, of Oxford, by 75 points. The majority of the matches mentioned were decided at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Westminster Aquarium, and Thurston's Rooms, Catherine Street, Strand.

Bill, Parliamentary. A Parliamentary bill is either (1) **public** or (2) **private.**—(1) If a public bill is to be introduced in the House of Commons, the first step is to move, after giving notice, that leave be given to bring in a bill. If leave be given, the Speaker asks, "Who will prepare and bring in the said bill?" and the member who had moved for leave mentions names. Subsequently the mover, on being called on by the Speaker, walks up from the bar and presents the bill, which is then read a first time and ordered to be printed. On a future day it is read a second time (and this is the occasion for discussing its principle); after which it is committed and its details debated by a committee of the whole house, or by a committee selected from the house, or by one of the two **Grand Committees.** It is then reported with the amendments of committee, if any; it is next considered as amended, and is then read a third time. It is next taken to the Lords, where it goes through the same stages, and if amended comes back to the Commons. If the houses cannot agree upon the amendments, the bill drops; but if they are accepted, then the bill goes back to the Lords with an announcement to that effect. If a public bill be commenced in the House of Lords, the stages are very similar, only that a peer can present a bill without first asking leave. The stages of a bill are introduction and first reading, second reading, committee, consideration as amended (if amendments have been made in committee), and third reading; and it is not the practice, except in case of urgency, to advance a bill more than one stage at a sitting.—(2) **Private.** An important branch of the business annually trans-

acted by Parliament. The total number of bills deposited for the session of '91 which related to railways, canals, tramways, subways, and the supply of gas, electric lighting and water, amounted to 148, as against 173 of the session of '90; 158 of the session of '89, 168 in '88 and 143 in 87; in '86 the figure was 150, the number for '85 was 203, and for '84 it was 227. The total amount of money proposed to be raised in the session of '91 was £58,132,590, as compared with £40,106,611 in '90, and with £25,613,445 in '89, £29,317,842 in '88 and £20,525,080 in the previous year, £23,434,718 in '86, £54,527,189 in '85, £67,280,606 in '84, and £94,342,729 in '83. The Parliamentary work involved in this mass of business is performed partly by a paid staff of officials, and partly by peers and members, whose services are unremunerated. The procedure on a private bill differs from that on a public bill in some important particulars, among which are that the initial proceedings are taken at fixed dates, which do not depend upon the sittings of the Houses, and usually fall in the Parliamentary recess; that a private bill can only be introduced into the House of Commons on petition first presented, which shall have been deposited in the Private Bill Office; and that an inquiry by a small committee, which may hear counsel and witnesses, is substituted for a discussion in committee of the whole House. Another point of difference is that, while at a dissolution or a prorogation all public bills which have not received the Royal Assent fall to the ground, it is customary to provide when a dissolution takes place in the spring that the private bills in progress shall be taken up by the new Parliament at the stage where they had been left by the old Houses. This course was taken by special resolution in '80; and Parliament went further in '86, when some of the bills in progress were not only renewed after the general election, but were kept alive during the short session of August and September, and through the prorogation and the recess until the commencement of the session of '87. Private bills are generally placed by promoters in the hands of gentlemen who make this branch of business their particular study, and who are known as Parliamentary agents. During recent years the system of **provisional orders** has been largely availed of by promoters. In the **Queen's speech**, delivered at the opening of the session '87, a **bill was promised** for **improving** and **cheapening** the process of **private-bill legislation**, but, owing to pressure of other business, it was never introduced. A joint committee investigated the question during the session of '88, and reported in favour of the **establishment** of a **Commission** intrusted with the functions of private bill committees, the ultimate decision being reserved to Parliament. Such a Commission must, they added, necessarily be an experiment, but it presented the best hope of an adequate solution of the difficulties of the situation. In their scheme of Local Government for Scotland ('89) the Government made certain proposals on this subject, which were subsequently dropped, but were revived in '90, only to be again abandoned. Another bill on the subject was brought forward in '91 (see SESSION, sect. 98). For a more detailed account of private bill procedure see ed. '87.

Bills of Exchange, Law as to, in '91. A point of importance as to bills of exchange was determined in the case of **Alcock v. Smith** (Chancery Division, Aug. 8th, '91). An English bill was seized in Norway in respect of debt, and in accordance with Norwegian law was sold at public auction. By Norwegian law such a sale confers a perfect title upon the purchaser, independently of any claims of the prior holder, and notwithstanding that the bill may be overdue. The English law, on the other hand, gives the purchaser of an overdue bill only such title as the vendor had, or any difference as to the extent of negotiability between a current and an overdue bill. It was held that Norwegian law must apply, and that the bankers who had purchased the bill from the purchaser at the sale by auction were entitled to be paid the proceeds of the bill.

Bills of Sale. The statute law relating to bills of sale in England is contained in the Acts of 1878, '82 and '90. A bill of sale upon goods or chattels corresponds to a mortgage of real estate; and the above Acts are chiefly directed to prevent the fraudulent granting of bills of sale. Every bill of sale given by way of security for the payment of money is void unless made in accordance with the form in the schedule of the Act of '82. It must be duly **attested** by one or more credible witnesses not being a party or parties thereto. It must be **registered** within seven days after making, and the registration must be renewed once every five years. When first registered, a copy of the bill, together with an affidavit of the time of such bill being given, of its due attestation, and of the residence and occupation of the person giving the same, and of every attesting witness, must be presented to the registrar and filed by him. If the bill of sale be given **subject** to any defeasance, **condition**, or declaration of trust, such defeasance, condition, or declaration must appear, if not in the body of the bill, at least on the same paper, and must be set forth in the copy filed. A **transfer** or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered. Bills of sale comprising, in whole or in part, the same chattels, take priority in order of registration. Delays, omissions, or mistakes in the registration of bills of sale may be rectified by the order of any judge of the High Court. A bill of sale executed within seven days after the execution of an unregistered bill of sale will be held void, in so far as it affects the same chattels, unless it is proved not to have been executed for the purpose of evading the law. Any bill of sale not complying with the conditions of attestation and registration, is **void** as against the giver's trustee in bankruptcy, etc. A bill of sale given in consideration of a sum less than £30 is void. A bill of sale is void except as against the grantor with respect to any personal chattels acquired by him after its execution. But this provision does not apply to growing crops or fixtures or machinery subsequently acquired in substitution for fixtures or machinery specified in the bill. **Chattels** assigned under a bill of sale are not liable to be seized by the grantee unless (1) the grantor make default in paying the money thereby secured, or in fulfilling any condition necessary to the security; (2) the grantor become a bankrupt, or allow the goods comprised in the bill to be distrained for rent, rates or taxes; (3) the grantor fraudulently remove, or suffer to be removed, from his premises the goods comprised in the bill; (4) the grantor refuse, without reasonable excuse, to produce to the grantee his last receipts for

rent, rates, and taxes; (5) execution has been levied on the grantor's goods under any judgment. **The Bills of Sale '90** exempts letters hypothecating or declaring trusts of imported goods during the interval between the discharge of the goods from the ship in which they are imported and their deposit in a warehouse or re-shipment for export, or delivery to a purchaser, from the Bills of Sale Act 1882.

Bills of Sale, Law as to, in '91. On appeal to the Court of Appeal in the case of **Bird v. Davey** (HAZELL'S ANNUAL, '91, p. 52), the decision of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court was reversed. The bill of sale had two attestation clauses, the first of which bore underneath it the name of "G. B., Solicitor, R.," while the second had only the signature of the witness "G. B.," without his address and occupation. The handwriting was obviously similar. The Court of Appeal held that the bill of sale was good, because, from what appeared on the face of it, there was an irresistible inference that the attesting witness in the two attestations was the same person, and that his address and description, being given in the first attestation clause, was sufficiently stated.—In the case of **Beckett v. the Tower Assets Company**, the Court of Appeal (March 21st, '91) once more gave a decision against the methods by which money-lenders seek to obtain a hold on the furniture of borrowers without complying with the formalities of the law. The plaintiff had applied to the defendants for a loan, and it was agreed that there should be a sale of his furniture to the company, followed by an agreement on the part of the plaintiff to take it back on the hire purchase system. Moreover, to give the proceeding an air of reality, the sale was not to be made by Mr. Beckett himself, but his landlord, to whom rent was due, put in a friendly distress, and then there was an ostensible purchase by the company from him. The plaintiff subsequently failed to pay the instalments in respect of the hire purchase arrangement, and the company entered his house and carried off the furniture. The plaintiff brought an action for trespass, and the jury fixed the damages at £265, subject to the question whether the company had acted illegally. Mr. Justice Cave held that the sale was sufficiently distinct from the hiring agreement to give the property in the furniture to the company, and that it was therefore in their power to resell it to the plaintiff in the manner described. The Court of Appeal, however, reversed this decision. They held that the distress was a sham, and that the document by which the seizure was effected was nothing but a bill of sale, and invalid owing to want of registration. The damages assessed by the jury were consequently ordered to be paid.—A bill of sale which includes a provision as to power to sell on the premises by private treaty or public auction, is not void, the Act allowing of any provision "necessary for the maintenance of the security" (**Bourne v. Wall**, Q. B. Div., April 13th, '91).—The question whether a covenant in a bill of sale to the effect that the instalments are to be taken as instalments of interest—not of principal nor of principal and interest—leaving the principal to be repaid at the end of the period is valid as being in accordance with the Bills of Sale Act, was raised in the case of **Edwards v. Marston** (Court of Appeal, Dec. 5th, '90). The Court decided that such a bill of sale was valid.

Bimetallism is the term currently used to denote a **Double Monetary Standard of Value.** (For detailed discussion of the question see ed. '87.) A **Royal Commission** on currency appointed in '86 issued its report Nov. '88 (see ed. '89). It left matters very much as they stood previously on the question. A Deputation of the Bimetallic League waited on the Premier and Mr. Goschen at the Foreign Office, May 30th, '89, to urge the Government to consider the desirability of consulting the chief commercial nations as to their readiness to join in a conference for the re-establishment of an international bimetallic system. An **International Monetary Congress** was held at Paris in September '89. In the summer of '90 the **United States Congress** passed an **Act**, which came into force on August 13th, empowering the Treasury to increase its purchases of silver. According to the old Bland Act the Treasury had to buy each month a minimum of $2,000,000 and a maximum of $4,000,000 of silver. The new Act authorises the Treasury to buy a fixed amount of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, payments being made in silver certificates. The highest price which the Treasury is allowed to give is 59*d.* per oz., that being the American bimetallic par. Silver certificates are legal tender for all debts. The result of this new legislation has been **a sharp rise in silver**; in a few months the price bounded up from 44*d.* to 55*d.* per oz. The United States have been hitherto steady exporters of the metal, but the prospect now is that the whole of the production of the American mines will be bought up for home purposes. It remains to be seen what effect the sudden sharp advance in price will have in stimulating the production of the metal. Fresh mines are bound to be opened up, and the older undertakings will be worked with greater vigour. In the long run, therefore, the prospect is that the market will be flooded, unless other means are resorted to for increasing consumption. It is possible, should silver touch 59*d.* per oz., that the United States may boldly adopt bimetallism in conjunction with the European nations that are members of the Latin Monetary Union. That, of course, is the ultimate aim of the silver men in the United States.

Biology. The record for '91 is one of slow and steady progress. There has been no sensational discovery, *denouement* or *debacle.* The ground of contest between the opposing factions of biological evolutionists is shifting. The fact of evolution (as opposed to special creation) is universally admitted. The question, What are the factors (the mechanism, or scaffolding) of evolution? constitutes the gage of battle. The classic theory of Darwin emphasised these four factors: (1) rapid multiplication, (2) heredity, (3) variation, (4) struggle for existence. The operation of these four collectively is called **natural selection.** In heredity Darwin included inheritance of acquired (as opposed to congenital) characters. The two largest camps of contemporary biologists are divided by the latter issue—Are acquired characters inheritable? The **neo-Darwinians** (Wallace, Weismann, Ray Lankester, etc.) maintain that natural selection without the inheritance of acquired characters is sufficient to account for evolution. They deny that characters acquired by use or disuse (*e.g.*, the strong arm of a blacksmith) are inheritable. On the other hand, the **neo-Lamarckians** (chiefly American biologists) say that acquired

characters are inheritable, and that their operation is the most important factor in evolution. Outside these partisan camps other schools are springing up. Romanes and Gulick contend that natural selection (with or without the inheritance of acquired characters) is itself insufficient to account for the origin of new species (organic evolution), as free inter-crossing (in-and-in breeding) would swamp all variations and produce a uniform type, if natural selection were the only factor. Romanes has drawn up a list of causes which tend to **isolate** organisms, and by hindering free intercrossing, prevent heredity from cancelling variability. The chief kinds of **isolation** are (1) natural selection; (2) sexual selection (also admitted by Darwin and Wallace): (3) physiological selection (the production of mutual sterility between individuals, whether of the same species or not); (4) geographical isolation (as by mountains, deserts, seas, etc.); (5) migration. There is another school (which has been called the **New Biology**) consisting of various shades of thinkers (Patrick Geddes, Mivart, Eimer, Lloyd Morgan, Arthur Thomson, etc.), which takes a still broader view of organic evolution. The tendency of their teaching is to diminish the **externally causative** idea from evolution and to analyse the steps of the continuous, natural process of growth, which is summarised under the term evolution. In its furthest development this school would state the problem for future analysis (and final synthesis) and detailed investigation and exposition, somewhat as follows: I. Primary factors of evolution (factors of variation), (*a*) instability of protoplasm; (*b*) use and disuse; (*c*) environment; (*d*) fertilisation, etc., etc. II. Secondary factors (which play upon the more fundamental primaries), (*a*) natural selection (struggle for existence, etc.); (*b*) isolation; (*c*) co operation; (*d*) self-sacrifice (love as opposed to hunger, especially noticeable in the development of the mammalian type), etc., etc. A main contention of the new Biologists is that the partisan disputes of Neo-Darwinians and Neo-Lamarckians cloud the issues and cause needless confusion by making natural selection to cover the area of the primary factors. Darwin's position, it is pointed out, was stronger than that of his successors, because he succinctly stated that the primary factors were to him a *terra incognita*, and that his endeavour was to work out the secondary factors. In this the new Biologists (or some of them) maintain that Darwin was entirely successful as far as he went. He made true progress in tracing the evolutionary effects of competition and struggle for self, amongst organisms, but he failed to follow the thread towards the higher factors of co-operation and self-sacrifice. He over-estimated the products of the primal organic passion of hunger, and under-estimated those of the other primal passion—love. The two most important biologic **books of the year** review and summarise current speculations outlined above. These are Lloyd Morgan's "Animal Life and Intelligence" and "Wood's Holl Biological Lectures" (Boston, U.S.A.). Amongst minor works have been Pascoe's "The Darwinian Theory of the Origin of Species" (London: Gurney and Jackson), and David Syme's "On the Modification of Organisms" (London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.). Both the latter are strongly anti-Darwinian. No discoveries or advances of moment have been made either in field or laboratory biology during the year. The president of the Biological section of the British Association (Professor Francis Darwin), at Cardiff, in August, instead of giving a summary of recent progress, devoted his address to the discussion of a very specialised branch of a single department—"Growth curvatures in Plants."

Birkbeck Institution, The, was founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck in 1823, as a mechanics' literary and scientific institute. The foundation stone of the present building, Bream's Buildings, E.C., was laid by the Duke of Albany in '83, and the building subsequently opened formally by the Prince of Wales.

Birmingham and Mersey Ship Canal. According to a lengthy article in the *Times* of Sept. 15th, '90, this scheme showed signs of revival, the preference being given to it over three other projects—the connection of the city with the port of Hull, utilising the Trent; the ship canal to London, making use of a portion of the Thames; and the waterway to Bristol. The choice, it seems, is made because of the heavy traffic available all along the line of route through the Midlands and the Potteries, and the fact that 43 per cent. of it already finds its way to the Mersey for export. Of course the scheme includes the opportunity offered by the Manchester Ship Canal; the cost is estimated at £3,000,000, and an appreciable profit is calculated on an average freightage of 4s. per ton. The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (Sept. 24th) adopted a resolution in favour of the scheme. It was stated that a **company** had been registered with a capital of £30,000; and it was hoped that half that amount would be sufficient for the Parliamentary proceedings. Although the project was much discussed during '91, no definite commencement of the work was announced.

Birmingham, King Edward's School, comprises three grammar schools for boys, four grammar schools for girls, a high school for boys and a high school for girls. **Founded** 1552, reorganised 1878; income, £25,000. Numerous **scholarships and exhibitions** both for boys and girls. The boys number over 1200. **Head master,** Rev. A. R. Vardy, M.A. **Sec.,** Mr. G. Ashford. **Motto,** *Domine, Salvum fac Regem.* Some **alumni**—the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Benson), the late Bishop of Durham (Dr. Lightfoot), the Bishop of Durham (Dr. Westcott), Sir J. Johnstone, K.S.I., Mr. Burne Jones, etc.

Birmingham Water Supply. The scheme recommended by Mr. Mansergh and the local engineer, Mr. Gray, proposes to utilise the watershed of the river Elam, high above Aberystwith, and the watershed of the river Claerwen. These give a gathering ground of about 100 square miles; the annual rainfall is over 60 in. per annum, and the water is described as absolutely pure and remarkably soft. The estimated cost was four millions sterling, and the distance from Birmingham about 80 miles, while the daily supply would be 60 million gallons at least. As to the financial side of the scheme, the water committee hoped that no charge would be made in the rates, but in '92 it would be necessary to increase the water rents, which are now about £136,702, by £24,000. This increase could be allowed to accumulate for the payment of interest on capital, but it would, no doubt, be possible to postpone the first repayments of capital till '93, when an annual charge of £24,532 would begin under

this head. The whole sum of four millions would not be expended till 1902. Gravitation was expected to save £20,000 a year on the present outlay for pumping. On April 21st the Town Council approved the scheme, and a committee was authorised to act in the matter. Later details showed that the Corporation were under an obligation to supply not only Birmingham, but a large district outside, the total population numbering 658,878, and the pipes by which the present water supply is conveyed measure 576 miles in length. For the new scheme about 8¾ miles of tunnels, 35⅞ miles of cut and cover, and 34½ miles of iron pipes will be required. A full description of the scheme was published in the *Times* of Sept. 17th. On Oct. 13th, at a meeting of the Birmingham City Council, the report of the water committee was submitted. Sir. T. Martineau said the estimate for a delivery of 26 million gallons daily, including the maintenance of the existing works for ten years, was £3,621,000. To meet the probable increase of population three additional instalments would be required, bringing the total to nearly 6 millions sterling. The estimated increase of charges would amount to £28,000 a year, but this was £5000 a year less than the annual remissions of water rate since '76. The second instalment would not be required before 1908, and two years later the scheme would be remunerative, and a further reduction of water rate would then commence. The report was adopted. In the meantime it had been announced that the Parliamentary Bill had been drafted, and that Sir F. Bramwell and Mr. Hawkshaw had been over the ground from the watershed to the Birmingham end.

Births (Dec. 1st, '90 –Nov. '91). The following records of births during the last twelve months may possess some general interest :-

Acland, *w.* of A. H. D., M.P., *d.* (April 17)
Alexander, Lady Diana, *s.* (Sept. 6)
Allsopp, *w.* of Hon. Percy, M.P., *d.* (April 25)
Arran, Countess of, *d.* (Aug. 11)
Balfour, Lady Frances, *d.* (March 7)
Baring, Lady Grace, *s.* (Feb. 23)
Bertie, Lady Caroline, *s.* (Jan. 10)
Bonsor, *w.* of H. Cosmo, M.P., *d.* (Jan. 9)
Boscawen, Lady Margaret, *d.* (May 29)
Brabourne, Lady, *s.* (July 5)
Bright, *w* of John A., M.P., *s.* (Sept. 11)
Buckinghamshire, *w.* of the Earl of, *d.* (April 11)
Butler, Lady Theobald, *d.* (Feb. 10)
Castlerosse, Viscountess, *s.* (May 29)
Cavendish, Lady Harriet, *d.* (Dec. 22, '90)
Cecil, Lady Florence, *s.* (May 21)
Charley, Lady, *w.* of the Common Serjeant of London, *d.* (Dec. 25, '90)
Cleveland, *w.* of Ex-President, *d.* (Oct. 4)
Cobham, Viscountess, *d.* (Jan. 21)
Coke, Viscountess, *d.* (Feb. 10)
Combe, Lady Jane Seymour, *d.* (April 1)
Cranborne, Viscountess, *d.* (Aug. 10)
Cross, *w.* of Hon. W. H., M.P., *d.* (June 1)
De Blaquiere, Lady, *d.* (Feb. 17)
De Freyne, Lady, *d.* (May 1)
De Lisle, *w.* of E. de Lisle, M.P., *s.* (Sept. 27)
Dyer, *w.* of Sir T. Swinnerton, Bart., *s.* (May 27)
Ebrington, Viscountess, s. (Jan. 24)
Evans, Lady Henrietta, *d.* (July 17)
Falkland, Viscountess, *s.* (Dec. 24, '90)
Fife, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of, *d.* (May 17)
Fitzgerald, Lady Henry, *s.* (Nov. 8)
Hobhouse, *w.* of Henry, M.P., *d.* (Feb. 19)
Holland, Lady Mary, *d.* (March 1)
Jerome, *w.* of Jerome K., *d.* (Dec. 12, '90)
Jessel, Lady, *s.* (May 28)
Knox, Lady Sybil, *d.* (March 14)
Lees, *w.* of Elliott, M.P., *s.* (Sept. 7)
Louth, Lady, *d.* (April 16)
Macartney, Lady, *s.* (Dec. 6, '90)
Mackenzie, Lady, of Glenmuick, *s.* (Aug. 22)
Melanesia, *w.* of the Bishop of, *d.* (April 17)
Melgund, Viscountess, *s.* (Feb. 12)
Newcastle, *w.* of Lord Bishop of, *s.* (June 30)
Noble, *w.* of Wilson, M.P., *d.* (June 12)
Parker, Hon. Mrs. Frank, *s.* (March 3)
Ranfurly, Countess of, *d.* (May 3)
Roche, *w* of the Hon. Alexis, *d.* (Oct. 24)
St. David's, *w.* of the Bishop of, *d.* (Aug. 21)
Samuelson, *w.* of George B., M.P., *s.* (Dec. 15, '90)
Smith, Lady Blanche, *s.* (Dec. 9, '90)
Thornycroft, *w.* of Hamo, R.A., *d.* (Sept. 2)
Thurston, *w.* of Sir John, K.G.M.G., Governor of Fiji, *s.* (Sept. 18)
Weymouth, Viscountess, *d.* (March 27)
Vane, Lady Catherine, *s.* (June 8)
Williams-Wynn, Lady Watkin, *s.* and *heir* (Jan. 25)

Bishop of London's Fund, The. Instituted ('63) for a term of ten years, as a means of helping to provide for the spiritual wants of London and its suburbs. Since the foundation of the fund, £846,169 8*s.* has been subscribed. It was determined, at the commencement of '74, that the fund should be continued as a permanent diocesan institution. The following are its objects: (1) Missionary clergy and additional curates to work under the bishop's control, and to be confined in their work to particular parishes; (2) Scripture readers, mission women, and other lay workers; (3) The housing of the clergy; (4) Mission and school buildings; (5) In special cases assistance towards endowment; (6) Church building; and (7) Generally such other objects as it may be found desirable to promote from time to time. Last year £6656 was given to maintain eleven mission clergymen, twenty-one parochial curates, and eighty-seven lay agents, and £18,571 towards the building of churches, mission-rooms, etc. **Offices**, 46a, Pall Mall, S.W. **President**, the Lord Bishop of London; **Hon. Secs.**, Messrs. E. Thornton and John E. Nelson. **Clerical Sec.**, Rev. H. Kirk, M.A.

Bishops' Signatures. Except in the following cases, a bishop's signature takes the form of the initials of his Christian name, or names, preceding the name of his see. Thus the Bishop of Ripon signs "W. B. Ripon"—his full name being William Boyd Carpenter, but the surname "Carpenter" gives place to "Ripon." The exceptions to this rule are in the cases of the two Archbishops and the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chichester, Durham, Exeter, London, Oxford, Rochester, Salisbury, Truro, and Winchester. The **Archbishop of Canterbury** signs "E. W. Cantuar.,"—the initials representing "Edward White," and "Cantuar." being a contraction of the Latin word for Canterbury. The **Archbishop of York** signs "W. D. Ebor.,"—the initials representing "William Dalrymple," and "Ebor." being a contraction of the Latin word for York. The **Bishop of Bath and Wells** signs "A. C. Bath. & Well.,"—the initials representing "Arthur Charles," and "Bath. & Well.," being a contraction of the Latin words for Bath and Wells. The **Bishop of Carlisle** has recently resumed the official signature, and signs "H. Carliol." The **Bishop of Chichester** signs "R. Cicestr."

The **Bishop of Durham** signs "B. F. Dunelm." The **Bishop of Exeter** signs "E. H. Exon." The **Bishop of London** signs "F. Londin." The **Bishop of Oxford** signs "W. Oxon." The **Bishop of Rochester** signs "R. T. Roffen." The **Bishop of Salisbury** signs "J. Sarum." The **Bishop of Truro** signs "J. Truron." The **Bishop of Winchester** signs "A. W. Winton."

Bishops. The following is a **list** of the **territorial prelates** of the Church of England, with the date of their appointment to the see, and with the annual income:—

See.	Bishop.	Appointed.	Income.	Bishop Suffragan.	Title.
Canterbury ...	Benson (Abp.)	1883	£15,000	Dr. G.R. Eden	Bishop of Dover.
York	Maclagan (Abp.)	1891	10,000	Dr. Crosthwaite	Bishop of Beverley.
London	Temple	1885	10,000	Dr. Earle ... Dr. Billing ..	Bishop of Marlborough. Bishop of Bedford.
Durham	Westcott ...	1890	8,000	Dr. Sandford	Coadjutor Bishop.
Winchester ...	Thorold ...	1891	6,500	Dr. Sumner...	Bishop of Guildford.
Bangor	Lloyd	1890	4,200		
Bath and Wells	Hervey	1869	5,000		
Bristol	Ellicott	1863	Attached to Glouc.		
Carlisle	Goodwin ...	1869	4,500	Dr. Ware ...	Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness.
Chester	Jayne	1888	4,200		
Chichester ...	Durnford ...	1870	4,200		
Ely	Compton ...	1886	5,500		
Exeter	Bickersteth...	1885	4,200		
Gloucester ...	Ellicott	1863	5,000		
Hereford	Atlay	1868	4,200		
Lichfield	Legge	1891	4,200	Sir L. Stamer	Bishop of Shrewsbury
Lincoln	King	1885	4,500	Dr. Trollope	Bishop of Nottingham.
Liverpool	Ryle	1880	3,500		
Llandaff	Lewis	1883	4,200		
Manchester ...	Moorhouse ...	1886	4,200	Dr. C. Roberts	Coadjutor Bishop.
Newcastle ...	Wilberforce...	1882	3,500		
Norwich	Pelham	1857	4,500		
Oxford	Stubbs	1888	5,000	Dr. Randall	Bishop of Reading.
Peterborough...	Creighton ...	1891	4,500	Dr. Mitchinson	Assistant Bishop.
Ripon...	Carpenter ...	1884	4,200	Dr. Pulleine	Bishop of Richmond.
Rochester... ...	Davidson ...	1891	3,100	Dr. Yeatman	Bishop of Southwark.
St. Alban's ...	Festing ...	1890	4,500		
St. Asaph	Edwards ...	1889	4,200		
St. David's ...	Jones	1874	4,500	Dr. J. Lloyd	Coadjutor Bishop.
Salisbury... ...	Wordsworth	1885	5,000		
Sodor and Man	Bardsley ...	1887	2,000		
Southwell... ...	Ridding ...	1884	3,000	Dr. Ware ...	Coadjutor Bishop.
Truro...	Gott	1891	3,000		
Wakefield... ...	How	1888	3,000		
Worcester ...	Perowne ...	1891	5,000	Dr. Bowlby...	Bishop of Coventry.

Bishops, Terms relating to. **Bishopping,** a term sometimes applied to Confirmation dating from the very earliest times, but now practically obsolete. **Bishop's Charge,** the instructions of a bishop to the clergy and laity at his Visitation (*v. infra*). **Bishop's Court** is held in the cathedral of each diocese, and dispenses the canon law. It is more generally called the **Consistory Court.** The **Bishop's Chancellor** is the judge. In large dioceses Consistory Courts are held by the Bishop's commissaries. **Bishop's Pastoral,** a letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy and laity of his diocese on some special occasion. **Bishop's Ring,** worn by all bishops, signifies his spiritual marriage to his see. **Bishop's Visitation,** the summons to meet their bishop issued to his clergy and laity. (The canonical age for the consecration of a bishop is thirty years.)

Bisley Meeting. The first annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, which was held for the first time at Wimbledon in 1860, took place at Bisley in '90. The meeting was opened with due ceremony on July 12th, by the formal firing of a rifle by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. At the meeting in July 91, in the second stage of the Queen's Prize, the **Silver Medal** resulted in a tie between Sergt. Millner, 2nd V.B. Derbyshire Regt., and Pte. Muirhead, 3rd Lanark, with scores of 200, the third score, 197, being made by Lieut. Davidson, Canada, the fourth, 195, by Sergt. Fenwick, 4th V.B. Royal Highlanders, and the fifth, 194, by Corp. Pape, 1st V.B. Border Regt. The tie between Millner and Muirhead being subsequently shot off, ended in favour of **Millner.** The **United Hospitals Challenge Cup** was won, for the eighth successive year, by St. Thomas', five of the team belonging to the Artists, and the other, who took second place, to the Queen's Westminster. The **Belgian Cup** for volley-firing ended in a victory for the 3rd Lanark, who won last year, and in '84 and '80. They took the cup and £20 with a score of 198. The 4th Lanark were second (£15) with 175, the 1st Berks third (£10) with 172, and the 5th Lanark fourth (£10) with 169. The **China Cup,** presented in '64 by Volunteers in China for competition between county teams of 10, each man firing 10 shots at 600 yards, went to Lanarkshire (cup and £30) with 395 points, the second place being taken by Cheshire (£20) with 381, and the third by

Hampshire (£15) with 377. The **Mackinnon Prize**, presented by Col. Mackinnon, Secretary of the Association, was won by England with a score of 109. This competition is open to teams of 10, each team firing five volleys at a figure-target at 400 yards, the time allowed being five minutes. England took £10, and Canada, second with 102 points, £5. In the **final stage of the Queen's Prize** the contest was a keen one, **Pte. Dear**, Queen's Edinburgh R.V., winning the **Gold Medal**, Gold Badge, and £250, with a score of 269, **Sergt-Bugler Hill**, 19th Middlesex, being **second** (£60) with a score of 268, Sergt. Gibbons, 3rd Middlesex, **third** (£40) with a score of 266, Lieut. Davidson, Canada, **fourth** (£30) with 264, and Pte. W. Rosburghe, London Scottish, **fifth** (£20) with 262. Among winners of £15 there were three scores of 262, one of 261, four of 260, one of 259, and one of 258. The 30 winners of £12 made scores ranging from 257 to 249; the winners of £10, 249 to 246; winners of £8, 246 to 239; and winners of £5, 239 to 222. In the **Albert**, first stage (A.B., 800 and 900 yards, 10 shots), Capt. Foulkes, 3rd V.B. Cheshire, won the prize of £20 with 89 points, and Staff-Sergt. Worth, 1st Gloucestershire Engineers, £10, with 79 points. The first prize in the **Mullens' Competition** (£100) fell to the 1st V.B. North Lancashire, with 53 hits; second prize (£40) to the Artists Rifle Volunteer Corps, 49 hits; third prize (£24) to London Scottish, 42 hits; the 2nd V.B. Liverpool taking £18, and the 5th V.B. Scottish Rifles £12, and 1st Lanark and 2nd Jersey Light Infantry (ties) dividing £6 between them. The **Duke of Cambridge M.B.L. Competition**, 15 shots at 1000 yards, was won by Capt. Gibbs, 2nd Gloucester (£20), with 62 points; and the **Albert A.R**, second stage (15 shots at 1000 yards), by Lieut. Oxley, 2nd Sussex. The mother country carried off the **Kolapore Cup** (200, 500, and 600 yards) with a score of 679; Canada being second, 672. The **Chancellor's Plate** (200, 500, and 600 yards) went to Cambridge University with 637, against Oxford's 625. The Volunteers carried off the **United Service Cup** with 705; the Army came second, 653; Marines also, 653; Navy fourth, 626; Yeomanry fifth, 620; and Militia sixth, 613. Charterhouse was victorious in the **Public Schools Match** with 405; Bradfield being second, 394; Clifton third, 393; Wellington fourth, 387; Winchester fifth, 386; Marlborough sixth, 382; Bedford seventh, 381; Haileybury eighth, 378; Rugby ninth, 377; and Eton tenth, 371. In the Individual Competition for the Spencer Cup, Sergt. Banks-Whitgift took the cup with 33 points. Charterhouse took the **Cadet Corps Match** (challenge trophy and bronze medals) with 107, Winchester being second with 103, and Clifton third with 93. In the match for the **Elcho Shield**—one of the most exciting of the meeting—England was victorious with 1670; Ireland being second, 1633; and Scotland third, 1617. England has won the shield now 14 times, Ireland 10, and Scotland 5.

Bismarck Archipelago. A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover. They are a German possession. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Bismarck - Schönhausen, Prince Otto Eduard Leopold; created Count Sept. 16th, 1865, and Prince (Fürst) von Bismarck March '71, was b. of an old noble family of the "Mark" (Brandenburg) at Schönhausen, April 1st, '15. He led a somewhat tempestuous youth, in the course of which he studied and fought duels at the universities of Göttingen and Greifswald, spent some time in the army, and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman, managing the family estates and discharging the office of inspector of dykes. Brought up in the political faith of the **Junkers**, or Prussian Tory squirearchy, he became ('46) a member of the Provincial Diet of Saxony, and of the Prussian Diet, in which he first attracted attention by his fiery speeches in defence of the old monarchical party. During the revolutionary period of '48 the services he rendered in the public debates to the Conservative cause so impressed the Prussian Ministry that he suddenly found a diplomatic career opened to him. The representation of Prussia in the Diet of the old German Bund at Frankfort falling vacant, the Premier introduced Herr von Bismarck to the King, who, not without misgiving, appointed him to that important post. Here he remained for several years, discharging the arduous duties of his office with an ability which won for him the admiration of the Prussian court. The remarkable series of private despatches which he addressed to the Prussian Premier, and which have recently been given to the world, are models of diplomatic skill and statecraft. Austria was then all-powerful in the German Bund; and, supported by nearly all the other German states, had systematically prevented Prussia from exercising that influence in the counsels of the Confederation to which, from her position as by far the greatest of the purely German states, she was justly entitled. From the time of Bismarck's appearance, however, the voice of Prussia began to have increasing weight. The successful audacity with which he checkmated Austrian intrigue at Frankfort was the source of constant irritation at Vienna, and naturally tended to produce some estrangement between the Austrian and Prussian courts. Herr von Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg ('59-62). In May '62 he was promoted to the then most difficult and important post in the diplomatic service—that of Prussian ambassador at Paris, where Napoleon III. was then in the plenitude of his power. Five months later he was summoned to Berlin, and made First Minister of the Prussian Crown. The first ten years after Herr von Bismarck assumed power are amongst the most remarkable in modern European history. Within that brief period he had humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire, and created the new German empire. He remodelled the map of Europe, dismembering Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of three dethroned German princes; and succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been the weakest and least respected of the great powers, at the head of all the states of Europe. His first task as Minister President was, however, one from which a statesman of less resolution and of less firm belief in the rights of the Crown, might well have recoiled. The Chamber of Deputies had refused to pass the military budget, as it demanded increased grants, which were required to carry out the reorganisation of the army in accordance with the ideas of the King. The House uniformly refused these supplies, and for several sessions

heated debates and violent scenes, in which the Minister President and the Liberal leaders were the principal antagonists, were of constant occurrence. In spite of the rejection of the budget by the Chamber the Government spent the money, and the House threatened Von Bismarck with impeachment for violating the Constitution. In the midst of this quarrel a **Congress** of all the **Princes of Germany** was invited to meet at Frankfort to reorganise the German Bund; but the King of Prussia, by advice of his minister, refused to appear; and the project, although discussed and approved by five-sixths of the German sovereigns, came to nothing. The German Bund having, at Herr von Bismarck's instigation, resolved to invade the Elbe duchies in support of the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg, Austria, Prussia and Saxony, were intrusted with the execution of the task; and a war broke out in '64 with Denmark, resulting in the loss to her of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. Instead of giving them up to the Duke, Von Bismarck, now **created Count**, determined, if possible, to annex them to Prussia. The Austrian and Saxon troops were recalled, and the quarrel eventually led (in '66) to a **war between Prussia and Austria**, who was joined by Bavaria, Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Nassau. The arms of Prussia were victorious: Austria suffered a crushing defeat at Sadowa (Königgrätz), in Bohemia. Hanover and the South German states were likewise vanquished; and the war, which was over in seven weeks, led to the treaty of Nikolsburg, by which Austria was permanently excluded from the German Bund, and Hanover, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, and Frankfort, as well as Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, were annexed to Prussia; and the North German Confederation, with Prussia at its head, was established in place of the old Bund, while with the South German states an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded, giving the King of Prussia supreme command of all their troops in time of war. Of the **North German Bund** Count von Bismarck was created **Chancellor, and President of the Federal Council.** In addition to these successes, in consideration of which the Prussian House of Deputies passed a bill of indemnity, forgiving his former breaches of the Constitution, Count von Bismarck obtained great popularity for creating a representative branch of the new Federal Government, on the basis of manhood suffrage. The Diet, which first assembled in '67, consisted of delegates representing a nation of 29,000,000 Germans. Napoleon III., jealous of the growing power of Prussia, attempted to obtain some compensation for France by the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which Holland had consented to cede to him. But in this scheme the French Emperor was thwarted, chiefly by the energetic attitude of Count von Bismarck; and in the end the Duchy was declared neutral territory, and the fortifications of the capital were demolished. In '68 Count von Bismarck withdrew for some months from active public life, but he was in power again before the end of the year. Already for some time the biography of Count von Bismarck had practically been the history of his country, and, great as were the events through which he had conducted Germany, he was destined to lead her shortly through greater events still: notably by the **defeat of the French in 1870**, the dispute growing out of the offer of the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The King of Prussia, as the head of the family, had consented to his acceptance of the honour, afterwards revoked. After a campaign consisting of an unbroken series of victories, largely due to the strategic genius of Count von Moltke, King William was able, through his Chancellor, to dictate terms of peace to his helpless assailant. Of the events in Prince Bismarck's life subsequent to the Franco-German war, it may be mentioned that he presided at the **Congress of Berlin** ('78), the **Berlin Conference** ('80), and the **Congo or Colonial Conference** ('84). In his domestic legislation Prince Bismarck has been far less fortunate than in his diplomatic negotiations. In his economical policy, after beginning as a Free Trader he has become a Protectionist. He first largely reduced the customs tariff, and ten years later imposed heavier duties than ever. While he thus alienated the Liberals, his **May Laws**, interfering to an unwise extent with the religious liberty of the Catholic priesthood, led to a long and bitter struggle with the Roman Church, and made all its adherents his bitter enemies. Equally unfortunate was his policy with regard to the **Social Democrats**, his Draconic measures against whom have produced the profoundest discontent among the working classes of the large cities. The measures he has sanctioned against the Polish settlers in the eastern provinces of Prussia, formerly belonging to Poland, savour of harshness. In the course of his career Prince Bismarck has given utterance to expressions which have since become familiar in every civilised tongue. In the heat of the controversy with the Catholics he once said, "We shall never go to Canossa"; but, like the Emperor Henry IV. to Pope Hildebrand (Gregory VII., the Great), he has since found it expedient to send an ambassador to the Vatican (Feb. '86), and to repeal the harshest portion of the May Laws. He had previously (Dec. 31st, '85) received the decoration of the Order of Christ from the Pope. Prince Bismarck is often called the man of "iron and blood," because in one of the first speeches he delivered as Minister President (in '62) he said that "it was not by speeches and majority votes that the great questions of the time would be settled, but by *iron and blood*." The Danish, the Austro-German and the Franco-German wars form a significant commentary on this expression. Other phrases attributed to him are that "Might goes before Right," the definition of a journalist as "a man who has failed in his profession in life," and many others. Prince Bismarck's name was, three years ago, very prominently before the public mind in connection with the **Triple Alliance** between Germany, Austria, and Italy, which is understood to be directed against a possible alliance between Russia and France against the German Powers. Subsequently Europe was profoundly moved by the official statement in a Berlin paper that during an interview between Prince Bismarck and the Tzar, on the latter's return from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg, the German Chancellor informed His Majesty that he had been the dupe of some Orleans clique, who had forged a diplomatic correspondence and forwarded it to the Tzar, the object of which was to show that Prince Bismarck was intriguing against Russia in Bul-

garia. Since the death of the Emperor William I. in March, '88, Prince Bismarck has repeatedly sought to conciliate **Russia.** During the brief reign of the Emperor Frederick he successfully opposed the contemplated **matrimonial alliance** between the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Emperor, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg, late Prince of Bulgaria, on the ground that it would be objectionable to the Tzar. It was doubtless on the advice of Prince Bismarck that the present Emperor, immediately after his succession, arranged an interview with the Tzar at Peterhof. A few weeks later (viz., in August) an **interview** took place between the Chancellor and **Signor Crispi,** the Italian Premier. This interview following immediately upon the dispute between Italy and France over the Massowah question, gave rise to much speculation, it being generally believed that the object of it was to strengthen the Triple Alliance, and especially to emphasize the understanding between Germany and Italy, in view of a possible rupture of either of those Powers with France. The general aim of Prince Bismarck's overtures to Russia, and his policy with regard both to the Triple Alliance and to Great Britain, was evidently to effect the isolation of France. The publication of the late **Emperor Frederick's Diary,** in September '88, put a new light upon some of the Imperial transactions in which Prince Bismarck has been engaged. Much sensation was created both in Germany and elsewhere by the revelation of the diary respecting the authorship of the idea of German Unity. The late Emperor claimed to have proposed this policy, and to have experienced great difficulty in persuading Prince Bismarck of its practicability. Since Queen Victoria's visit to Potsdam, in '88, when she had an interview with Prince Bismarck, German policy towards England has been of a very conciliatory character, and the Chancellor's organ, the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, has recently strongly urged the desirability of a good understanding between the two countries, especially with regard to East African affairs. The Queen, in August '89, presented Prince Bismarck with a full-length portrait of herself. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Giessen (Dec. '88). Two attempts have been made on the Chancellor's life: the first by a lunatic named Blind, on May 7th, '66, at Berlin; the second on July 13th, '74, by Kullmann, at Kissingen. A **Bismarck museum,** containing all sorts of objects relative to the Chancellor's career, has been founded at Berlin. The **reported resignation** of Prince B. of his office as Prussian Prime Minister as well as Chancellor was announced (Feb. '90), but did not actually occur till March 17th, when divergences of opinion between him and the Emperor led to his **retirement.** His departure from Berlin on the 29th was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration. At his country seat he has since resided, and many of his **utterances** have hardly displayed the same command over his feelings as might have been expected. In particular, **interviews** with various journalists led to contradictions from the Prince of statements which they claimed to have heard from him. During **'91** rumours as to still more strained relations between the Emperor and Prince B. caused discussion. He was elected to the Reichstag (May) for the district of Geestemünde. He has been watching public affairs with keen interest, while residing on his estate, but has recently been more reticent in expressing his opinions. Of the extensive **literature on Prince Bismarck** the chief original sources in German are Poschinger's edition of Prince Bismarck's Frankfort Letters and Despatches; his Correspondence, by Köppen; his Political Life and Labours, and his Speeches, by Hahn; his Biography, by Hezekiel, and the works of M. Busch entitled "Bismarck and his People." There is an excellent English work, "Prince Bismarck," by Mr. Charles Lowe.

Bissao and Casamanza. Portuguese stations on west coast of Africa, between **Gambia** and **Sierra Leone.** Bissao was the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave trade. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

"Black and White." A new illustrated weekly record and review, which made its first appearance on Feb. 6th, '91. **Mr. C. N. Williamson,** who was the chief mover in the enterprise, was for some years on the staff of the *Graphic.* **Office,** 33, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Black, William, novelist, b. at Glasgow 1841. Commenced his career as a journalist, and was successively connected with the London *Morning Star* (acting as special correspondent during the war between Prussia and Austria in '66), and the *Daily News* (of which he was assistant editor). He is the author of "**A Daughter of Heth,**" "A Princess of Thule," "Madcap Violet," "**Adventures of a House Boat**" ('88), "**In Far Lochaber,**" "**The Penance of John Logan**" ('89), and "The New Prince Fortunatus." His recent novels are "Stand Fast, Craig Royston" and "Donald Ross of Heimra."

Blackie, John Stuart, son of a banker at Aberdeen, was b. at Glasgow, 1809, and was ed. at Göttingen, Berlin, and Rome; appointed Professor of Humanity at Marischal College, Aberdeen ('42), and Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh ('52). He was one of the most energetic advocates of the reforms in the Scottish Universities in '60. Author of a number of poems and prose works, of which the most popular, perhaps, is "**Self-Culture.**" An unconventional style, with ready wit, characterise the Professor both as a lecturer and a writer. He retired from his professorial duties in '82. His recent works are a "**Life of Burns**" ('88) and "**Scottish Song**" ('89).

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge, author of "**Lorna Doone,**" was b. in 1825. Ed. at Tiverton, and Exeter Coll., Oxford. Electing to follow the legal profession, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple ('52), and commenced his career as a conveyancer. After publishing "**Clara Vaughan**" in '64, and "**Cradock Nowel**" two years later, Mr. B. at once leapt into fame, in '69, by "**Lorna Doone: a Romance of Exmoor,**" a book whose popularity is still very great. Other books from his pen include "Alice Lorraine" ('75) and "Mary Anerley" ('80). Mr. B. has translated the **Georgics of Virgil,** and has also written **poems,** of which, perhaps, "The Fate of Franklin" is best known. Recent writings of Mr. B. are "**Kit and Kitty**" and "**Springhaven,**" both sustaining his reputation for poetic description and careful delineation of character.

Blackpool Tower. It was reported in June **'91** that Messrs. Maxwell and Tuke, of Manchester, had drawn up the plans for this tower. The site is between the north and south piers. The tower will be about 500 ft. in height, on

the Eiffel model, the ground floor being used as a circus, the first floor as a menagerie and aquarium, and the second floor as a concert room and floral hall. The size at the base is 100 ft. square, tapering to 30 ft. square at the foot of the cupola, the first gallery, 70 ft. from the ground, being 80 ft. square, and the second gallery, 300 ft. high, 30 ft. square. The lifts, capable of accommodating 20,000 visitors a day, will run to the second gallery, and thence broad staircases will lead to six upper galleries, the lantern and cupola. The materials chosen for construction are wrought iron and steel, with cement and red brick on the lower floors, and the tower will be lighted by electricity. At the meeting of the company on Sept. 16th it was stated that the whole of the capital of £150,000 had been allotted. The foundation stone was laid on Sept. 25th. The site of the proposed buildings extends to about 6,000 yards, and the main structure, which is designed to resist four times the pressure of the heaviest gale ever recorded at Blackpool, will occupy one-fifth of the site.

Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of the. An officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown, who assists at the introduction of peers, has charge of the arrangements for the maintenance of order below the bar, near the Throne, and in the strangers' gallery, and who summons the Commons whenever their attendance is required in the House of Peers. When he, or his deputy, the Yeoman Usher, performs the last-mentioned duty, he knocks thrice at the door of the House of Commons with his rod of office; and on being announced and admitted, "commands" the immediate attendance of the honourable House, if Her Majesty is personally present in the House of Peers, but only "desires" their immediate attendance if they are to wait upon the Lords Commissioners. Present holder of the office, **Admiral Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond**, G.C.B.

Black Sea and Sea of Azov Ship Canal. It was reported in the spring of '91 that a company had been formed to connect these seas by a waterway, which will be 75 miles long, 73 ft. wide, 15½ ft. deep, and entrance depths of 16 ft. The period of construction is six years.

Blackwall Tunnel. As far back as 1882, amongst the plans before the Metropolitan Board of Works towards a settlement of the vexed question of providing communication across the Thames below London Bridge, was a tunnel between Blackwall and the vicinity of Greenwich and Woolwich. The Bill for the present tunnel scheme was read a third time in the House of Lords and passed on June 21st, and received the royal assent on June 28th, '88. (For subsequent details see last ed.) The report of the Bridges Committee of the London County Council on this matter was published early in Feb. '91. In this they expressed their agreement with the advice given by Sir B. Baker and Mr. Binnie, the Council's engineer, both of whom deprecated the expenditure of any of the £10,000 voted for experimental works, which were shown to be unnecessary as to the strata, the nature of which had been disclosed by borings already made, while the sum would not pay for the construction of a shaft to be afterwards utilised for a roadway tunnel. Sir B. Baker had visited the Sarnia (*q.v.*) and Hudson River (*q.v.*) tunnels, and recommended the shield system there adopted. He suggested a tunnel, for vehicular traffic only, of 23 ft. or 24 ft. internal diameter, and Mr. Binnie suggested that, to provide passenger footways, the roadway might be reduced to 16 ft. On Feb. 17th the report came before the Council, and an amendment referring it back to the Committee was proposed, but rejected by 67 to 28. The consideration of the matter was then adjourned, but came up again on Feb. 24th, when the report, which also instructed the engineer to prepare drawings and to consult with Sir B. Baker and Mr. J. H. Greathead, M. Inst. C.E., was adopted. A joint report of the Bridges and Parliamentary Committees, recommending that no steps be taken as to modifying the existing powers, or applying for a further Bill (in relation to charges on adjoining property) was adopted on March 17th. At the meeting of the London County Council on Oct. 13th, tenders for the tunnel works were opened and referred to the Committee. The amounts were £1,112,160, Messrs H. Kennedy & Sons; £1,018,812, Mr. John Jackson; £974,580, Mr. W. Webster; and £871,000, Messrs. S. Pearson & Son. At the meeting of the Council on Nov. 3rd it was decided to accept the tender of Messrs. S. Pearson & Son. This firm, it was stated, were engaged in completing the Hudson River Tunnel (*q.v.*) by compressed air with a pneumatic shield, under the direction of Sir B. Baker, and the same method would be followed at Blackwall.

Blaine, James Gillespie, American statesman, was b. at West Brownsville, Penn., 1830. Ed. at Washington Coll., where he graduated with distinction. He was for a short time Professor of Mathematics in the Kentucky Military School, but subsequently became **editor** of the *Portland Daily Advertiser*. In '62 he was elected to **Congress**, and was **Speaker** of the **House of Representatives** ('69-74). In '76, '80 and '84 he was an unsuccessful **Republican candidate** for the **Presidency**. Mr. B. is the **author** of "**Twenty Years in Congress.**" He is a confirmed Protectionist. He accepted ('88) the office of **Secretary of State** in his Cabinet. During '91 his name was constantly brought before the public, and contradictory rumours as to his health were circulated.

Blake, Sir Henry Arthur, K.C.M.G., **Governor of Jamaica,** entered the Royal Irish Constabulary in 1859, and acted as resident magistrate from '76-'82, when he assumed executive charge over the E. Div. of Ireland as a **special resident magistrate.** Became Governor of the Bahamas two years later, and in '87 was appointed **Governor of Newfoundland.** His election for the governorship of Queensland in '88 excited so much opposition that Sir H. was appointed to Jamaica instead.

Blandyte. A compound formed by a combination of various hydro-carbons, earth oxides, etc.; but the principal ingredients are **Trinidad asphalt** and "**waste**"—that is, a residuum in the manufacture of indiarubber, and known in the trade under various names. It is, in fact, old rubber, which has more or less perished from use or exposure. The process of making **blandyte** revives and restores the lost qualities of the old rubber, and gives it a new life and renewed usefulness. To the **asphalt** and **waste** is added some of the vegetable oils, after undergoing a chemical treatment, with the object of eliminating all moisture possible, and replacing this by hydrogen, with compounds of sulphur, by the agency of solvents and carefully regulated heat. **Blandyte**

increases the durability of goods, and resists all oils, both mineral and vegetable, as well as acids and alkalies. It is a non-conductor of heat and cold, and is not affected by climatic changes. It is about the same weight as leather, but more lasting, more cleanly, quite as tough, more solid, impervious to water, can be sawn, stitched, or nailed, and resists the heat which destroys leather. It forms an excellent ebonite, such as is used for cells and for electric batteries. As an insulator it can be steam vulcanised upon the wire, and thus dispenses not only with the great cost of rubber and gutta-percha, but diminishes the labour, time, and cost of covering with various woven jackets and other tarred encasements. All descriptions of goods hitherto made from rubber can be manufactured with **blandyte** at a very much reduced cost, while being much more lasting. The compound is named **blandyte** after its inventor, Dr. Blandy, M.D.

Blantyre. A mission-station in Eastern Africa, founded in 1876 under the auspices of Established Church of Scotland. Situated on highlands between Lake Shirwa and Shiré River. Is becoming the centre of much independent British settlement and trade. See NYASSA, ZAMBESI, etc.

Bloemfontein. Cap. **Orange Free State** (*q.v.*).

"Blue Books" are the official reports, papers and documents printed for Government, and laid before the Houses of Parliament. They are uniformly stitched up in dark blue paper wrappers. **Germany**, white; **France**, yellow; **Italy**, green; **Spain**, red; **Portugal**, white. See PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Blumenthal, Field-Marshal Leonard von, who, as a strategist is probably unrivalled in military matters, was b. 1810 at Schwedt-on-the-Oder. He studied at the Military Academies of Culm and Berlin. Was successively appointed Second Lieutenant in the Guard (Fusilier Guards) '27; Adjutant to Landwehr ('37); Premier Lieutenant of the General Staff (Topographical Division) '46; and Captain of the General Staff '49. He was made Chief of the Staff of the Army in Schleswig-Holstein in recompense for his services in that war ('49); Major in the Grand General Staff ('53); Chief of the General Staff of the Mobile Army Corps against Denmark ('63); Major-General ('64); Chief of the General Staff of the second army, which invaded Bohemia ('66); **Chief of the General Staff** ('70), a post he has since held. Was appointed Field Marshal in '88.

Blyth, Sir Arthur, C.B., K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, was b. at Birmingham, March 21st, 1823. Arrived in Adelaide '39, and engaged in commercial pursuits until '61. Entered the **council** '55, and took a prominent part in the legislation which enlarged the suffrage and settled the constitution of South Australia. **Commissioner for Public Works,** 58-60; **Treasurer,** 61-3; **Premier** from Aug. '64 to March '65. Appointed **Agent-General** ('77) in London for the colony.

Board of Trade Returns. See TRADE in '91.

Boat Race, Oxford and Cambridge. See AQUATICS.

Bohemia. The population of this province consists of 4,000,000 Czechs and 2,000,000 Germans. It possesses a Provincial Diet, which is competent to legislate in all matters not specially ruled by the Reichsrath. Recently there has been much unsettlement politically in Bohemia, owing to the demands of the Young Czech party. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES, and HUNGARIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Bokhara. A feudatory Central Asian State attached to the Russian province of Turkestan. **Conquered** in '68, it has been rapidly losing all independence since, and the completion of the Transcaspian railway to Samarcand practically incorporates it with the Tzar's dominions. Is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, possessing 2,000,000 inhabitants, while **Bokhara** (70,000) is the **principal trade centre** of the region. The **railway station** of B. is situated ten miles from the city, and here the Russians have built a **"New Bokhara,"** allowing the older city, for political reasons, to fall into decay. The **Russian Political Resident,** M. Charikoff, removed to this point in '89, and a Russian garrison is established there. The **Ameer** is allowed to maintain an army of 30,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are being drilled by Russian instructors. **Russian imports** into B. in '87 were 16,675,000 roubles, and B.'s **exports into Russia** 15,040,000 roubles (over three millions sterling together), showing a surplus in Russia's favour of 1,635,000 roubles. The yearly **import of green tea,** chiefly from **India,** alone amounts to 288,000 lb., valued at 6,720,000 roubles (£672,000). Most of the **Caspian steamboat companies** have **agencies** in B., and the trade is rapidly passing into Russian hands.

Bolivia. Bounded on the north by Peru and Brazil; on the east by Brazil and Paraguay; on the south by the Argentine Republic and Chili; on the west by Chili and the Pacific Ocean. Capital **La Paz,** pop. 26,000. It is ruled over by a President with a **Congress** of two Chambers, elected by universal suffrage, as were the three preceding Presidents. **Area** is 2,150,000 square kilomètres; pop. 2,199,891. **Estimated revenue** '88-9, $5,887,121; **expenditure,** $5,948,777. Average value of **imports,** $10,000,000; **exports,** $18,000,000. Foreign debt '88, $6,397,032. Only one loan was made in London, and has been settled with the shareholders. The standing **army** is fixed at 1500 men, commanded by four Generals and 365 officers. This is a very rich country, with great variety of climate. It abounds in mines of all kinds of metals, especially copper and silver; its production of the latter-named metal takes the third place in the whole world—namely, after the United States and Mexico. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and it exports wool and minerals. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. For Cabinet, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Bombay. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Bombay Graving Dock. (See BOMBAY DOCK WORKS in last ed.) The following description, taken from the Bombay paper, was published by the *Times* of Jan. 21st, '91: Length of floor, 500 ft.; extreme length, 530 ft.; width at coping, 90 ft.; at floor, 62 ft.; depth at head, 33 ft.; at stern, 34 ft.; available depth for docking at high-water ordinary spring tides, 27 ft. 3 in., width of entrance, 65 ft. 6 in. The cill of the entrance, as well as the dock, are at an extra low level, to accommodate war vessels of the second class. No less than 140,000 cubic ft. of dressed stone and 32,000 yards of rubble masonry were used, and the stone for the caisson grooves is Cornish granite taken from England. The excavation involved

95,000 cubic yards; the dock will hold some 7 million gallons, and can be emptied in about three hours. The actual cost was within the estimate of 1,144,850 Rs. The dock (known as the Merewether Dock) was formally opened by Lord Harris in March.

Bombay Water Works. The last stone of the Tansa Dam was laid on April 4th, '91, by Mr. H. A. Acworth, who, in describing this great undertaking, stated that the 11 million cubic feet of masonry which had been used were sufficient to make a wall 100 miles long, 10 ft. high, and 2 ft. thick. It may be added that the estimated cost of the whole scheme was 1½ millions sterling; the artificial lake formed by the dam in the valley has a superficial area of 8 or 9 square miles; the dam is 117 ft. high, 100 ft. thick at base, and 15 ft. at top, the foundations in places going 45 ft. beneath the level of the soil. The gathering ground for the water is on the slope of the Western Ghauts, some 60 miles off. From the lake the water is conveyed by means of a duct, 8 ft. high, to within 15 miles of Bombay, and thence by a 4 ft. iron main into the city.

Bonheur, Rosa, d. of a talented French artist, was b. at Bordeaux 1822. Her artistic studies were directed by her father, and her first two pictures, "**Chèvres et Moutons**," and "**Les Deux Lapins**," which were exhibited in '41, attracted much attention. Mdlle. B. was one of the first ladies to receive the **Legion d'Honneur**. In '55 "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne" was hung at the Universal Exposition in Paris, and in the same year she sent the "**Horse Fair**" to the French Exhibition in London, where it was the centre of attraction for the season. Received first-class medal of Sa'on, '48. In '49 a fine work, "**Labourages Nivernais**," by her, attracted much attention, the French Government purchasing it for 3000 fr. In '80 the **Leopold Cross** was bestowed on Mdlle. B. by the King of the Belgians, and at the **Siege of Paris** the Crown Prince of Prussia directed that her residence should be left unmolested. As a painter of horses, Rosa Bonheur has had few rivals. A fine specimen of her work is hung in the **National Gallery**.

Booth, Rev. William, better known as **General** Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was b. at Nottingham, 1829. Entered the Methodist New Connexion Ministry '50. He resigned, however, in '61, preferring to work as an evangelist amongst those who never attended a place of worship at all. In '65 he established in the **East End of London** the **Christian Mission**, out of which grew the great organisation known as the **Salvation Army**, which has not only invaded almost every town of England and Wales, but has sent missionary contingents into various foreign countries. His **eldest son** is the **chief of the staff**, and his **eldest daughter** has greatly aided the progress of the movement in **Switzerland and France**. Other members of his family have also co-operated with him in his missionary enterprise. The issue of a book entitled "**Darkest England, and the Way Out**," towards the end of '90, occasioned much discussion. In it General B. propounded various schemes for solving the social problems connected with what he termed the "submerged tenth." An appeal for at least £100,000 to start the scheme met with a liberal response, despite many **criticisms** passed upon the author and his methods, and by the end of January the General announced that about **£106,000** had been promised. He afterwards started on a **continental tour**, and the starting of a food *depôt* formed the inauguration of the scheme. During '91 the General has addressed large meetings on the Continent and in Scotland and the provinces. He set sail for **South Africa** at the end of July, and held successful meetings at Cape Town. He then sailed for Australia.

Borneo. A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various States. Estimated total area 290,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 1,846,000.—Holland claims as a possession 203,714 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at **Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmassin**, and **Koti**. On the north-west coast is the State of **Sarawak**; area 40,000 sq. m., pop. 280,000. It is under British influence, though not a British dependency, being ruled by an English rajah (H.H. Charles J. Brooke). North-east of Sarawak is the independent State of **Brunei**, or Borneo Proper, a territory of less extent. Beyond it lies **British North Borneo**, area 30,000 sq. m., which is not an official dependency, but is the property of an English trading company, to whom a royal charter has been granted. In '88 a virtual **Protectorate** was proclaimed over British N. Borneo. Between this and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of **Sulu**. (Political and other details will be found under SARAWAK, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, etc.) Borneo is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. **Minerals**, coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. **Soil** exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. Principal **exports**, sago, bees'-wax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoise-shell, cinnabar, tripang, antimony, coal, gold, diamonds, pepper, indigo, arrowroot, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior. At a council held at Brunei (Sept. '91) the Sultan firmly refused to accept a money compensation for the seizure of Limbang by Rajah Brooke.

Bosnia and Herzegovina. Two Turkish provinces situate south of the Danube, with Servia on the east and Dalmatia on the west. They were placed under Austrian rule by virtue of the Treaty of Berlin. Their united area (including the Sandjuk of Novibazar) is 23,571 sq. m., and the population 1,504,091, of whom two-fifths are Mohammedans, two-fifths Russo-Greek, and one-fifth Roman Catholic; but the races and religions are so mixed in the various districts that it would be almost impossible to create from the medley a single harmonious state of any size. Austria occupied the provinces with very little difficulty, and with the exception of a slight seething in 1882, rapidly quelled, the 14,000 troops garrisoning the country have had no serious difficulties to contend with.

Bosphorus. A channel, nineteen miles long, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea, and separating Europe from Asia. About seventeen miles long, and from half a mile

to a mile and a quarter wide. It has no equal in the world for the depth of its bed, and the numerous bays with which its steep cliffs are furrowed afford everywhere such a safe anchorage that the whole channel may be regarded as a continuation of the roadstead of Constantinople.

Bosphorus Bridge. During the first quarter of '90 an old project of bridging the Bosphorus between Roumeli and Anatoi-Hissar was revived. (See last ed.) A Constantinople telegram of Aug. 20th, '91, reported that a special committee of Public Works was discussing the project of a bridge between Scutari and Stamboul, suggested by a group of French engineers. The plan contemplates a structure 200 metres long for passenger, tram, and railway traffic, which will connect the Anatolian line with the Trans-European system.

Bötticher, Karl Heinrich von, the German Minister for the Interior, was b. in Stettin, Jan. 1833. Entering politics, he quickly attracted the attention of Prince Bismarck, and was regarded as the direct **representative** of the **Chancellor** in the Reichstag. On the accession of the Emperor William, special compliments were accorded by him to Herr von B., and at the opening of the Reichstag (Oct. '89) the Emperor's speech was read from the throne by him. The Grand Cross of the Saxon Order of Merit was conferred on him by the King of Saxony (April '89). The German Emperor showed his appreciation of Herr von B. by conferring on him (March '90) the Order of the Black Eagle. A political attack on him in '91 only resulted in the greater admiration of Herr von B. by the Emperor.

Boughton, George Henry, A.R.A., b. 1833, spent his early years in studying alternately at New York, London, and Paris. In '61 he opened a studio in London, and has since chiefly resided in that metropolis. His works, which have been numerously exhibited at the Royal Academy and the National Academy of New York, include "Winter Twilight," "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp," "Passing into the Shade," "Coming into Church," "Morning Prayer," "The Sealed Letter," "The Idyll of the Birds," and "The Return of the *Mayflower*." At the exhibition of '86 his "**Councillors of Peter the Headstrong**" attracted much notice. His picture, "Love in Winter," was much admired in the Royal Academy '**91**.

Bourse, The Paris. See STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bowen, The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S. C., one of the Lord Justices of Appeal, was b. in 1835, and was ed. at Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in '61. He was senior member of the Truck Commission in '70, and junior counsel to the Treasury in '72, but never took silk. Appointed ('79) a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, and ('82) a Lord Justice of Appeal. Lord Justice Bowen is the **author** of an **historical essay** entitled "**Delphi,**" and of a pamphlet on the Alabama question. Has also published a **translation** of the **Eclogues** and **First Book** of the **Æneid** of Virgil. He is one of the very few judges who have passed direct from the Junior Counsel's Bar to the Bench. Spoke on the subject of "Novels" during Jan. '**91**.

Boy Messengers. See MESSENGER SERVICE.

Brackenbury, Lieut.-General Henry, C.B., R.A., was b. at Bolingbroke, Lincs., in 1837. Entered the Royal Artillery in '56, and served through the Indian Mutiny. Subsequently he joined the staff of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. During the **Franco-Prussian** war he gained many distinctions for his services in connection with the British National Society for aid to the sick and wounded. Military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Ashantee war and also in Zululand. Private secretary to Lord Lytton, as Viceroy of India. For two months in '82 he acted as Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland. Promoted **Major-General** '85, and three years later **Lieut.-General**. Appointed **Director of Military Intelligence** in '86. Was a member of the Royal Commission, which met in '88, to consider the administration of the Army and Navy.

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. H. Braddon, was b. in London in 1837. Is a prolific writer, for besides many sound contributions to general literature, she is the author of nearly forty novels, the best known of which are "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Audley's Secret," "Eleanor's Victory," and "Henry Dunbar," whilst her more recent works are "Flower and Weed," "Ishmael," "Wyllard's Weird," "The Mohawks," "Like and Unlike," "The Fatal Three," "**The Time will Come.**" "One Life, One Love." Miss Braddon formerly edited *Belgravia* magazine, to which many of her stories were contributed. Her drama, "Griselda," was produced at the Princess's Theatre, '73. Her husband is Mr. John Maxwell. During '**91** her novel, "Gerald," was published.

Bradford, Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colbourne, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, **Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police**, was b. 1838. Joined the Madras Army in '53, when he was appointed cornet in the 5th Madras Light Cavalry. Transferred to the Madras Staff Corps on its formation, and served with the 1st Central India Horse from '58 to '69. Subsequently appointed to the **Indian Political Service**. He served in the Persian War ('56-7) and in the Indian Mutiny '58 (twice mentioned in despatches), and has received the medals for those campaigns. He was appointed Secretary to the Political and Secret Department of the India Office in '87, and held that position till June '**90**, when he was made Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police on the resignation of Mr. Monro.

Bradlaugh, the late Mr., M.P. See SESSION, sect. **10**.

Brahms, Johannes, the composer, was b. at Hamburg 1833. In '61 he went to Vienna, where he has since resided, and devoted himself to composition. His great "**German Requiem**" ('68) established his reputation. Brahms is the composer of many symphonies, "Rinaldo," "The Song of Destiny," songs, cantatas, etc. His unrivalled settings of "Hungarian Dances," and his own "Liebeslieder" dances with choral accompaniment, are the most graceful classical compositions of the kind since Chopin. His **Sonata in D minor**, Op. 108, for piano and violin, was produced for the first time in London, May '89. His quintett in G was performed at the Popular Concerts for the first time in Feb. '**91**.

Bramwell, Sir Frederick, D.C.L., F.R.S., was b. 1818, and served his time as a mechanical engineer with John Hague. He is a brother of Lord Bramwell, and son of the late George Bramwell, banker. He was elected **Associate** of the **Institute of Civil Engineers** in '56, a member of the Council of that body in '67, and its **President** in '84. He has also been

President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in '74. **Hon. Sec.** to the **Royal Institution** since '85. Chairman of the Executive Council of the Inventions Exhibition '84, and is Chairman of the Executive Council of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Promotion of Technical Education. Sir Frederick was **knighted** in '81, and was, '88, elected **President** of the **British Association** for the Advancement of Science. Received hon. D.C.L. of Durham in '89.

Bramwell, George William Wilsher, P.C., 1st **Baron** (creat. 1882), is the son of Mr. George Bramwell, banker, and was b. in London 1808. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('38); appointed a Q.C. (July '51); a Baron of the Exchequer (Jan. '56); a judge of the High Court of Justice, Exchequer Division ('75); a Lord Justice of Appeal ('76); retired from the bench '81. Lord Bramwell is a frequent contributor to the debates in the House of Lords, where his common-sense remarks always secure him the ready ear of the peers. Under the familiar signature "B" Lord Bramwell has frequently written to the *Times* on questions of the hour.

Brazil. A republic in Central S. America, occupying the west coast from 5° N. lat. to 29° S. lat., and comprising the vast valley of the Amazon and its affluents, as well as the watershed of other great rivers. Until '90 it was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. By the constitution of 1824 the executive power in imperial affairs was confided to the Emperor, and the legislative to a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Senators were chosen for life by the Emperor, each from one of three candidates nominated by the people; the deputies were elected directly for four years. The Chamber had the initiative in taxation, and in the choice of the sovereign if necessary. Provincial affairs were dealt with in the provincial assemblies. The revolution which broke out during the closing months of '89 plunged the country into a state of turmoil, and for a while grave fears were entertained in Europe concerning the internal condition of the empire, it being suggested that the new Government might repudiate, or be unable to fulfil, the financial engagements of the country. It was declared by the Provisional Ministry that a government of peace, liberty, equality and fraternity would be formed, and that all national engagements would be recognised and kept. On June 23rd, '90, a **draft** of the projected **Constitution** was promulgated by Ministerial decree. In its main features it provided for a **president and vice-president**, elected indirectly through an electoral college for six years; **two legislative chambers**—viz., a Senate, elected by the State Legislatures for nine years, and a Chamber of Deputies, elected by popular vote for three years; a supreme federal tribunal of fifteen judges, appointed for life, and a federal judicial system: a federal district for the national capital, like the district of Columbia, but with privileges of representation in the two Chambers and in the presidential election like any State; the transformation of the old provinces into self-governing States; **universal suffrage** to all except illiterates, mendicants, soldiers (rank and file), and members of religious orders, companies, congregations, or communities who owed obedience to the same to the prejudice of their personal liberty; guarantees for life, property and political rights; responsibility of the President and his Cabinet before the law; religious freedom and separation of Church and State; obligatory civil marriage, etc. The President of the Federation was declared alone responsible to the nation, and the Ministers were replaced by Secretaries of State answerable to the President alone. The powers of the two Chambers were to be purely legislative and moderating, so that an adverse vote in either House would not necessarily entail a change of Ministry. This scheme was to be submitted to the **Constituent Assembly** in November, for which the **elections** took place in September, the supporters of the Government obtaining a large majority at the polls. As the result of these elections it was declared that the adoption of Republican institutions had been confirmed by the people, and that the Republic had thus been placed upon a firm basis. The principal acts of the Provisional Government during the year were of a financial character. Prevailing religion Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education not in a very forward state, 84 per cent. of population being illiterate. Area 3,218,082 sq. miles; **pop.** 14,000,000. The **revenue** for ('90-1), £16,961,568 **expenditure** 17,012,218; **total foreign debt** ('91), £30,048,500; internal funded debt, £60,395,040; internal floating debt, £15,571,701; estimated exports, 16,040,000 m.; estimated imports, 84,000,000 m. (milrei = 27⅜*d*.). Capital **Rio Janeiro**, pop. 357,332. (For previous history see earlier eds.) Serious differences of opinion occurred in the Ministry (Dec. '90). By the 3rd, the differences were got over. There was a general strike of carmen at Rio (3rd). A decree was published (11th) for the fusion of the Banco Nacional and the Banco Estados Unidos as the Banco da Republica with a capital of 200,000,000 milreis. The text of a secret decree, to encourage immigration by way of giving rewards, was published (25th) at Vienna.—In **'91** a new Cabinet was formed (**Jan.** 22nd), under the presidency of Senhor Uchoa, who will be Minister without portfolio. The Ministry was composed as follows: Senhor Cavalcante, Minister of the Interior; Senhor Justo Chermont, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senhor Alenear Araripa, Minister of Finance; General Frota, Minister of War; Admiral Foster Vidal, Minister of Marine; Senhor Assiz Brazil, Minister of Justice. A visitor reported (**Feb.** 11th) that 140,000 peasants had been landed in answer to the offer of the Government. They were not, however, allowed to found colonies, but were spread about in groups of fifty, without tools or food, in the plantations and forests, where they died by hundreds. The final draft of the new Constitution was passed by the Senate (23rd), and promulgated (24th). Marshal Fonseca was (25th) elected President of the Republic by the Congress for four years, General Peixoto being elected Vice-President. At the opening of the Legislative Session (**June** 15th) the President said there had been an increase in the revenue, and he hoped there would be no need for the imposition of fresh taxes. The Government ordered from France a new training ship (**Sept.**). President Fonseca was seriously ill (**Oct.**). Marshal Fonseca dissolved Congress (**Nov.**) and became Dictator, and martial law was proclaimed. It was reported that the number of children of school age was 277,881, the number on the rolls being only 19,135, and the attendance 12,757.

Breach of Promise Actions in '91. One of the most extraordinary actions for breach of promise ever brought in an English court was that of **Evelyn v. Hurlbert,** which was decided by a Queen's Bench jury on April 20th, '91. The plaintiff was Gertrude Ellis, a young lady who had adopted for the dramatic profession the name of Gladys Evelyn, and the defendant was a former proprietor of a New York newspaper, who subsequently became resident in London, and was a well-known writer upon subjects of public interest. The claim was for £10,000. The case for the plaintiff was that she met the defendant in an omnibus in April '87, and that he addressed her, giving the name of Wilfrid Murray. An acquaintance followed, and it was alleged that a few days afterwards the defendant promised the plaintiff marriage, and that under the promise there was undue intimacy. She received a large number of letters from the defendant in the name of Wilfrid Murray; but she subsequently learned that his real name was Hurlbert, and that he was a married man. He then, to make amends, promised to settle £150 a year upon her, and to pay her £800 down. The arrangement, however, was not carried out, and she brought this action. The plaintiff swore that Mr. Hurlbert was none other than Wilfrid Murray. On the other hand, the case for the defendant was that he had had but a slight knowledge of the plaintiff, that he had never promised her marriage, or had improper relations with her, and that the letters produced in court were written by a person named Wilfrid Murray, whose handwriting no doubt bore a singular likeness to that of the defendant, and who had formerly been in his employment as private secretary. The contention was that it was Murray who had been carrying on the intrigue with the plaintiff, but the defendant was unable to produce him, or to give any clue as to his whereabouts, it being suggested that Murray was a person who lived in fear of certain members of the Irish revolutionary party, and that for this reason there was some amount of mystery attached to his proceedings. In the result, after an elaborate hearing of the case, the jury found a verdict for the defendant. They did not pronounce any opinion as to the letters which were produced in the case, but they found that there was no promise of marriage. Judgment was accordingly given for the defendant. On June 17th an application was made to the Court of Appeal for a new trial, principally on the ground that the plaintiff was taken by surprise, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. A new trial was refused, the Master of the Rolls stating in his judgment that, though the jury were unable to agree as to the author of the letters—as to which a cloud remained both over the defendant and the plaintiff—they had virtually stated that even supposing the defendant wrote the letters, yet there was no promise of marriage, and no corroboration of it. There was nothing to show that the verdict was so unreasonable as to warrant interference with it on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence. The learned judge added: "We give no opinion as to who is right or wrong, or who is the infamous party in the case. The guilty person here has, it is plain, been guilty of wicked perjury; but as to that I give no opinion; but according to the rules of law there is no ground for disturbing this verdict. The parties have tried the case before a jury, who have found their verdict, and we must abide by it, and have no right to disturb it."—In the case of **Knowles v. Duncan,** in which a jury had awarded £10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, the Court of Appeal (Jan. 30th, '91) reduced the amount to £6,500, the plaintiff accepting that sum in preference to a new trial. The bankruptcy of the defendant was subsequently annulled.—An extraordinary action, heard in the Chancery Division, was that of *In re* **Park,** in which a Miss Margaret Josephine Smith alleged that the late Mr. Park had executed a deed by which he agreed to pay her £30,000 if she married his son, or £20,000 if there was no marriage. Miss Smith sued the executors to recover the latter amount, but Mr. Justice Romer held that the claim was wholly fraudulent, and one that had been supported by fictitious documents and false swearing. He dismissed the action with costs, and directed the documents to be impounded (June 5th, '91).—The last stage in the action of **Wiedemann v. Walpole** was reached in the Court of Appeal (July 29th, '91). The action was for breach of promise of marriage and for libel. It had been heard on three occasions, the first being in '88, before the late Mr. Baron Huddleston, when, in consequence of the plaintiff's refusal to answer questions in cross-examination, judgment was given for the defendant. A new trial was subsequently ordered, and took place before Mr. Justice Mathew, when the jury disagreed and were discharged. The third trial was before Mr. Baron Pollock, and the learned judge having left the question of breach of promise to the jury, they found a verdict for the plaintiff for £300. The defendant then went to the Court of Appeal, expressing his willingness that the verdict upon certain issues and the damages should stand, but arguing that there was no evidence with respect to the alleged breach of promise, and that the issue ought not to have been left to the jury. The defendant had received a number of letters from the plaintiff which he had not answered, and Mr. Baron Pollock had left it to the jury to say whether the fact of the defendant not replying to the letters was corroborative evidence of the promise. The defendant pleaded that though in mercantile transactions a person who did not repudiate a statement in a letter relating to a business transaction was *primâ facie* bound by it, yet this rule could not be held to stand good in the present instance. The Court of Appeal held that the fact that the defendant had not answered the letters in question was no corroborative evidence of the alleged promise of marriage. The judge, therefore, ought to have held that there was no evidence of corroboration to be submitted to the jury. On the issue as to breach of promise, judgment would be entered for the defendant, and as that was the substantial ground of appeal costs were allowed.

Brewing Industry of the United Kingdom. According to last returns respecting brewing, the **number of licensed brewers-for-sale** on the 30th September, '90, was 12,000. One of these brewed 400,000 and under 450,000 barrels of malt liquor, two 450,000 and under 500,000, two 550,000 and under 600,000, and two 1,000,000 and over. The amount of **licence duty paid and beer duty charged** to the last-named two brewers was £888,208 3*s.* 9*d.* From later **returns** issued by the **Commissioners of Inland Revenue** the

number of **barrels** of **malt liquors** charged with duty for the year ended **31st March, '91**, was as follows: viz.—

	Brewed by Brewers for Sale.	Brewed by other Brewers.	Total.
England . .	27,539,261	65,260	27,604,521
Scotland . .	1,707,452	57	1,767,509
Ireland . .	2,555,240	33	2,555,273
Grand Total	**31,861,953**	**65,350**	**31,927,303**

The **gross receipts** from **beer duty** during this period were **£9,781,397**. The sum of *3d.* duty on each barrel of beer was by statute law surrendered to the local taxation account, from the 1st April, '90, this amounting to £391,256, leaving for Imperial purposes £9,390,141. The quantity of **ingredients** used by licensed brewers-for-sale for the year ending **Sept.** 30th, '90, was, **malt and corn**, 55,359,064 bushels, and the quantity of **sugar** (including the equivalent of syrups) was 1,976,177 cwt. 17 lb. The **quantity** of beer **exported** from the United Kingdom from the 1st Oct. '89 to 1st Oct. '90, latest returns, was 509,059 barrels, of the declared value of £1,898,281. The **number** of persons **licensed** for domestic brewing continues to decrease each year. The number for '89-90 was 25,281, as against 23,424 for **'90-91**. It is a common practice for brewers in England to advance large sums of money to publicans on mortgage of the lease and goodwill of the premises of the former. Such publicans covenant to purchase all their malt liquors from these brewers when the latter produce these beverages, and the public-houses subject to this arrangement are called "**tied houses.**" The ordinary prices charged for malt liquors to these houses are greater than those charged to others called "free" public-houses. Although brewers covenant with the tenants of their tied houses to supply them with good marketable liquors, it frequently happens that worse beverages are sent to them than should be, much to the annoyance of customers and the injustice of the occupiers of "tied" houses, who are often almost slaves of the brewers, and who cannot practically complain to the latter respecting such inferior beverages from a fear of being compelled to leave their premises. Several breweries almost entirely limit their supply of malt liquors to these houses; and it is stated on good authority that but for their "tied" trade two-thirds at least of the common brewers-for-sale would have to discontinue their business. It is evident, therefore, that these brewers are the most interested persons in the compensation question in connection with the non-renewal of licences of public-houses. On the 20th March last, it was decided by the House of Lords in the case of **Sharp** *v.* **Wakefield** in affirming the decision of the Court of Appeal, that on the hearing of an application for the renewal of a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquors under the Licensing Acts of '28, '72, and '74, the licensing justices have a discretion to refuse the renewal on the ground of the remoteness of the house for which the licence was applied, from police supervision, and the character or necessities of the neighbourhood. Although brewers and others pecuniarily interested in public-houses regard this law as a grievance, it does not appear likely to prove so according to the reports of refusals to renew licences at Brewster Sessions.

Bridge, John Frederick, Mus. Doc., organist of Westminster Abbey, was b. at Oldbury 1844. Educated at the Cathedral School, Rochester. He subsequently became a pupil of the late Sir John Goss. In '69 he was appointed organist of the Manchester Cathedral, and in '71 Professor of Harmony at Owens College. He has been connected with **Westminster Abbey** since '75, and was appointed in '90 **Professor of Music** at Gresham College. His "Hymn to the Creator" was produced at the Worcester Festival of '84; "Rock of Ages" at the Birmingham Festival '85; and "Callirhoë" at Birmingham Festival '88. At the Worcester Festival in '90 Prof. B.'s new oratorio "**The Repentance of Nineveh**" was successfully produced.

Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act, 1891. See SESSION, sect. **51**.

Brighton Tower. In Oct. '91 it was stated that a company had been registered for the erection of an Eiffel Tower and Winter Palace at Brighton, with a capital of £210,000.

Brisbane. Capital of **Queensland** (*q.v.*), on river Brisbane, about 25 miles from its mouth, in Moreton Bay; pop. 90,000.

Bristol and London Canal Communication. The statement was made in Dec. '89 that a number of persons interested in the traffic between Bristol and London had bought the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal, "with the intention of entering into active competition with the G. W. Railway Co." This canal leaves the Kennet and Avon Canal at Semington, near Devizes, and joins the Thames at Abingdon. It is connected by a short branch from Swindon, through Cricklade, with the Thames and Severn Canal, into which new capital, it was added, was to be introduced. In Aug. **'91** it was stated that the directors of the Wilts and Berks Canal had entered into a contract for dredging and restoring the canal to its original depth and section. The capital of the company, it was added, is £30,000; the traffic amounts to about 33,000 tons a year, and produces a revenue of about £800, which is increased to £1700 from other sources. The net revenue for the year '88 was under £400. Haulage is done by horses only.

British and Foreign Spirits Committee. See SESSION, sect. **125**.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Founded 1839, its first president being Thomas Clarkson. The **objects** of the Society, which carries on the work of previous Anti-Slavery Societies, the need for which had ended in the emancipation of slaves in British colonies, are: "The universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade; and the protection of the rights and interests of the enfranchised population in the British possessions, and of all persons captured as slaves." **Patron**, the Prince of Wales; **Journal**, *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*; **Sec.**, Chas. H. Allen; **Office**, 55, New Broad Street, E.C.

British Association. Founded at York in 1831, at the suggestion of Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and for promoting the intercourse of scientific men. The Association **meets annually** for a **session of one week**, each year in a different town, but never in London. The only occasion

on which a meeting has been held out of the United Kingdom was in '84, when the Association visited Montreal. It was formerly the practice to elect occasionally as the president a man of high social position, but since '67 this custom has been dropped, and the chair is now invariably occupied by a man of scientific eminence. The Association issues an **annual volume**, containing not only the addresses and abstracts of papers communicated to the several sections, but also reports on the state of science, prepared by committees specially appointed, and often assisted by grants of money for conducting researches. The **Association** is now divided into eight **sections**, distinguished by letters as follow: A, **Mathematics** and **Physics**; B, **Chemistry**; C, **Geology**; D, **Biology**; E, **Geography**; F, **Economic Science** and **Statistics**; G, **Mechanics**; H, **Anthropology**. Each section is governed by a president, vice-presidents, secretaries and committee. (For list of the successive **presidents** of the whole Association see ed. '87.) The last meeting was held at Cardiff in Aug. '91, under the presidency of Dr. Huggins (*q.v.*), whose **introductory address** dealt with some of the more important problems of Spectroscopic Astronomy, and the application of photography to the production of stellar maps, etc. The **evening discourses** were by Prof. L. C. Miall, on "Some Difficulties in the Life of Aquatic Insects," and by Prof. A. W. Rücker, on "Electrical Stress." The section for *Mathematics and Physics* was presided over by Prof. Oliver Lodge, whose address was on recent advances in Physics. He also proposed that a national laboratory should be founded. In the section of *Chemistry* Prof. Roberts-Austen treated of Metallurgy historically, and discussed its recent development. In *Geology* Prof. Rupert Jones treated of the Origin, the Output, and the Geology generally of the South Wales Coal Measures. In *Biology* Mr. Francis Darwin treated of Growth-Curvatures in Plants. In *Geography* Mr. Ravenstein spoke of Cartography. In the section for *Economic Science* Prof. Cunningham dwelt on "Nationalism and Cosmopolitanism in Economics"; while in *Mechanics* Mr. Forster Brown's address dealt with the "Mechanical Details of Mining." In *Anthropology* Prof. Max Müller spoke of the "Importance of the Study of Language in Anthropological Researches." The **next meeting** will be at Edinburgh, under the **presidency** of Sir Archibald Geikie (*q.v.*), commencing on Aug. 3rd, '92. **Offices**, Burlington House, W.

British Bechuanaland. A portion of **Bechuanaland** (*q.v.*) south of the Molopo river. It has been annexed, and is distinct from the Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate. The extension of a railway from Kimberley into it has been proposed. For Governor, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

British Columbia. A province of the Dominion of Canada which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the North Pacific Ocean, and from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat. Mineral resources vast, especially coal and gold. (See CANADA and BRITISH EMPIRE.) For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

British Guiana. A British colony in north of S. America. Coast extends from Orinoco to Corentyn river, 300 miles, and inland 400 miles. Divided into three counties—**Essequibo**, **Demerara**, and **Berbice** (pron. Berbeess). Capital, **Georgetown** (Demerara), pop. 49,000, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice) pop. 9000. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend forty to seventy miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. Beyond rise mountains, covered with forest, and scarcely explored. Sundry fine rivers, the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, Corentyn, Cuyuni, Rupununi, Massaruni, Siparuni, etc., navigable for boats, but broken by cataracts. Flora and fauna very rich. Staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Cotton, coffee, indigo, ginger, have at times been grown; cocoanut, cacao, tobacco, occupy attention. Iron and gold exist. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention. Resources great, but enterprise deficient, except as regards the sugar industry. **Government** representative; constitution unique. Executive in hands of Governor; legislation conducted by Court of Policy of ten members, five nominated by elected College of Seven Kiezers. To pass finance six elected representatives added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Clergy of Churches of England and Scotland have charge of eighteen parishes. Garrison of small detachment of troops (West Indian), two companies volunteers, and a nominal militia. **Exports** consist of sugar, rum, molasses, gold, timber, shingles, charcoal, and cocoa-nut. (For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, table.)

British Empire, Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates. We furnish a table of the British empire throughout the world, showing the geographical distribution of the various parts of it, their respective capitals, area, population, public revenues and expenditure, imports and exports, the dates at which they were acquired, and their political status and government. The dependencies are classified thus:—(*a*) **Colonies** possessing a full constitution, **with responsible government**; (*b*) **colonies** in which the legislature is **partly elective** and **partly controlled** by the governor, styled **representative** government; (*c*) **Crown colonies**, which are ruled directly by the Imperial government, through their respective governors and local officials; (*d*) **dependencies** subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent; (*e*) **protectorates**, internally independent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise; (*f*) places **nominally belonging to Great Britain**, but either unoccupied or not under authority. Territories occupied by troops, but not declared to be actually British possessions (*e.g.*, Egypt, Suakim), have not been included in this table. Details of various dependencies will be found under their respective headings elsewhere. The figures given in the Table are the latest received in England. The population is, generally speaking, that of the census of '81, except in the responsibly governed colonies and some others, where it is the estimate up to June '90. Financial figures are generally those for '90-'91, the year ending in June in most cases. (See following pages.)

Table of the British Empire

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	*Capital.*	*Area, Square Miles.*	*Population.*
	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	**London** . .	**121,115**	**37,740,283**
In The Irish Channel.	(*b*) Isle of Man, or Mona (1765) .	Douglas . .	220	55,598
In The English Channel	(*b*) Jersey I. (1066)	St. Heliers .	45	54,518
	(*b*) Guernsey, etc. Is. (1066) . .	St. Pierre .	31	35,339
In The Mediterranean.	(*c*) Gibraltar (1704)	Gibraltar . .	1⅞	24,467
	(*b* Maltese Is. (1800)	Valetta . . .	117	162,423
	(*b*) Cyprus I. (1878)	Nikosia . . .	3,584	186,173
In The Gulf of Aden .	(*d*) Aden (1839)	Aden	70	35,165
	(*d*) Perim I. (1855)	....	7	150
	(*d*) Kuria-Muria Is. (1854) .	....	21	34
	(*d*) North Somali Coast (1885)	Berbera . . .	....	....
	(*d*) Socotra I. (1886)	Tamarida . .	3,000	4,000
In The Indian Ocean .	(*c*) Mauritius I. (1810)	Port Louis . .	708	368,163
	(*d*) Rodriguez I. (1810) . . .	....		1,830
	(*d*) Seychelles & Amirante Is. (1810)	Port Victoria	350	16,000
	(*d*) Chagos and Oil Is. (1810).	Diego Garcia	....	....
	(*b*) Ceylon (1795)	Colombo . .	25,365	2,850,000
	(*e*) Maldive Is..	....	....	....
In Asia	(*c*) **Empire of India.** (First Settlement, 1611; Empire, 1877) .	**Calcutta** (*total*)	**1,378,044**	**269,471,728**
	Provinces of British India (*d*) Bengal	Calcutta . .	150,588	66,691,456
	North-West and Oude	Allahabad, Luck- [now	106,111	44,107,869
	Punjāb	Lahore	106,632	18,850,437
	Central	Nagpore . .	84,445	9,838,791
	Burmah, Lower . . .	Rangoon . .	87,220	4,452,000
	(*e*) Burmah, Upper (1886)	Mandalay . .	180,000	2,981,000
	Assam	Ganhati . . .	46,341	4,881,426
	Madras	Madras . . .	139,900	30,868,504
	Bombay	Bombay . . .	124,192	16,489,274
	(*e*) Berar	Ellichpore . .	17,711	2,672,673
	(*d* & *e*) Native States (800 large and small)	....	509,730	55,191,742
	(*d*) Andaman and Nicobar Is.	Port Blair . .	880	14,628
	(*c*) Straits Settlements	Singapore . .	1,472	552,000
	Settlements (*d*) Singapore (1819) . .	Singapore . .	247	155,000
	(*d*) Penang (1786) . . .	Georgetown .	107	190,597
	(*d*) Province Wellesley, etc.	Georgetown .	500	
	(*d*) Malacca (1795)	Malacca . . .	659	93,579
	(*e*) Perak (1875)	Perak . . .	7,949	179,590
	(*e*) Selangor (1873)	Kwala Zurnpor	3,000	120,000
	(*e*) Sungei Ujong (1873) . .	Sungei Ujong	660	14,000
	Jelebu (1885)	....	....	....
	Negri Sembilan (1886) .	....	2,000	35,000
	Pahang (1888)	....	10,000	35,000
	(*d*) Cocos and Keeling Is. ('85)	....	9	400
In Asiatic Archipelago.	(*c*) Labuan I. (1847)	Victoria Harb.	31	5,883
	(*e*) North Borneo (1877). . . .	Sandakan . .	30,000	150,000
	(*c*) Hong-Kong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841) . . .	Victoria. . .	32	215,000
In Australasia	(*a*) New South Wales (1788) . .	Sydney . . .	310,700	1,122,200
	(*a*) Victoria (1851)	Melbourne	87,884	1,133,000
	(*a*) South Australia (1836) . . .	Adelaide . .	903,425	342,484
	(*d*) Northern Territory (1864)	Palmerston .	(*included*	*in above*)
	(*a*) Queensland (1859)	Brisbane . .	668,224	406,658
	(*b*) Western Australia (1829) . .	Perth . . .	975,920	43,698
	(*a*) Tasmania (1825)	Hobart . . .	26,375	151,480
	(*c*) New Guinea (part) and Isles (1888)	Port Moresby	305,900	475,000
	(*d*) Norfolk I. (1788)	Sydney Bay .	19	713
	(*d*) Lord Howe I., etc. (1856).	....	5	61

and its Dependencies.

Public Revenue.	*Public Expenditure.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Public Debt.*	*Government.*
£	£	£	£	£	
89,489,112	**87,737,855**	**387,635,743**	**297,885,236**	**680,681,581**	**Constitutional Monarchy.**
....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor. *Tynwald.*
					Lt.-Governor. Court. *States.*
....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor. Court. *States.*
59,262	53,061	....	....	....	Military Governor.
240,146	212,313	26,763,123	25,955,348	....	Governor. Councils.
145,443	113,325	356,375	201,266	3,000	High. Comr. House of Legislature.
....	....	2,647,525	2,017,757	....	Resident. (Sub. Govt. Bombay.)
....	....	....	....	....	Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	....	(Sub. Aden.) Telegraph Station
....	....	....	....	....	Military Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Aden.)
685,892	798,591	2,387,499	2,808,478	884,040	Governor. Councils.
990	1,850	6,062	6,061	....	
17,116	12,811	48,120	62,179	....	Commissioners. (Sub.Mauritius.
....	....	....	....	....	Magistrate. (Mauritius).
1,344,169	1,331,304	4,553,460	3,835,496	2,244,968	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Sub. Ceylon (Native Govt.).
[R]	[R]	[R]	[R]	[R]	
86,025,300	**85,909,700**	**66,570,818**	**96,978,171**	**182,230,000**	**Viceroy. Council. Departments.**
....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor.
....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Governor.
....	....	....	....	....	Chief Commissioner.
(Included in India.)	*(Included in India.)*	5,719,802	6,633,547	....	Chief Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	Chief Commissioner.
....	....	5,527,175	9,966,665	....	Governor. Councils.
....	....	40,381,551	38,188,898	....	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Hyderabad.)
....	....	....	....	....	Native Princes. Various systems.
....	....	....	....	....	Sub. to Gen. Gov. Penal Station.
617,228	563,238	24,637,000	20,760,000	48,500	Governor. Councils.
	(Included in above.)			....	Resident Councillors.
315,000	267,000	1,250,000	1,843,500	....	British Resident. Native Rajah.
221,300	164,750	1,282,000	1,059,500	*nil.*	British Resident. Native Rajah.
24,350	25,300	175,300	188,250	33,300	British Resident. Native Rajah.
....	....	....	....	....	
8,350	12,780	....	....	25,000	
....	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	Magistrate. (Sub. Strts. Sts.)
4,168	4,201	77,240	86,990	*nil.*	Governor. Council.
....	....	149,500	83,500	....	Governor. Council. (Brit. N.B. Co.)
297,393	421,459	....	....	200,000	Governor. Councils.
9,498,620	8,629,707	22,615,004	22,045,937	48,425,333	Governor. Parliament.
8,341,000	9,550,000	24,402,760	12,734,734	37,367,027	Governor. Parliament.
2,557,771	2,579,257	8,262,673	8,827,378	20,685,500	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident. (Part of S. Australia.)
3,675,200	3,647,693	6,052,562	7,736,309	28,105,684	Governor. Parliament.
442,725	409,703	832,214	604,656	1,375,200	Governor. Councils.
753,305	718,604	1,897,512	1,486,992	5,019,050	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	....	Commissioner.
....	....	....	....	....	Magistrate. (N. S. Wales Govt.)
....	....	....	....	....	Visiting Magistrate from N.S.Wales.

Table of the British Empire

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
In The Pacific Ocean.	(a) New Zealand (1840)	Wellington	104,235	626,658
	(d) Chatham Is., etc. (1840)	....	375	1,000
	(d) Kermadec Is. (1840)	....	100	....
	(c) Fiji Isles (1874)	Suva	7,740	127,444
	(d) Rotumah Is. (1881)	....	310	2,409
	(c) Tonga Isles (1881)	Tongatabu	385	23,000
In America	(a) **The Dominion of Canada** (1763)	**Ottawa**	**3,406,542**	**5,075,855**
Provs. of Canada.	Ontario (1763)	Toronto	144,600	2,115,971
	Quebec (1763)	Quebec	193,335	1,359,027
	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton I. (1714)	Halifax	21,731	440,572
	New Brunswick (1761)	Fredericton	27,322	321,233
	Prince Edward I. (1798)	Charlottetown	2,133	108,891
	Manitoba (1870)	Winnipeg	73,720	108,640
	North-West Territories (1870)	Regina	2,553,337	79,293
	British Columbia and Vancouver I. (1859)	Victoria	390,344	80,000
	(a) Newfoundland (1713)	St. John's	42,000	193,623
	(d) Labrador	Hopedale	....	4,000
	(b) British Guiana (1814)	Georgetown	109,000	277,038
	(c) British Honduras (1786)	Belize	6,500	27,452
In The North Atlantic.	(b) Bermuda Is. (1609)	Hamilton	19	15,534
	(b) Bahama Is. (1783)	Nassau	5,794	48,000
	(b) **Leeward Is.** (Fed. 1871)	**St. John**	722	134,023
Leeward Is.	Antigua (1632)	St. John	108	34,321
	(d) Barbuda	....	75	643
	Montserrat (1632)	Plymouth	47	10,083
	St. Kitts (1632)	Basseterre	68	41,001
	(d) Anguilla (1632)	....	35	2,773
	Nevis (1632)	Charlestown	50	11,704
	Dominica (1763)	Roseau	275	28,211
	Virgin Is. (1666)	Roadtown	64	5,287
	(b) **Windward Is.** (Fed. 1871)	**St. George**	528	132,389
Windward Is.	Grenada and Grenadine Is. (1763)	St. George	138	49,337
	St. Lucia (1803)	Castries	243	42,504
	St. Vincent (1763)	Kingstown	147	40,548
	(c) Jamaica I. (1655)	Kingston	4,193	617,446
	(d) Turks and Caicos Is. (1783)	Grand Turk	223	4,778
	(b) Barbados (1625)	Bridgetown	166	180,000
	(c) Trinidad (1797)	Port of Spain	1,754	190,000
	Tobago (1763)	Scarbro'	114	18,051
In The South Atlantic.	(c) Ascension I. (1815)	Georgetown	35	140
	(c) St. Helena (1073)	Jamestown	47	5,300
	(f) Tristan D'Acunha (1815)	New Edinburgh	18	100
	(f) Trinidade Is. (1815)	....	9	15
	(c) Falkland Is. (1771)	Stanley	6,500	1,890
	(d) South Georgia (1833)	....	1,570	*nil.*
In Africa	(d) British East Africa Co. (1888)	Mombasa	400,000	....
	(d) British South Africa Co. (1888) and Nyassaland	....	500,000	200,000
	(a) Cape Colony (1815), with Dependencies	Capetown	500,000	1,527,224
	Basutoland, Zululand, Bechuanaland, etc.	....	....	....
	(b) Natal (1856)	Pietermaritzburg	18,750	481,361
	(d) Royal Niger Co. (1886)	Asaba	400,000	....
	(d) Somali Coast	....	38,000	....
	(d) Walfisch Bay (1878)	....	460	....
	(d) West Coast Colonies	Freetown	45,000	1,406,450
	(c) Zanzibar and Pemba	Zanzibar	760	240,000

and its Dependencies.

Public Revenue.	*Public Expenditure.*	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Public Debt.*	*Government.*
£	£	£	£	£	
4,319,073	4,175,107	6,260,500	9,820,000	38,483,250	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	....	Magistrate } New Zealand.
....	....	....	....	....	Magistrate }
64,916	73,151	188,071	376,978	265,000	Governor. Officials.
....	....	....	....	....	Magistrate. (Sub. Fiji.)
....	....	....	....	....	Brit. Resident. Native Monarchy.
7,975,985	**7,198,806**	**107,500,000**	**95,500,000**	**287,722,063**	**Governor-General. Parliament.**
					Lt.-Governor. Legis. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
	(Included in general figures.)				Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. 2 Houses of Legis.
					Lt.-Governor. Assembly.
					Lt.-Governor. Council.
£	£	£	£	£	Lt.-Governor. Assembly.
246,937	362,125	1,124,460	1,078,485	626,050	Governor. Parliament.
....	....	....	....	....	Sub. Newfoundland.
461,941	490,566	1,586,055	1,876,720	698,251	Governor. Court of Policy. Combined Court.
47,960	45,846	227,550	234,790	17,500	Governor. Councils.
29,372	30,147	299,990	99,650	10,114	Governor. Council. Assembly.
45,578	44,404	190,405	121,530	83,126	Governor. Council. Assembly.
103,605	106,211	402,588	452,674	31,064	**Governor. Council. Assembly.**
44,037	44,615	145,228	152,037	17,721	President and Island Secretary.
....	....	....	....	....	Magistrate. (Sub. Antigua.)
5,803	5,718	27,844	24,216	....	President.
36,318	36,610	179,585	223,821	....	President.
included	*with St.*	*Kitts*	....	....	Res. Magistrate. (Sub. St. Kitts.)
					President.
15,702	17,180	46,892	48,106	13,400	President.
306,257	306,257	3,039	4,494	843	President.
123,025	120,299	382,996	437,262	175,395	**Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly.**
51,378	47,422	162,437	229,263	29,475	Colonial Secretary.
42,248	43,157	140,857	122,229	130,200	Administrator.
29,399	29,720	79,702	85,770	15,720	Lt.-Governor.
575,546	533,253	1,732,115	1,828,590	1,502,684	Governor. Councils.
8,424	7,179	28,208	20,185	. ..	Comr. and Board. (Sub. Jamaica.)
162,713	149,709	1,058,491	1,074,583	30,100	Governor. Council. Assembly.
480,522	463,346	1,918,670	2,132,761	552,680	Governor. Councils.
10,489	8,155	28,847	38,900	....	Administrator.
....	....	....	....	....	Naval Governor. (Admiralty.)
11,540*	10,448	58,564	25,119	3,250	Governor.
....	....	....	....	....	No recognised authority.
....	....	....	....	....	No authority.
8,963	9,128	66,785	107,995	*nil.*	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	(Sub. Falklands.)
11,200	....	....	....	....	Chief Administrator under Co.
....	....	....	....	....	Administrator under Impl. Govt.
4,430,050	3,878,925	9,210,570	10,152,979	22,490,502	Governor. Parliament. Magistrates.
....	....	....	....	....	
990,614	781,326	1,813,893 (6 mos. '89)	975,792 (6 mos. '89)	4,535,126	Governor. Executive and Legislative Council.
....	....	....	....	....	Council of the Company.
R187,940	....	R3,329,210	R6,812,910	....	Political Agent and Consul Subordinate to Aden.
....	....	....	....	....	Resident.
238,886	278,955	1,227,389	1,347,088	58,000	Governor. Exec. and Legis. Council.
220,000	....	....	....	....	Administrator.

British East African Association. A company recently constituted by Royal Charter to exploit certain territories on the Suahili coast of Africa. By the treaty concluded in '86 between Great Britain, Germany and Zanzibar, the former's "sphere of interest" was declared to extend from the Tana river north and east to Somaliland. **Mombasa** is now virtually a British port, and the centre of this territory. Late in '87 the Seyyid of Zanzibar ceded to the Association all his rights over the coast from Port Wanga to the German port of **Witu.** In '89 a **new charter,** conferring further powers on the Company was granted. See ZANZIBAR.

British Honduras. A colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. **Exports,** mahogany, logwood, dyewoods, and caoutchouc, Sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, cocoanut, tobacco, and fruits cultivated; cochineal, indigo, fustic, sarsaparilla, tortoiseshell. For **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

British Museum. The establishment of the Museum dates from the acquisition in 1753 of the **Sloane collections,** which were bequeathed by Sir Hans Sloane to the nation on condition of a payment of £20,000. The Museum and Library were established in **Montague House,** Bloomsbury, and opened Jan. 15th, 1759. Admission was at first very restricted, and the present arrangement, by which it is opened on every week-day, and only particular rooms are closed on certain days, dates from the month of February in the year '79. Since the beginning of Feb. '90 the eastern and western galleries, lighted by electric light, have opened alternately on week-day evenings from eight to ten o'clock. By '45 the four sides of the present building were erected, and Montague House removed Subsequently it was found necessary to make additions, and in '57 the present reading room, with the galleries for books, was erected. The collection went on growing rapidly, and in '80 it was decided to transfer the archæological and natural history collections to South Kensington, which transfer was completed by '83. To give further space the White wing was built in '83, with the funds left by Mr. William White, and this was devoted to the separate accommodation of newspapers and Parliamentary papers, prints and drawings, and two exhibition galleries. The departments still remaining in Bloomsbury include, in addition to the department of printed books and maps and that of manuscripts, those of prints and drawings, Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, Greek and Roman antiquities, British and mediæval antiquities, and ethnography, and coins and medals. **The Library** contains not only the finest and most extensive collection of English literature in the world, but also the best library in each European language existing out of the country in which that language is spoken, as well as extensive collections of Hebrew and Oriental books. **The department of MSS.** is worthy of the collection of books, and in particular contains the most valuable materials for our national history; it contains no less than 55,000 volumes, including over 9000 in Oriental languages, as well as Greek, Coptic, and Latin papyri, charters and seals. The department of printed books contains over 1,600,000 volumes, and considerable annual additions are made. The **annual accessions,** about 45,000 volumes, from all sources, under the Copyright Acts alone are about 10,000 volumes. In consequence of the inconvenient extent to which the manuscript catalogue of the printed books had attained (altogether nearly 3000 large folios), it is now being put into print as rapidly as the funds will permit. It is hoped that the **new printed catalogue** will be complete in about 600 volumes by the year 1900. A **reader's ticket** is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on producing a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify that the applicant will make proper use of the reading room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of **visitors** to the Museum in '90 (exclusive of readers) was 520,172, of whom 453,776 attended during the day, and 66,496 in the evening. The total showed an increase of 15,635 over that of the previous year. As the Museum was opened in the evening for the first time in Feb. '90, the day visitors showed a decrease of 50,761, as compared with the number in '89.

British North Borneo. A territory in the north of the island of Borneo (*q.v.*). Mineral resources said to be immense. The country was originally ceded in 1877-8 to a private company of Englishmen by the sultans of Brunei and Sulu. Efforts were then made to obtain a royal charter, and, in spite of much opposition from the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands, this was granted by her Majesty in '81. In Oct. '88 an announcement was made of the establishment of a **virtual protectorate** over British North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak. By this arrangement British influence is now supreme over the whole of the N.W. and N. coast of Borneo. The total area of this united protectorate is about 70,000 square miles. Administration is in the hands of a Governor, who is assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies.—For latest **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE (etc.), table.

British West Africa. See WEST AFRICA.

Broad Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Brock, T., R.A., was b. 1847, and commenced his artistic career as a modeller at the Porcelain Works in Worcester, his native place. In London he became a student at the Royal Academy, where, in '69, he was awarded the gold medal and scholarship for historical composition. Under the tuition of Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., he progressed speedily as a sculptor. His "**Hercules Strangling Antæus**" brought him much notoriety, while an equestrian group, entitled "**A Moment of Peril,**" was purchased for the nation. He has produced many lifelike statues, and was elected **A.R.A.** in '83, and **R.A.** in Jan. '91.

Brooke, Rev. Stopford A., M.A., was b. 1832. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he graduated ('56), winning the Downe Prize and Vice-Chancellor's medal for English verse. Minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury ('76), where he now officiates. He was formerly Chaplain to the Queen and Chaplain to the Empress Frederick of Germany. In '80 Mr. Brooke seceded from the Church of England in consequence of his not holding the orthodox views on miracles. Is the **author** of several works, among which are "Life and Letters of the late F. W. Robertson," "Primer of English

Literature," an able review of which is to be found in Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Miscellaneous Essays," "The Early Life of Jesus," several volumes of sermons, and a volume of poems issued '88. He is at present engaged on a **History of English Poetry.**

Brooks, Right Rev. Phillips, D.D., **Bishop of Massachusetts,** U.S., was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated with distinction. He is a member of its Senatus Academicus. He is a Broad Churchman. At the request of the late Dean Stanley he preached in Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley also preached in Dr. Brooks's Church in Boston. Archdeacon Farrar has also preached for him. Dr. Brooks is an active philanthropist as well as a popular preacher. The **extraordinary speed** of Dr. B.'s utterance has often been the subject of remark. He is considered to be the most rapid preacher living. After holding the rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston, for many years, he was appointed **Bishop of Massachusetts** in May '91.

Brotherhoods, Anglican. In Canterbury Convocation, July 1889, the **Ven. F. W. Farrar,** D.D., Archdeacon of Westminster, brought forward a proposal to found certain **brotherhoods of clergy** in the Church of England. The **inception** of the movement may be traced to a speech by the same eminent dignitary delivered at Burlington House in '87, in which he demanded some sort of brotherhood to cope with the needs of poor parishes. Subsequently **Bishop Thorold** appealed to **Convocation** on the subject, and a **joint committee** from both Houses was appointed, with the **Bishop of London as chairman.** Eight bishops, and a number of deacons and archdeacons, were upon the committee, which drafted a unanimous **report** recommending the proposal. Three **resolutions** were appended, one of which was proposed by Dr. Farrar in Convocation and passed with enthusiasm *nemine contradicente*. The remaining two resolutions—one relating to the imposition of vows, and the other to the maintenance of episcopal authority—came up for discussion at the spring session of Convocation, '90. The **vows** approved in the report are of temporary duration, and dispensable by the bishop, enforcing poverty, celibacy and obedience. It was deemed a vital characteristic of the scheme that no appeal of any kind is to be made for funds or for public support. Small and **unauthorised brotherhoods** of clergy are not unknown in the Church of England—*e.g.*, the "Cowley Fathers," Oxford, established about twenty years ago. Other communities, lay as well as clerical, have made an ephemeral appearance, but have not succeeded in effectually grafting their methods or principles upon the Church of England. The most recent of these is the **St. Paul's Brotherhood,** under the leadership of **Mr. A. M. Robbins,** which has its headquarters in Lisson Grove.

Broughton, Rhoda, who has achieved notice as a clever novelist, is a native of North Wales. Her first work, "Cometh up as a Flower," which was published about twenty years ago, at once made her name. Other works which have attracted attention include "Goodbye, Sweetheart," "Nancy," "Joan," "Second Thoughts," "Belinda," "Not Wisely but too Well," "Red as a Rose is She," "**Doctor Cupid**" ('87), and "Alas!" published in '90.

Brown Animal Sanatory Institution, usually called the Brown Institution, was established under the will of Mr. Thomas Brown, who died in 1852, bequeathing £20,000 to the University of London for "upholding an institution for investigating, studying, and without charge, beyond immediate expenses, endeavouring to cure maladies, distempers, and injuries, any quadrupeds or birds useful to man may be found subject to." Directions were given for the annual delivery of five **free lectures,** and it was stipulated that kindness to the animals should be a general principle of the institution. In case of a lapse of trust, the University of Dublin to receive the benefits. The validity of this bequest was unsuccessfully contested in the law courts. In '71 the institution was formally established, and a suitable building erected in the Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall. The fund now consists of about £26,800. The number of **out-patients** treated during '90 was 4,264; of **in-patients,** 361. **Professor-Superintendent,** C. S. Sherrington, M.B.; **Veterinary Assistant,** E. E. Batt, M.R.C.V.S.

Brown, Ford Madox, artist, was b. 1821. Educated on the Continent. Exhibited ('48) his "Wickliff Reading his Translation of the Scriptures," at the Free Exhibition, near Hyde Park; his "King Lear" ('49). At the Royal Academy ('51) he produced his third large picture, representing "Chaucer at the Court of Edward III.," and ('82) "Christ washing Peter's Feet." Opened an exhibition in Piccadilly ('61), his picture "**Work**" being considered his chief work at that time. His subsequent productions include "The Coat of Many Colours," "Cordelia's Portion," "Elijah and the Widow's Son," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Entombment," "Don Juan," and "Jacopo Foscari," as well as a painting representing Cromwell dictating the famous protest to the Duke of Savoy. Mr. Madox-Brown has for some time been engaged in illustrating the history of Manchester in the Town Hall of that city.

Browne, Rt. Rev. Dr. Edward Harold, Ex-Bishop of Winchester, was b. 1811. Ed. at Eton, and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, graduating as Wrangler ('32), took the Crosse Theological Scholarship, the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship, and the Norrisian prize. D.D. ('64), Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford ('77), Hon. D.D. ('85). Ordained deacon ('36), priest ('37), by the Bishop of Ely, he was consecrated **Lord Bishop of Ely** (64), and translated to the diocese of Winchester ('73). Formerly was Fellow and Tutor of his College ('37-40), Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew in St. David's College, Lampeter ('43-49), Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge ('54-64), Canon of Exeter ('57-64). As an author his lordship is best known by his learned "**Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles,**" of which no less than thirteen editions have been issued. His **resignation** took place at the end of '90.

Browning Society, The. Instituted (1881) for the study of the works of the poet. Among its **vice-presidents** are Sir F. Leighton and Mr. Henry Irving. Of Browning's **plays,** "Colombe's Birthday," "The Blot on the Scutcheon," and "Strafford," have been performed. The society issues to its members the best papers read at its meetings, with abstracts of the discussions thereon. It has also issued free to its members, the various books published as handbooks to Browning's works. The **meetings** of the Society are held at **University College,** Gower Street. **Hon. Sec.,** E. E. Davies, 2, Wallace Road, Canonbury, London, N. There are

many recognised Browning societies in the various provincial towns of England.

Bruges Ship Canal. A Brussels telegram of Sept. '91 stated that tenders were invited by the Ministry of Public Works for the construction of a deep sea canal from Heyst to Bruges, and a port at the latter place.

Brunei. Otherwise known as "Borneo Proper," is a state in the north of **Borneo** (*q.v.*). Area about 25,000 sq. m. Capital **Brunei.** It is ruled by a sultan, who, however, is not vested with despotic authority, certain officers of his court having powers similar to a constitutional ministry. A virtual **protectorate** was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88.

Brussels Ship Canal Scheme. Two English syndicates, stated a Brussels telegram of April 7th, '90, solicited a concession for enlarging the canal and port of Brussels to make the city accessible to vessels of 2000 tons. The cost was estimated at about 24,000,000 fr. In May it was reported that the Government had decided to give a credit of 4,000,000 fr. towards the construction of the ship canal. No further details had been made public to the time of going to press.

Bryce, James, M.P., eminent as an author as well as a politician, was b. 1838; ed. at Glasgow Univ. and Trin. Coll., Oxon., obtaining several University honours, in addition to the Craven and Vinerian Scholarships. Called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn '67, and was elected three years later **Regius Professor of Civil Law** at Oxford Univ. Entered the House of Commons as Liberal M.P. for Tower Hamlets '80, which he continued to represent till '85, when he became member for the S division of Aberdeen. **Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs** for five mouths in '86. Mr. B. has always taken a deep interest in the condition of the Armenians. His works, which have gained for him a great reputation, include "**The Holy Roman Empire**," "**Transcaucasia and Ararat**," and his latest, "**The American Commonwealth**" ('89). The last-named book, which is most comprehensive, attained much popularity both in England and in the United States.

Buchanan, Robert, poet, essayist, and playwright, was b. 1841. Ed. at Glasgow University. Some of Mr. Buchanan's poems, stories, and plays, notably the "**Shadow of the Sword**," "**A Nine Days' Queen**," and "**Sophia**," have secured for him considerable popularity. His play of "**Sophia**," founded on Fielding's "Tom Jones," had a run of several hundred nights at the Vaudeville. At the same theatre Mr. B.'s play "**Joseph's Sweetheart**" was produced early in '88, and reproduced in September. "That Doctor Cupid" was also produced at the Vaudeville Jan. '89, and had a long and successful run. Mr. B. published in Oct. '88 an epic poem entitled "The City of Dream." His drama, "**A Man's Shadow**," proved a very attractive play ('90). "The Moment After," by Mr. B., appeared in October. He produced a burlesque entitled "The Gifted Lady" in June '91. His literary labours included "The Coming Terror" and "The Outcast."

Buckhounds, Master of the. Has control of the royal hunts, and charge of the royal inclosure at Ascot. The office is in the department of Master of the Horse. See MINISTRY.

Buckle, George Earle, son of the Rev. George Buckle, canon of Wells Cathedral, was b. near Bath 1854. He is **editor** of *The Times*, to which post he was appointed in '84, having previously been connected with the editorial staff of that journal. Mr. B. was educated at Honiton Grammar School, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He won the **Newdigate Prize** for **English Verse** in '75, took a First Class in **Literæ Humaniores** '76, and a First Class in Modern History in the following year. He was subsequently elected to a **Fellowship** of **All Souls' Coll.**, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in '80.

Budget. See FINANCE, NATIONAL, and SESSION, sect. **64.**

Buen Ayre, or **Bonaire.** An island on the coast of Venezuela, belonging to Holland. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Buckinghamshire, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Building Societies. These societies may be divided into two sections—the Proprietary and the Mutual Societies; the latter dividing the whole of the profits amongst the members *pro ratâ*. Some are permanent, and others terminable. A favourite development of the latter is the **Starr-Bowkett**—named after the founders of the system a society which allots its capital among the members, according to the number of shares they nominally hold, by ballot. The subscriptions, generally a small sum per share, are paid weekly or monthly; and on securing an "appropriation" the member repays this sum very much as he would pay his rent, over a term of ten or twelve and a half years, at the end of which the house or land becomes his own. He also maintains his small subscription, and at the winding-up of the society he is entitled to a share of the profits. A further development of the ballot system is the arrangement by which the member may sell his appropriation and his subscription book, thus realising an immediate premium. According to the last **annual official** return, issued '91, there were in the **United Kingdom** 2422 societies, of which 2333 were in **England and Wales**, 43 in **Scotland** and 46 in **Ireland**. The **total liabilities** in societies making returns amounted to £52,482,577. The **liability on shares** of this total was £35,296,799; to depositors and other creditors, £15,065,249; and for balance of unappropriated profit, £2,120,529.

Bulgaria. By Treaty of Berlin, 1878, Bulgaria was constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte, the executive power being vested in the prince, assisted by council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the National Assembly, elected for three years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 10,000 of population. In '83 a second chamber was formed, and it was enacted that every law must be examined and voted by both chambers and sanctioned by the prince. In '85 Eastern Roumelia was united to B. (For history '78 to '86 see ed. '88.) By the treaty the amount of tribute and the share of the Turkish debt to be assumed by Bulgaria was to be fixed by agreement between the Powers, '89. Area (including Eastern Roumelia, now also known as Southern Bulgaria) 38,390 sq. m., pop. 3,154,375. Capital, **Sofia**, pop. 30,438. Budget for '**90**: **Estimated revenue**, £2,901,961; **expenditure**, £3,243,727. **Imports** ('89), £2,914,770; **exports**, £3,223,243. **Total debt**, £5,998,533. The chief imports are textile manufactures, iron, coals; chief exports, corn, wool, tallow, and other agricultural and pastoral produce.

The bulk of the trade is with Turkey, Great Britain and Austria. Railways connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, and Rustchuk with Varna. Of the population over two-thirds are of the Greek Church, and less than one-third Mohammedans, Jews, Gipsies, Armenians, etc. The widow of Major Panitza was voted a pension of 1200 fr. from the Army Fund (Dec. '90). The President of the Chamber assaulted M. Kassahoff, editor of the *Narodni Prava*, in consequence of an attack by the paper on the former's private life. The Session was closed by Prince Ferdinand (27th). The War vote for **'91** was put at 20,617,435 fr. Reshid Bey, the Ottoman agent at Sofia, was received by the Prince (**Feb.**). M. Stambouloff decided to expel all Russian refugees from Bulgaria. M. Nelidoff, the representative of the Czar, paid a visit to Monsignor Joseph, Exarch at Constantinople (22nd). M. Beltcheff, Minister of Finance, was shot (**March** 27th) when leaving a confectioner's shop, and died immediately. The assassins were not arrested, but the act was supposed to be part of a conspiracy, under the leadership of a Russian, Major Bendereff. A pension of 6000 fr. was granted to the Minister's widow. A subscription was opened (**May**) throughout the country for the establishment of Bulgarian primary and secondary schools in Macedonia. The subscription reached 270,000 fr. by the 28th. The fourth anniversary of the accession of Prince Ferdinand was celebrated as a public holiday (**Aug.** 15th). By order of M. Stambouloff the house of Bishop Methodius, the representative of the Exarch, was (30th) visited and thoroughly searched, a large number of letters and documents being seized. M. Tontcheff resigned the position of Minister of Justice (**Oct.**). The fortifications of the Ports of Varna and Bourgas were considerably strengthened. The government determined (22nd) to hold two agricultural and industrial exhibitions, one at Philippopolis in **'92**, and one at Rustchuk in **'93**. The second session of the present Sobranje was opened (27th) in state by Prince Ferdinand. A snowstorm commenced (28th) and continued for several days, causing great inconvenience, stopping the railway traffic in several places.

Bulgarian Political Parties and the Sobranje. The **party divisions** in the Bulgarian Sobranje or National Assembly may be generally described as **Ministerialists** and **Opposition.** The present Sobranje was elected in Oct. '90. The elections, like those of '87, gave an overwhelming majority to the Government, which has now 260 supporters out of a House of 295. The chief members of the **Governmental party,** which is also the **anti-Russian** party, are M. Stambouloff, Premier and Minister of the Interior; M. Grekoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Natchevitch (who succeeded M. Beltcheff when the latter was murdered in April **'91**), Minister of Finance; and Col. Savoff, Minister of War. The **chief Opposition leaders** are MM. Karaveloff and Radoslavoff. Dissensions in the Cabinet were reported (Aug.). M. Tivkoff was supporting the Premier. The resignation of M. Tontcheff, which had been impending for some time, took place on Oct. 1st. He was succeeded as Minister of Justice by M. Grekoff, who retains his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Buller, Lieut.-General Sir Redvers Henry, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Adjutant-General of the Army, was b. 1839. Ensign, '58. Served in the campaigns in China ('60), Ashanti ('73-4), South Africa ('78-9), Egypt ('82-4), and Soudan ('84-5). Has received four medals with seven clasps, and six other decorations. All his regimental service has been in the **60th King's Royal Rifles.** He has held twelve staff appointments, and was Quartermaster-General of the Army for three years from Oct. '87, when he succeeded General Lord Wolseley as **Adjutant-General of the Army,** and received the temporary rank of Lieut.-General.

Bülow, Hans Guido von, was b. at Dresden, 1830. Was originally designed for the law, but adopted music as his profession. While he was a student at the University of Berlin, he contributed to *Die Abendpost*, a democratic journal, in which he defended the musical doctrines of **Liszt** and **Wagner.** He became a **pupil of Liszt** in '51, and from '55 to '64 he held the post of Master of Pianoforte at the Conservatoire of Professors Sterne and Marx at Berlin. He became **Director of the Conservatoire** at **Munich,** where he organised performances of Wagner's principal works. In '78 he was appointed **Königlicher Hofkapellmeister** at **Hanover.** He has given performances with distinction in most of the European capitals, and in June, '88, gave a series of **Beethoven recitals** at **St. James's Hall,** London. He is characterised by the intellectual grasp of his subject as well as by remarkable technical skill. He **has composed,** among other works, music to Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," and to "Nirwana," "Des Sängers Fluch," "Vier Charakerstücke für Orchester," and "Il Carnovale di Milano."

Bulwer, Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne, G.C.M.G., Lord High Commissioner of Cyprus, was b. 1836, and ed. at Trin. Coll., Camb. App. official resident at the Ionian Isles '60; six years later Receiver-General and Treasurer of Trinidad. Next year he became **Administrator of Dominica.** Acted as Governor of Labuan and Consul-General at Borneo from '71 to '75, when he went to **Natal** as Lieut.-Governor, becoming **Governor** in '82. Created G.C.M.G. in the following year, and received his present appointment in Cyprus in '85.

Bundesrath. See GERMANY and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Burgess, J. B., R.A., was b. in 1830, and is the son of H. W. Burgess, who was landscape painter to William IV. Artistic talent has been hereditary, for Mr. B.'s great-grandfather taught Gainsborough. The first medal awarded by the Royal Academy for drawing from the life model was gained by Mr. B., who was elected **A.R.A.** in '77. He became **R.A.** eleven years later.

Burial Laws Amendment Act, '80. This is an Act to enable the burial of Nonconformists and others in Church of England burial-grounds without the service of the Church of England, and in some cases with other services. It was long opposed by churchmen on the ground that its advocates had no real grievances, but regarded it as a stepping-stone towards Disestablishment. It **provides** that any one responsible for the burial of a deceased person may give forty-eight hours' notice in writing, and in the form prescribed in the first schedule to the Act, to the incumbent of any place or his substitute, that it is intended to bury the deceased in the churchyard of such place without the rites of the Church of England, and that the incumbent or his substitute shall then be free to permit such burial

Educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll.; Bell Univ. Scholar ('52), Battie Univ. Scholar and Browne Medallist ('53), Porson Prize, Camden Medal, Members' Prize ('54), B.A. (Senior Classic), and was Fellow of his college ('55). Head master of Harrow ('59), of which school his father, the Rev. George Butler, D.D., had also been head master. Hon. Chaplain to the Queen ('75-7), Dean of Gloucester ('86), but only a few weeks after his installation resigned his Deanery to accept the **Mastership** of **Trinity**. Married in August, '88, **Miss Ramsay**, of Girton Coll., who distinguished herself by taking the first place in the Cambridge Classical Tripos '87.

Butt, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Parker, was b. 1830; called to the bar in '54, and created a Q.C. '68. After unsuccessfully contesting Tamworth, he sat as M.P. for Southampton, in the Liberal interest ('80-83), when he was appointed a **Judge** of the **Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division**, a vacancy being caused by the resignation of Sir Robert Phillimore. In succession to Lord Hannen, he was appointed, in Jan. '**91**, **President** of this Division of the High Court of Justice, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in February.

Bye-Elections. See COMMONS (CONSTITUENCIES).

C

Cabinet, The Present British. See MINISTRY.

Cabinets, Colonial and Foreign. See DIPLOMATIC.

Cabs. These vehicles have been so named from *cabriolets de place*, brought into England from Paris at the beginning of the present century. In 1823 one-horse vehicles were introduced into the London streets for hire. Owing to the opposition of vested interests, only 12 were at first allowed for the purpose. They were constructed to hold two persons inside, in addition to the driver, who was partitioned off from them. They were painted yellow, and stood for hire in a yard in Portland Street, W. The number of such cabs had increased to 65 in 1831, and to 1,500 in 1841. They gradually displaced the hackney coaches, which were first used in England about 1605, and which were mainly the left-off carriages of the nobility licensed for use by the public. There were about 3,296 cabs running in the Metropolis in 1855, more than 6,900 in 1862, about 8,000 in 1877, and more than 11,000 in 1890. The *cabriolet de place* was greatly improved upon. Boulnois patented a cab drawn by one horse, and which carried two passengers facing each other, the driver having a seat at the top. This cab had a door behind, similar to an omnibus. A larger cab of the brougham type but smaller, and places for two passengers, shortly afterwards came into use. The present Clarence four-wheeler has been made from this design. A patent safety two-wheeled cab was invented by **Mr. Hansom** in '34, and was called after his name. This has been highly appreciated, and is justly said to have marked a new era in rapid street vehicles. Numerous improvements have been effected in it, particularly as regards windows and door-opening apparatus. Among the more important improvements made in the construction of these cabs on the whole are those by Messrs. Forder Bros. & Co., 121, Long Acre. The **Forder Hansoms** are now generally recognised as the leading cabs for appearance and comfort in the Metropolis, and the better kind are provided with india-rubber tyres. About three years ago Forder Bros. & Co. invented and patented a door-opening apparatus for cabs, by which the driver could open and close the doors from his seat, much to the convenience and comfort of his passengers. During '90 Metropolitan cab proprietors' **licences** were issued in respect of 11,297 hackney carriages, of which 7,376 were two-wheelers or "Hansoms," and 3,921 were four-wheelers. The number of the former new vehicles brought into use in that year was 687, and 214 four-wheelers. From the monthly night inspections made during that year, 238 "Hansoms" and 118 "four-wheelers" were reported as unfit, and the proprietors were forbidden to further use them until seen again, and found fit by the police authorities. There were 596 **cab standings** existing (exclusive of those in the city and on private ground, railway stations, etc.) at the end of the year, accommodating 6,764 of these vehicles. There were in '**90** 15,136 **cab drivers** in the Metropolis. The proportion of these men to cabs for the year was 13 57 drivers to every 10 cabs. As regards their conduct during the year, 1421 were convicted of drunkenness; 393 of furious, wanton, or careless driving; 101 for cruelty; 46 for abusive, obscene, or insulting language; and 71 for assault. During the same period, 40 cab drivers' **licences** were **revoked**, and 12 **suspended**. The number of drivers' licenses held in '90, by men over 60 and under 70, was 971; by cabmen over 70 and under 80, 149; by those over 80, 3.

Fares by Distance—	s.	d.
If hired and discharged within the four-mile radius for any distance not exceeding two miles	1	0
For every additional mile or part of a mile	0	6
If hired outside the four-mile circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile	1	0
If hired within but discharged outside the four-mile circle, the whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1s.; exceeding one mile, then for each mile ended within the circle 6*d*., and for each mile or part of a mile ended outside	1	0
Fares by Time—		
Inside the four-mile circle, four-wheeled cabs for one hour or less, 2*s*.; two-wheeled cabs	2	0
For every additional quarter of an hour or part of a quarter, four-wheeled cab, 6*d*.; if a two-wheeled cab	0	[illegible]
If hired outside the circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less	2	0
I above one hour, then for every quarter of an hour or less	2	0

	s.	d.
If hired within but discharged outside the four-mile circle	2	6
Extra Payments (whether hired by distance or time)—		
Luggage.—For each package carried outside the cab	0	2
Extra Persons—		
For each above two (two children under ten years of age count as one person)	0	6
For a child under two years old, when carried, together with two or more persons	0	3
Waiting—		
By distance, for every 15 minutes completed (if hired within the four-mile circle), four wheels, 6*d.*; two wheels	0	8
If hired without circle, two or four wheels	0	8

Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, mentioned at the beginning of the hiring. If not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance, but the driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. If hired by distance, the driver is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time. If hired by time, the driver may be requested to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance. An **agreement to pay more than the legal fare is not binding.** If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40s. The driver of every cab is to have with him, and to produce when required, the **Authorised Book of Distances**, and every such driver shall, when hired, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket showing fares, etc. Drivers may demand a reasonable sum as deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place beyond the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. The penalty is 40s. if the driver, after receiving such deposit, refuses to wait or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation, or if the driver shall refuse to account for the deposit. If any **dispute** should arise between the hirer and driver, the former may require the driver to drive to the nearest Metropolitan police court or justice room, where the complaint may be determined by the sitting magistrate without summons, and, if not sitting, then to the nearest police station, where the complaint shall be entered and heard by the magistrate at his next sitting. All **property** left in a hackney carriage shall be deposited by the driver at the nearest police station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner, such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that such belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has prescribed. All **inquiries relating to cabs** should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but **inquiries respecting property** left in a cab should be made at the Lost Property Office, at the same address. Cabmen's **shelters**, commenced in '75, are much appreciated by cab drivers, as they can procure therein refreshments and shelter when on the stands. They have been of great service in promoting habits of sobriety and thrift.

Cabul. The capital of **Afghanistan** (*q.v.*).

Caicos Islands. Southern islands of the Bahama group. With Turk's Island are under government of **Jamaica.**

Caine, Thomas Henry Hall, eminent novelist and dramatist, was born of Manx parentage in 1853, and commenced his career as an architect in Liverpool. From contributing to both the *Builder* and the *Building News* he became connected with journalism, and joined the staff of the *Liverpool Mercury*. Resided with Dante Rossetti in London till the poet's death in '82. Published "Sonnets of Three Centuries" ('82), and also "Recollections of Rossetti," while in '83 "Cobwebs of Criticism" appeared. During the last five years his skill as a novelist has been exemplified in "The Shadow of a Crime," "A Son of Hagar" ('87), "The Deemster," which was dramatised under the title of "Ben-my-Chree" ('87), "The Bondman" ('90), and "The Scapegoat," which appeared in '91. Lectured on the Little Manx Nation" in Jan. '91, at the Royal Institution, and published a book on the same subject.

Caird, Very Rev. John, D.D., was b. at Greenock 1820; **Principal of Glasgow University;** one of the most scholarly and eloquent preachers of Great Britain; was ed. at Glasgow University, where he graduated after a distinguished career; ordained '45; appointed to the charge of Lady Yester's Established Church, Edinburgh, in '47, where he attained considerable popularity as a preacher. Subsequently he became minister of Errol, Perthshire; chaplain in ordinary to H.M. ('55); minister of Park Chapel, Glasgow ('57); Professor of Divinity, Glasgow Univ. ('62), of which university he was appointed **Principal** and **Vice-Chancellor** ('73). His **principal works** are: "Sermons" ('58), "Philosophy of Religion" ('80), "Spinoza" ('88). Principal C., as leader of the Broad Church party in Scotland, has exercised great influence on the philosophical thought of that country.

Calderon, Philip H., R.A., was b. 1833 at Poitiers. Began to exhibit in the Royal Academy ('58) after studying at Paris; an A.R.A. ('64), R.A. ('67). In '78 Mr. Calderon was one of the English artists selected to exhibit an **extra** number of works at the Paris Exhibition, **at** the close of which he received a "rappel" of first-class medal, and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He is well known as a painter of domestic and other subjects. His "**Ruth and Naomi,**" in the Academy, '86, was highly spoken of. Appointed ('87) **Keeper of the Royal Academy** in place of Mr. Pickersgill. Mr. C.'s picture in the Academy ('91), entitled "St. Elizabeth's Great Act of Renunciation," gave rise to a discussion as to the correctness of the artist's conception of the nudity of the saint. It was purchased under the terms of the Chantrey bequest.

Cambodia. A province of Indo-China and a French protectorate. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Cambridge, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of, K.G., P.C., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.H., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (creat. 1801), grandson to George III. and first cousin to the Queen, was b. at Hanover March 26th, 1819. He became a colonel in the British army in '37, and succeeded his father Adolphus Frederick, 1st Duke of Cam-

bridge, in '50. Four years later ('54) he was raised to the rank of major-general, on his appointment to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards united to form the first division of the army sent against the Tzar Nicholas of Russia in the Crimean war of '54-6. In '56 he was promoted to the rank of General; in '61 appointed Colonel-in-chief of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; and in '62 raised to the rank of Field Marshal, and subsequently appointed **Commander-in-chief** of the British army, and **appointment perpetuated** by letters patent '87. He is **Ranger** of Hyde Park and Richmond Park. Visited Egypt in the spring of **'91**.

Cambridge University. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The **legislative bodies** are the **Senate**, which consists of graduates, and the **Council**, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in **1882**, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the **list of colleges**: (*Founded* 1257), **Peterhouse**—*Head*, J. Porter, D.D.—*Undergraduates*, 70; (1326), **Clare Hall**, E. Atkinson, D.D., 178; (1347), **Pembroke**, C. E. Searle, D.D., 115; (1348), **Gonville and Caius**, N. M. Ferrers, D.D., 180; (1350), **Trinity Hall**, H. Latham, M.A., 241; (1352), **Corpus Christi**, E. H. Perowne, D.D., 95; (1441), **King's**, A. A. Leigh, M.A., 81; (1448), **Queens'**, G. Phillips, D.D., 87; (1473), **St. Catherine's**, C. K. Robinson, D.D., 46; (1496), **Jesus**, H. A. Morgan, D.D., 179; (1505), **Christ's**, John Peile, Litt.D., 145; (1511), **St. John's**, C. Taylor, D.D., 277; (1519), **Magdalene**, Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, M.A., 60; (1546), **Trinity**, H. M. Butler, D.D., 241; (1584), **Emmanuel**, S. G. Phear, D.D., 166; (1595), **Sidney Sussex**, Charles Smith, M.A., 54; (1800), **Downing**, Alex. Hill, M.A., D.D., 72. *Hostels* (1873), **Cavendish**, J. H. Flather, M.A., 34; (1882), **Selwyn**, Hon. A. T. Lyttelton, M.A., 122; (1884), **Ayerst**, W. Ayerst, M.A., 32; **Non-Collegiates**, 156: Total, 3029. The **examinations** necessary for degree of **Bachelor** are the **Previous** ("Little-Go"); **General**, and **Special** examinations. Candidates for **Honours** have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The subject of the **compulsory study of Greek** was warmly debated during **'91**, and the motion which was opposed to Greek was defeated in the Senate. The voting was—*placet*, 185; *non placet*, 525 (Oct. 29th). The **Triposes**, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Natural Science, Indian Languages, Semitic Languages, and Mediæval and Modern Languages. **Women** are admitted to the examinations, and reside mostly in **Newnham College** and **Girton College**. (See article, HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.) Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of **degrees for women** by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Students of not less than two years' standing at an **affiliated college**, on being admitted members of the University, may be deemed to have already kept three of the terms required for any degree; it is the same with adult students under a committee working in concert with the University in places where there is no affiliated college. **Affiliated colleges** are:—University College, Nottingham; St. David's, Lampeter; Firth, Sheffield; and the University of New Zealand. **Affiliated centres**:—Hull, Derby, Scarborough, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Sunderland. **Degrees.**—**D.D.** (*hood* scarlet cloth lined with dove-coloured silk); **B.D.** (*h.*, plain black silk); **M.A.** (*h.* black silk lined with white silk); **B.A.** (*h.* black stuff lined with white fur); **M.D.** (*h.* scarlet cloth lined with pink silk); **M.B.** (*h.* black silk lined with white silk); **M.Ch.** (*h.* same as M.A.); **LL.D.** (*h.* scarlet cloth lined with pink silk); **LL.B.** (*h.* black stuff lined with fur); **LL.M.** (*h.* black silk lined with white silk); **Mus.D.** (*h.* cream brocaded silk lined with cherry satin); **Mus.B.** (*h.* black stuff lined with fur and cherry satin). **Chancellor**, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. **Vice-Chancellor**, Rev. J. Peile, Litt.D. (Christ's.) **High Steward**, Lord Walsingham. **Parliamentary representatives**, Prof. Sir G. G. Stokes (*q.v.*) and Prof. R. C. Jebb, LL.D. (*q.v.*) **Proctors '90-91**: Rev. A. W. Streane, M.A., and A. Caldecott, M.A. **Registrar**, Mr. John Willis Clark, M.A. **Consult** *Camb. Univ. Calendar.*

Cameron, Commander Verney Lovett, C.B., D.C.L., a distinguished naval officer and African traveller, was b. 1844. Entered the Royal Navy ('57); lieutenant ('65); commander ('76); retired ('83). Took part in the Abyssinian campaign; served on the East Coast of Africa; accompanied Sir Bartle Frere's special mission to Zanzibar; went to the relief of Livingstone; and has made important **explorations** in Central Africa, laid down the watersheds between the Nile, the Congo, and the Zambesi, etc., and was the first European who had ever succeeded in crossing tropical Africa from east to west. Has also visited Syria and Mesopotamia. Commander Cameron is a gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Paris, and Lisbon, and has received a gold medal from King Victor Emmanuel. Created C.B. ('76), is Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, and possesses several foreign decorations. Is the **author** of "Across Africa"; a work on Steam Tactics; "The History of Arthur Penreath," etc.

Cameroons. A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Canada, Dominion of, consists of upper portion of North American continent, and is 3,519,000 sq. miles in extent. In 1867 provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and territories were added, the latter by purchase from Hudson Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71 and Prince Edward Island in '73. Newfoundland remains independent. **Federal capital,** Ottawa, Ontario, pop. 42,000; chief cities, Montreal, 225,000; Toronto, 180,000; Quebec, 65,000; Halifax, 45,000; St. John, 35,000; Winnipeg, 25,000. Estimated population in '90, 5,075,855. The Indians number 124,500. Canada is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing nearly one-half the whole empire, and is 500,000 sq. miles larger than the United States without Alaska.—**Natural features.** River St. Lawrence, with lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, is chief waterway of Eastern Canada. The St. Lawrence is frozen four months and a half each year, when Halifax and St. John are the winter seaports. The Rocky Mountains divide British Columbia from the

rest of Canada. All the provinces are well watered by rivers. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of British Columbia resembles England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating.—**Resources.** The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, copper, and gold. The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable. The timber supply is also rich. Agriculture is successfully carried on in all parts, but in Manitoba and the territories wheat-growing capabilities, as well as general farming, are immeasurable.—**Government.** The federal parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate of eighty members nominated for life, and a House of Commons of two hundred and fifteen members elected quinquennially on a low suffrage. The number of members sent by the provinces is in proportion to population, and a readjustment takes place every ten years after each census. The senators and members are paid. The Governor-General, representing the Queen, receives $50,000 yearly. Each province has its legislature and reponsible ministry. The limits of **federal and provincial jurisdiction** are regulated by the British North America Act, which passed the Imperial Parliament in '67 and is the constitution of the Dominion. There is no state church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previous to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc The estimated strength of the **various religious bodies** is: Roman Catholics, 1,799,245; Methodists, 758,608; Presbyterians, 697,460; Church of England, 590,537; Baptists, 291,130. The **chief universities** are Toronto, McGill at Montreal, Laval at Quebec, Queen's at Kingston, Victoria at Cobourg, and Dalhousie at Halifax. There are numerous institutes and schools of superior grade, and the standard of legal and medical education is high. The **military establishment** consists of (**1**) an Imperial military and naval garrison at Halifax, and a naval station at Esquimalt, on the Pacific, altogether comprising about 2000 troops; (**2**) permanent corps with schools of instruction for cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with a total strength of 1015 officers and men; (**3**) a native volunteer force of 37,677.—**Income,** '90-'91, £7,975,985; **expenditure,** £7,198,806. The federal taxes (raised by customs and excise) amounted to £6,317,414, the average per head of the population being £1 5s. 4½d.; **gross debt,** £57,222,459; **net debt,** £47,506,643. **Public works** cost £36,343,596.—**History.** Canada was ceded, after the conquest by Wolfe, to Great Britain in 1763 by France. In 1837 responsible government was granted, after rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada. Since the union of the various provinces in '67 the principal events have been the two rebellions in the North-West, led by the half-breed Louis Riel, who was hanged in '85; the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and the adoption, in '78, of a highly protective tariff.—In Dec. '90 the Ontario Government raised the price of Government land which was sold as mining locations. Two cases of leprosy were reported (Dec. '90) from Cape Breton Island. A Bill was introduced into the Quebec Legislature to compel every elector to exercise his franchise and so reduce the cost of elections. The express from Halifax to Montreal was crossing a bridge near Quebec (18th); the structure collapsed, and the train fell into the river. Five persons were killed and thirty injured. The German sailing vessel *Abele* raided St. Paul's Islands, belonging to the United States, and captured four hundred seals. The captain did not report his arrival in Canadian waters, and the collector at Victoria fined him the full penalty, $920. The Minister of Justice sent a memorandum to Lord Knutsford in favour of the strong feeling for legislation against the admission of American pirated editions of English copyrighted works. Considerable excitement was caused by the closing by the United States Government of all ports except St. Albans, Vermont, against Canadian cattle, on the plea of preventing the importation of pleuro-pneumonia. There were 1847 failures for $18,000,000 in '90, against 1777 for $14,000,000 in '89. The Quebec Legislature passed a Bill (31st) raising from £200 to £300 the deposit to be made by a person seeking to have an election declared void. In **'91** the question of seal fishing in the Behring's Sea (*q.v.*) arrived in **January** at the stage that Lord Salisbury informed Lord Stanley of Preston that he had resolved to resist the claims of the United States (2nd). The free offer of 100,000 tons of nickel made to the British Government by the owners of some Ontario mines was accepted. A Government inquiry into the management of the export cattle trade was opened at Montreal (5th). Hundreds of telegrams reached Sir John Macdonald (11th) on the 76th anniversary of his birthday. A disastrous fire occurred in Montreal (12th), doing £20,000 damage. It was announced (23rd) that Mr. Blaine had made overtures for commercial relations. The Cabinet decided (31st) to establish a dairy school in each province during the year, and to appropriate a sum of money to make trial shipments of the butter produced to English and other markets. The annual meeting of the Canadian branch of the Imperial Federation League was opened at Toronto (30th), under the presidency of Sir S. L. Tilley. The proclamation of the dissolution of Parliament was issued (**Feb.** 4th). The Central Farmers' Institute, Toronto, by 81 to 17, passed a resolution in favour of absolute free trade between Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. A serious boiler explosion occurred in Quebec (12th); many people were killed. A terrible explosion occurred at the Springhill mines, Halifax; 123 men were killed. An agreement was completed (**March** 28th) which gave the Canadian Pacific Railway an entrance to New York over the New York Central lines. The Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of the Quebec province issued a pastoral (**April**) protesting against the abolition of the Roman Catholic schools by the Manitoba School Law. The new Parliament was opened by the Governor-General (**April** 30th). The passengers from Japan by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer *Empress of India* made the trip across country from Vancouver to Montreal in ninety hours (**May**). The Minister of Agriculture, in his latest report, for '90, gave the importation of cattle into the Dominion in that year as 1386 head; of sheep, 30,551; swine, 1324; and horses, 1694. Of cattle and sheep, 122,132 and 43,780 head respectively were exported. During '90 26,060 tons of phosphate were exported. The copyrights issued—this being one function of the Agricultural Department—numbered 688; and the patents, 2428. More than half of the latter were taken out by

residents in the States. The number of immigrants who stated their intention to settle in Canada was 75,067, this being 16,533 fewer than in '89. On this item the department spent £25,460. In the House of Commons (12th), Mr. Tarte accused Sir H. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. T. M'Greevy with gross and corrupt frauds in regard to the manipulation of the public contracts. The matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges. The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal produced an unfavourable impression, showing that the profits were only $844,999, as against $1,377,311 for the previous year. The estimates for the year ending June 30th, '92, were presented (18th); the amount to be voted was $23,690,000; the amount authorised by statute was $19,500,000. Sir John Macdonald died at Ottawa (**June** 6th), after a long illness. The body lay in state in the Senate Chambers (9th) and was seen by 18,000 persons. The remains were interred with masonic honours in the Catanaque Cemetery, Kingston (11th). Terrible forest fires occurred in the wooded district of the island of St. John (**June**), and enormous damage was done. Many persons were rendered homeless, and the Chapman Railway was destroyed. Navigation on the St. Lawrence was suspended (9th) on account of the forest fires on both sides of the river. Sir John Thompson having declined the Premiership, Mr. Abbott accepted the post (13th). The amount of personal property left by Sir J. Macdonald amounted to $85,000. The Government gave notice (**July**) to the Canadian Pacific Railway that the mail from Vancouver to China and Japan would be every three weeks instead of monthly, as provided by the original contract. The Convent of St. Victor, used as an asylum for deaf mutes, was burnt (8th). The three hundred inmates escaped mainly through the coolness of one of the Sisters of Mercy, Sister Margaret, who made a rope of sheets and lowered 140 of the inmates from a window. A serious landslip occurred (7th) on the banks of the Skeeva river, Vancouver, which killed over forty people, and destroyed nine houses. Great excitement was caused by the discovery that the Quebec civic treasury was empty, neither the police nor firemen having been paid for a long time. Five of the public officials at Ottawa were suspended for illegally obtaining extra pay (14th). The exports in '90-'91 amounted to $95,500,000, and the imports to $107,500,000; the Customs revenue was $22,000,000. Two immense forts at York Redoubt, Nihale's Island, were in course of construction (**Sept.**), and they when complete will make Halifax harbour practically impregnable. The Hon. Alexander Lacoste, Speaker of the Commons Senate, was appointed Chief Justice of the Quebec Court of Queen's Bench. The report of the Committee on Privileges was presented (15th). The majority report declared the charges against Thomas M'Greevy to be substantially proved. It found that Mr. M'Greevy conspired with contractors to defraud the Government, and that his statement in Parliament that he was not the owner of the steamer *Admiral* was false. With respect to the allegations against Sir Hector Langevin, the report found that serious irregularities had been proved in connection with the letting of contracts, and that they were due to the careless management of the Department of Public Works. Some of the officials of the department were censured, but Sir Hector Langevin was acquitted of criminal knowledge, intentional dishonesty, or favouritism. The minority report, which was signed by Messrs. Mills and Davies, Liberals, reviewed the evidence and declared each of the charges against Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. M'Greevy to be proved, with the exception of the allegation that Owen E. Murphy had corruptly paid Sir Hector Langevin $10,000, on which point the evidence was conflicting. It declared further that the Quebec Harbour contract was sold by Mr. M'Greevy with the connivance of the Public Works Department, and that Sir Hector Langevin was guilty of a breach of public trust in allowing a double payment in respect of certain work. Regarding the British Columbia Graving Dock, the report said that Connolly, the contractor, offered to pay Mr. M'Greevy $50,000 provided that the dock were lengthened 100 feet; and that subsequently Sir Hector Langevin made a report to the Privy Council in favour of the extension, and asking the Imperial Government to share the cost. The report of Sir Hector Langevin was adopted by the Privy Council, but the Imperial Government refused to contribute to the cost of the extension, and it was therefore abandoned. In conclusion, the minority stated their conviction that the contractors secured a controlling influence over Sir Hector Langevin and the Department of Public Works through Mr. M'Greevy by the payment of large sums towards election funds and towards the maintenance of Sir Hector Langevin's newspaper. A great strike occurred at Ottawa (14th), when 3000 lumber hands left work, demanding increased pay and shorter hours. Mr. R. N. O'Brien was tried at Montreal (27th) for circulating a libel against Prince George of Wales. The jury returned a verdict of guilty Oct. 2nd, and on the application of prisoner's counsel sentence was suspended, the accused being freed on his recognisances. On the motion of Mr. J. Thompson, the House of Commons unanimously carried the formal expulsion of Mr. Thomas M'Greevy (29th). The returns of the Fishing Department (4th) showed that the number of seals caught by the Canadian fishing fleet was 30,000, 12,000 of which were caught in Behring Sea. The Cabinet gave authority to the Minister of Justice (5th) to institute prosecutions against those contractors whose frauds were brought to light in the investigations into the charges against Sir H. Longevin and Mr. M'Greevy. The experiment of growing two-rowed barley was a great success. The Royal Commission to investigate the workings of the Civil Service was appointed (14th). It consisted of Mr. George Hague, manager of the Merchants' Bank; Mr. Justice Burbidge, of the Exchequer Court; Mr. E. Barbeau, manager of the Crédit Foncier; Mr. J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance; and his brother, Mr. Leonard Courtney. A recent Blue Book gives the following statistics as to the railways: In '90 there were 13,256 miles of railway under traffic in the Dominion, against 12,638 in '89. The paid-up capital invested in these lines was £157,280,562, against £152,115,289 the year before. The gross earnings rose to £9,368,765 from £8,420,923, and the net earnings to £2,786,095 from £2,222,116. The freight carried was 20,787,469 tons, against 17,928,626 in '89, and the number of passengers rose to 12,821,262 from 12,151,051. The train mileage was 41,849,329, against 38,819,380 the year before.

Two hundred and seventeen lives were lost by railway accidents during the twelvemonth (an increase of seven), 117 persons having been killed by being on the track and 35 (of whom 26 were *employés*) by falling from cars or engines. Seven *employés* were killed and 359 injured while engaged in coupling cars. The mileage under traffic in '80 was 6,891; in '90, 13,256. Tons of freight carried in '80, 9,938,585; in '90, 20,787,459. Passengers in '80, 6,462,948; in '90, 12,821,262. Earnings in '80, £4,712,289; in '90, £9,368,765. It was stated (Sept.) that the following tracts of country in the Dominion were still unexplored: The country between Alaska, the Porcupine River, and the Arctic Ocean, 9500 square miles; between the Lewis and Yukon rivers and Alaska, 32,000 square miles; between the above rivers, the Stickeen, and the coast ranges, 27,000 square miles; the territory between the Pelly and Mackenzie rivers, 100,000 square miles; between the Great Bear Lake and the Arctic Ocean, 50,000 square miles; between the Great Bear and Great Slave lakes and the Mackenzie River, 35,000 square miles; a tract of 81,000 square miles, bounded by the rivers Stickeen and Liard on the north and the Skena and Peace on the south; 75,000 square miles between the Peace, Athabasca and Loon rivers; 35,000 square miles to the south of Athabasca Lake; an area of 7500 square miles between Bathurst Inlet and the Coppermine River; and a territory of 31,000 square miles between Black River and the Arctic Ocean. There is also a vast region made up as follows: An area of 178,000 square miles between the lakes already mentioned and the western shore of Hudson Bay; an extent of 22,000 square miles between Hudson Bay and the rivers Severn and Attawapishkat; an area of 15,000 square miles between lakes Trout and Seul and Albany River; and about 35,000 square miles south and east of James Bay. Finally, almost the whole of the interior of Labrador, estimated at 289,000 square miles, is unexplored country. Mr. Senecal, late Superintendent of the Government Printing Bureau, had a suit brought against him by the Attorney-General for $15,000, which is the sum he is said to have compelled paper, type, and printing-press makers to pay him as commission on goods bought from them. Professor Russell's party, which had just returned from the Alaskan wilds, arrived at Portland (**Oct.** 21st). The party ascended Mount St. Elias to the height of 14,500 ft., and found that it was 5000 ft. higher. See also DIPLOMATIC and BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

Canadian Pacific Railway (see previous editions). On Dec. 12th, '90, a supplementary dividend of 1 per cent. was declared for the current half year, payable with the guaranteed dividend of 1½, thus making the whole dividend for '90 5 per cent. It was officially estimated that, after paying the dividends and fixed charges for the year, there was a surplus of $925,000 to be carried to reserve, that fund thus reaching $2,800,000. According to a New York telegram of March 29th, '**91**, an important agreement was arrived at on March 28th, to give the Canadian Pacific an entrance to New York over the New York Central lines. Mr. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific; Mr. Chauncey Depew, president of the New York Central; and Dr. H. Walter Webb, one of the vice-presidents, ratified the arrangement. A Minneapolis cablegram of April 18th stated that the western extension of the Soo was to be completed at once, with the view of making it the main line between Boston, Montreal and the Pacific coast. On May 2nd a remarkable railway journey across the Continent by means of this line was completed. The passengers of the ss. *Empress of India*, on a trip round the world, ran from Vancouver to Montreal, 2,900 miles, in 3 days 17 hours, the average speed over the entire distance being 34 miles an hour, the maximum speed being from 70 to 75 miles an hour. The journey from Yokohama to Montreal occupied exactly two weeks. It was announced that a similar train would run, to carry the mails between Great Britain and China and Japan, of course beating every other route. The annual meeting of the company was held at Montreal May 13th, when it was shown that the surplus for the year, after payment of two supplementary dividends, was $753,082, bringing up the total surplus to $2,656,432; the increase in profits was $171,864. The directors recommended a continuance of the policy of supplementing the guaranteed dividend by 2 per cent. from the earnings, making a total of 5 per cent. per annum, allowing the remainder to accumulate as a reserve fund, although they believe the line during the current year able to pay the whole of the 5 per cent. May 1st, '91, was the day fixed in the original contract to finish the main line, but by that date it had been five years in operation; there were 5,500 miles in full and profitable work, with tributaries of 1600 miles, important connections in various directions, and the arrival of the company's first Pacific steamer on record had taken place. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared for the first half of '**91**; of this, 1 per cent. was from surplus earnings, and 1½ from the annuity. It was reported from Ottawa, July 6th, that the Imperial authorities had served notice to make the China and Japan mail service tri-weekly instead of monthly. In Oct. it was announced that the War Office had asked the company to submit proposals for the conduct of British troops over the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific with a view to test the new route at once. About the same time it was reported from Ottawa that Superintendent Abbott, after an inspection with President Van Horne of the bridges of the Pacific division, stated that the wooden structures would be replaced by others of steel, iron and stone. The cost was estimated at $2,000,000, to be met by the improved running time from Vancouver to Montreal. The result of an arbitration on a claim for $10,000,000 brought by the company against the Government for defects in the Rocky Mountains section made by the latter, was announced on Oct. 17th. The award was $579,000 with $9000 costs.

Canary Islands. Off N.W. African coast. Belong to Spain, and ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Candahar. It has become an established principle of Indian defence that if the Russians advance to attack India a stand shall be made at Candahar, or rather along the line of the Helmund river, 70 or 80 miles to the west of it. To prepare for this, the **Indian railway system** has been **completed** to the **Quetta side** of the **Kwaja Amran range**, and a **tunnel**, two miles long, is being pushed through it to the Candahar side. Here there are no more engineering obstacles, and the 80 miles of rails (already

stored at Quetta) can be laid down at leisure. Candahar contains 60,000 people, and does an increasing trade with India. Is 300 miles from Cabul, 369 from Herat, and 145 from Quetta.

Candia. See CRETE.

Canonical Hours. A term usually applied to the hours within which marriages may be legally solemnised. In '88 the **hours** were **extended** from 12 to 3 p.m. **Special supplementary canons** were enacted by Convocation and promulgated, after having received the Royal Assent, declaring and authorising the change.

Canon Law. It is of the essence of canon law that it may never be abrogated, and in some cases custom acquires the sanction of canon law. Learned canonists, therefore, appeal for authority in matters ecclesiastical to a whole literature of canonical lore, from the so-called Apostolical Canons to those of last year's Convocation. The **most ancient repositories** of ecclesiastical law are the three volumes of "Decrees" (now known as the "Decrees of Gratian," who edited them), by Ivo, Bishop of Chartres, comprising, besides decrees of councils, provincial constitutions, synodals, glossaries, sentences of Popes, summaries, and rescripts. Besides these, the **jus canonicum** included many foreign canons and decretals, together with particular laws and constitutions made in England for the government of the Church—all which are, in a sense, now in force. But even from the Conquest to the Reformation no canons or constitutions made in any synods here were suffered to be executed, if they had not the Royal Assent. These canons were all **collected and explained** by **Lyndwood**, Dean of the Arches, in the reign of Henry VI., and by him **divided** into sixteen **historical sections**, ranging from the canons of Stephen Langton, at the Council of Oxford, 6 Henry III., to the *Reformatio Legum*. The **authority to make canons**, and to promulgate them with the Royal Assent, is **vested in the clergy** by the statute 25 Henry VIII., commonly called the "**Act of Submission.**" The **canons of 1603-4** alone bear the sanction of statute law in England, and are of equal authority with the Book of Common Prayer. These canons were, for the most part, collected out of ordinances dispersed in several injunctions published in former reigns. An Act of Parliament may nullify any canon, unless it enjoins some moral duty; but a canon not confirmed by an Act of Parliament cannot alter any other law. **Unestablished branches of the Anglican Church** (*q.v.*), being autonomous Churches, make their own canons irrespective of statute law, but these are binding only within their own spiritual jurisdictions, and bear only the same relation to the canon law of the Church as is borne by, say, the "Decrees of Gratian."

Canons, Various Kinds of. **Canon Capitular** (*v. infra*, *Canon Residentiary*). **Canon Honorary**, appointed in some cathedrals. He keeps no residence, and receives no emolument. **Canons Minor** are the junior clergy connected with cathedrals, being chiefly charged with the duty of saying or intoning the daily prayers. **Canon Penitentiary**, a canon of a cathedral invested by the bishop with the duties of penitentiary to the diocese. **Canon Regular**, a regular conventual canon. **Canons Residentiary** (also termed **Canons Capitular**), the senior canons who keep residence and receive emolument from their stalls. **Canons Secular** were not conventual, but kept the hours.

Canterbury, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, P.C., D.D., 93rd **Archbishop** of (founded 596); was b. 1829, and was ed. at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trin. Coll., Cam. (B.A., 1st cl. Classics, senior Chancellor's classical medallist and senior optime '52; Fellow of Trin. Coll. '53. Ordained deacon 53, priest '57. Formerly one of the masters of Rugby School; and head master of Wellington Coll. '58-72. A prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral '69, and chancellor and canon residentiary '72. Hon. chaplain to the Queen '73-5, and chaplain '75-7. Examining chaplain to Bishop of Lincoln '73-7. Consecrated 1st **Bishop of Truro** '77. Translated to Canterbury '83. Is Primate of All England and Metropolitan. Patron of 187 livings. **Presided** at the **trial** of the **Bishop of Lincoln**, which commenced at Lambeth Palace Feb. 12th, '88. Gave judgment on this case in Nov. '90. Delivered a remarkable speech at the Church Congress in Oct. '**91**.

Cape Breton Island. A portion of **Nova Scotia** (*q.v.*). See BRITISH EMPIRE.

Cape Colony. The Cape of Good Hope is a promontory on the extreme south of Africa, and has given its name to the Cape Colony, whose boundaries now are: West, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange River and Bechuanaland; east, the Orange Free State, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the whole colony is 213,636 sq. miles, with pop. 1,525,739. Capital **Cape Town**, pop. 60,000; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 18,000, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 10,000, the capital of the eastern province; **Kimberley**, pop. 25,000, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmaze, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. Divided into two great districts, Eastern and Western, which are subdivided into a number of provinces, fiscal districts and magisterial divisions. **Griqualand West**, the **Transkeian Territories**, and **Walfisch Bay**, have some separate provincial status.—The **Nieuveldt Mountains** divide the colony, running east and west. To north and west the country consists of open plains, more or less sterile. To the south and east are fertile plateaux, the **Karroos**, and regions of great fertility. In these parts is much splendid forest. Both flora and fauna are extremely rich and varied. Minerals worked in the colony comprise copper, coal, gold (on the Knysna), lead, manganese, alum, salt, nitre, crocidolite, and diamonds. Rivers, including the Orange, the largest, are not navigable. The climate of the Cape is noted for its beneficial effect upon consumptive, asthmatic and rheumatic patients. The eastern districts are dry, the winter season fine, rains falling in summer; while in the western districts the reverse is the case. The scenery among the mountain ranges, Lower Albany, British Kaffraria, and in the Transkei, is exceedingly grand. The principal exports are wool, Angora hair, ostrich feathers, sheep and goat skins, diamonds, wines, spirits, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. **Executive** in hands of a Governor and responsible Ministry of five principal ministers. Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of twenty-two members, and a House of Assembly of seventy-six members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years. The electors are the

same in each case, and are qualified as occupiers of property worth £50, or receiving £50 salary, or £25 with board and lodging. The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman-Dutch Law. Both English and Dutch languages are used in Parliament and the Courts. There is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter, 1877), and there are a large number of state-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. The principal denominations are Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, which, until recently, received some State aid. For defence there is a force of Cape Mounted Rifles, 769; Volunteers, 4000; and every able-bodied man between 18 and 50 is liable to be called out for military service. Whites number about a third of the entire population, and the greater number of them are of Dutch descent. The **Transkeian Territories** are ruled by resident magistrates under the Governor of the Cape Colony, **Walfisch Bay**, an isolated port on the coast of **Damaraland**, is administered by a Resident. For **latest financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). The most valuable exports are wool, £1,580,609, and diamonds, over £4,000,000. The colony possesses 1693 miles of railway open, and extensions are being laid. Kimberley now has railway communication with Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. The lines are Government property. There are 8981 miles of telegraph wires in operation. About 84,000,000 acres are in occupation, 600,000 being under cultivation. Vineyards occupy 20,000 acres, producing 4,500,000 gallons of wine and 1,000,000 gallons of brandy. Ostriches number some 25,000; sheep 11,000,000; cattle 1,112,000; goats 3,000,000. Wheat crop about 1,700,000 bushels, other grain 3,000,000 bushels, tobacco 3,000,000 lb., aloes 340,000 lb., dried fruit 2,500,000 lb. Cotton and rice are grown in certain regions. Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy terms. Natives, Hottentots and Kaffirs, number over two-thirds of the population. Where they are not in a position of equal citizenship with whites their affairs are controlled by a Minister for Native Affairs.—The **Cape** was first settled in 1652 by the Dutch, and in 1814 became an English colony. The Hottentot and other slaves of the Dutch settlers or "Boers" were liberated in '33 by the general Emancipation Act of the Imperial Parliament. This, and other things, caused much dissatisfaction among the Dutch, and large bodies from time to time *trekked* (*i.e.* migrated) northward, and formed what have since become the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and Natal. In 1820 England sent out the first body of British settlers. There have been five great Kaffir wars on the eastern frontier—in 1811, '18, '35, '46-53, and '57-63—devastating and laying waste whole regions of land; but the last of these was concluded in '63. Since then, in 79-80, the Basuto rebellion occurred, which spread also to the Transkei. The civilising influence of schools, industrial institutions, frequent intercourse between the races, the construction of railways and other public works, are producing admirable changes for the better among the tribes. The colony has been gradually enlarged by annexations, the latest of which are Griqualand West, annexed '80; the various Transkeian Territories, '75-87; and Walfisch Bay, '84.—In Dec. '90 the northern extension of the Kimberley Railway to Vryburg was officially opened (3rd) by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Simonstown Railway by the Premier. The Natal Legislative Council passed (6th) a Bill authorising a loan of £2,000,000 for railway and harbour construction and public works. The railway connecting the Orange Free State with the Cape system was opened (17th). The Transvaal Volksraad, after conference with the Cape Ministry, agreed to the construction of the Bethulie and Vaal River Railway extensions, and the Grain District Line. Sir Henry Loch and Mr. Cecil Rhodes left Cape Town for England on board the *Drummond Castle* (14th). There was a severe storm, doing immense damage and submerging several mines at Johannesburg (18th). Lieut.-General W. G. Cameron, commander of the troops, was sworn in as Administrative High Commissioner.—In **'91** a further discovery of gold, at Mt. Shankuru, was reported (**Jan.** 30th). A new rich diamond mine was discovered in Griqualand West. In ferrying across the Vaal river (**Feb.**) 25 farmers were drowned in sight of their wives and children. The extension of the Natal Railway to Laing's Neck was opened (**April** 7th) by the Governor, Sir Charles Mitchell; President Kruger and General Joubert were present, and were entertained at a banquet (9th), after making a tour of the colony. A new Bank Act was gazetted (17th), providing that Government securities should be lodged against note issues. The High Commissioner has declared the British annexation of the strips of territory west of Bechuanaland known as the Bastard's Country (**May**). Parliament was opened (27th), the Governor announcing the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture. The estimates for '91-2 were presented (**June** 9th). The credit balance left in '90 was £489,000, but after audit this was raised to £510,000. From this had to be made certain deductions, and the balance they actually had to deal with was £428,000. The greater portion of the revenue was derived from Customs and railways. Out of the Customs they had to pay £87,000 to the Orange Free State. The revenue for '91-2 was estimated at £4,285,000, and the expenditure at £4,216,000. A party of 100 Boers tried (**July**) to cross the Limpopo into Mashonaland, but were prevented by the police, and were also warned against pursuing that course by a proclamation by the President of the Transvaal. A dynamite outrage at the Kimberley offices of the De Beers Company did much damage (10th). The Cape Parliament finally passed (22nd) the Bank Bill, the chief feature of which was the establishment of a guaranteed note currency against Government stock. Sir Henry Loch, on arrival at Mutata in the course of his tour, was received with unbounded expressions of loyalty by the natives, who had assembled to the number of 12,000 to welcome him. Mr. Cecil Rhodes left Beira for Fort Salisbury, Mashonaland. The preliminary report of the director of the **census** showed that the population had increased 50 per cent. since the last census. The grand total for **'91** was 1,525,739, as compared with 1,028,966 at the date of the last census, which for the old colony was '75, but for Griqualand West '77, and for the native territories '79. In '75 the colony as it then stood had a population of 720,984, comprising 263,783 Europeans or white people, 287,630 aboriginal natives, and 196,571 other coloured people and foreigners, including Chinese

Indians, etc. In '91 the figures for the old colony were: White population, 337,000; aboriginal natives, 340,405; other coloured people, 277,879—total, 955,284. The percentage of increase of the whites was 42·32, whereas that of the original natives was only 18·35. In Griqualand West the population in '77 was 45,277, made up of 12,374 Europeans or whites, and 32,903 aborigines and other coloured people; but in '91 the number of inhabitants was 83,115, of whom 29,469 were whites, and 53,646 were coloured—that is, in '77, only 27·33 per cent. of the population was white, while in '91 the proportion was 35·46 per cent. As regarded the proportion of the sexes, there was a marked increase in the number of females. In '65, to every 100 males of the total population, there were 94·08 females. In '75 there were 95·06; but in '91 the proportion was 99·03 females to every 100 males. The average density of the population increased from 2·52 persons to the square mile in '65 to 6·890 in '91. The Hon. Cecil Rhodes reached Fort Salisbury in the early part of the month. Sir Henry Loch arrived at Cape Town (Oct. 25th). See GRIQUALAND WEST, KIMBERLEY, PORT ELIZABETH, WALFISCH BAY, TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES, BRITISH EMPIRE, etc.; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Cape Verde Islands. Lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal. Coaling station, St. Vincent. **Imports** about £230,000; **exports** about £50,000. Principal productions, cotton, sugar, indigo, raised and manufactured; tamarinds, cocoa-nuts, fruits, salt, red coral, also exported. People, Portuguese and Negro. See also COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Caprivi de Caprera de Montecucculi, George, General von, the German Imperial Chancellor, was b. in Berlin, Feb. 24th, 1831, and is of Italian origin. When he had attained the age of eighteen he entered a general regiment and rapidly won distinction. In the campaigns of '64 and '66 he was actively engaged, and in '70 received the appointment of **Chief of the Staff** to the 10th Army Corps. Three years later he commanded the 30th Division at Metz. In '84 he showed the versatility of his talents by succeeding Herr von Stosch as **head of the Admiralty,** which he partially re-organised. After the accession of the present German Emperor he transferred his services to his old corps, and in the conduct of the autumn manœuvres convinced the Emperor of his fitness for a still higher position. On Mar. 19th, '90, the formal appointment of General C. was notified as **successor to Prince Bismarck,** who ten days later quitted Berlin.

Cardiff Dock Strikes. See LABOUR.

Carlisle, Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., **58th Bishop of** (founded 1132), was b. 1818. Ed. at Caius Coll., Cambridge; B.A. '40; Wrangler and Smith's prizeman, and subsequently Fellow of Caius. Ordained deacon '42, priest '44; became incumbent of St. Edward's, Cambridge, '48; **Dean of Ely** '58; consecrated Bishop of Carlisle '69. He is the author of Goodwin's "Course of Mathematics" and other works. He published "**The Foundations of the Creed**" '89. He was one of the chief promoters of the scheme for establishing a "**Church House**" (*q.v.*) to commemorate H.M.'s Jubilee. His lordship resumed in '91 the old ecclesiastical signature of "Carliol."

Carlos I., King of Portugal, is the son of King Louis I., and was b. Sept. 28th, 1863, and bore the title of Duke of Braganza prior to ascending the throne. Married in May '86 Marie Amalie, daughter of the Comte de Paris. Succeeded to the crown in Oct. '89. During '91 he has not been prominently before the public.

Carlyle Society was founded in 1879 "by a group of students and admirers of Carlyle's work, and is continued in honour of his memory." Members are admitted by paying a yearly subscription, and they meet once in every month (at present), at Anderton's Hotel, when papers suggested by Carlyle's work are read and discussed; some of them are also published. Number of members, 73. The society has erected a memorial tablet on Carlyle's house. It has a library and a branch at Montreal. **Pres.,** Dr. Eugene Oswald; **Sec. and Treas.,** Henry W. Macrosty, 25, Hill Street, Knightsbridge, S.W.

Carnot, Marie François Sadi, President of the **French Republic,** was b. at Limoges August 1837. He is a grandson of Carnot "the organiser of victory" under the French convention, and is a civil engineer by profession. When only twenty years of age he entered as a student the Ecole Polytechnique, and passed with distinction to a school for special instruction in the building of roads and bridges. During the siege of Paris (Jan. '71) he was appointed **Prefect of the Seine Inférieure** and as Commissary General gave valuable assistance in organising the defences of that Department. A month later he took his seat in the National Assembly as **deputy** for Côte d'Or, ranging himself in line with the Republican Left, with which he consistently voted. On the 16th of May, '77, he opposed the vote of confidence in M. De Broglie. Since first elected he has sat continuously in the Chamber of Deputies, at first for the Côte d'Or, and later for Beaune. In '86 he took office in the **Brisson Cabinet** as **Finance Minister,** the duties of which he also filled when M. de Freycinet formed his Government in Jan. '87. On the resignation of M. Grevy (Dec. 2nd, '87), M. Carnot was elected President of the Republic. The Czar of Russia conferred on M. Carnot the Order of St. Andrew in March '91.

Caroline Islands. This archipelago, or group of islands, in all numbering five hundred, lies to the east of the Philippines, in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 30° and 12° N., long. 130° and 170° E. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Cart (Paisley) River Improvement. It was announced early in '91 that these works had been completed, and that vessels of 500 tons are now able to get up to Paisley, which is about three miles above the junction of the Cart with the Clyde. Messrs. Bell and Miller in '82 were instructed by the Cart Trustees to prepare a report, and in '86 an Act was obtained to carry out their recommendations. A harbour has been constructed a short distance below Paisley, the quays being connected with the Glasgow and South Western and the Caledonian Railway systems, and the channel straightened and deepened. The estimated amount of dredging was 1,069,971 cubic yards, and about 20,000 cubic yards of rock had to be removed. The bottom is 18 ft. below high spring tides, and 15 ft. at neaps, the width has

been increased from 80 ft. to 180 ft., the bottom being 85 ft. The cost has been about £130,000.

Castelar y Rissoll, Emilio, Spanish statesman and orator, was b. in 1832; one of the most eloquent living public men of Europe. In the revolutionary movement of '68 Castelar joined the Republicans. Serrano quelled the rebellion, and Señor Castelar narrowly escaped with his life, taking refuge in Geneva. At the elections of '68 Señor Castelar found himself in a hopeless minority in the Constituent Cortes. He opposed a return of the monarchical government. On the abdication of King Amadeo he became Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in '73 he was chosen President of the Cortes, and subsequently **President of the Executive Power.** At this time war was raging in the Biscayan provinces of Spain, and Castelar prorogued the Cortes, and constituted himself a sort of dictator. The Cortes, when it reassembled, declined to pass a vote of confidence in him, and he withdrew. At the accession of Alfonso XII. Castelar left Spain for a time; but in '76 he obtained a seat in the Cortes as deputy for Madrid, though he has not held office since. Senor Castelar is a writer on historical, literary, and political subjects, and is at present said to be compiling works on "The Centenary of Christopher Columbus" and "Spanish Orators."

Cathedrals, English. The cathedral is the mother church of the diocese, in which the bishop's seat is fixed. In many cases English cathedrals were originally monastic or collegiate churches, over which a bishop was set; in others, the bishop having been set over a district, chose his own church. English cathedrals **were of two classes—(1)** Where the clergy were monks; **(2)** where the clergy were secular canons. Gradually the dean grew to exercise greater power in his cathedral than the bishop, and many quarrels ensued in consequence. After the **suppression** of the **monasteries** by Henry VIII., the monastic cathedrals (Canterbury, Carlisle, Durham, Ely, Norwich, Rochester, Winchester, and Worcester), were remodelled, and the bishoprics founded by Henry (Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, Oxford, Peterboro', and Westminster) were provided with cathedrals. The last lost its bishop, but kept its dean and its position as a cathedral. The cathedrals of Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Ripon, and St. Albans are of recent translation, and like other new bishoprics, notably Southwell and Wakefield (the latter constituted in '88), take as their cathedrals ancient parish or collegiate churches. The restoration of Peterborough Cathedral is now nearly completed.

Cattle Dishorning. See DISHORNING CATTLE.

Cave, Sir Lewis William, b. 1832. Called to the bar '59, Q.C. '75. After a successful professional career, he was appointed a judge of the High Court '81. He was joint editor of the reports of the Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved '61-5, and of Stone's "Practice of Petty Sessions." He also edited the editions of Addison on "Contracts," and the same author's "Law of Torts."

Cayenne. A French colony in Guiana, South America. Exports to France about £750,000 annually. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Caymans, The, a group of three islands in the British West Indies, 150 miles north-west of Jamaica, of which they are politically a dependency. The islands (Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brae) are well wooded and produce much turtle. Area 225 sq. m., pop. 2500, mostly on Grand Cayman.

Celebes. A large island of the Asiatic archipelago. Area 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Part of the island is an "Outpost" of Dutch India, containing the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar. The remainder broken up into native states. The native princes recognise the authority of the Dutch, who expelled the Portuguese from Celebes in 1660.

Census of '91. On April 6th last, when the last enumeration was taken, the total population of the **United Kingdom** consisted of 37,740,283 persons, being an increase of 2,855,435 upon the enumerated population in '81. The decennial rate of increase was 8·2 per cent., and lower than in either of the two next preceding decennia, in which it had been 8·8 and 10·8 per cent. respectively. The decrease in the rate of growth was shared by all the divisions in the kingdom. The smallest diminution was in Wales, where the increase was only a little lower than it had been in the previous decennium, falling from 11·8 to 11·6 per cent., while the greatest decrease was in Ireland, where the population was less by 9·1 per cent. As regards the population of **England and Wales** on April 5th, '91, the number of persons then returned was 29,001,018, being an increase of 3,026,579, equal to 11·65 per cent. on the number returned at the previous census of '81. Of the 29,001,018 enumerated, 14,050,620 were males, and 14,950,398 females. This excess of 899,778 females would be greatly reduced if the army, navy and merchant service abroad were not excluded from the enumeration. The rate of increase in the population of England and Wales during the last decennium was not only less than in the previous one, but lower than in any previous decennial period since the first enumeration in this country in 1801. The factors which determine the growth of the population are, firstly, the balance between births and deaths, and secondly, the balance between emigration and immigration. The former is in this country always a cause of increase, because the births invariably outnumber deaths, while the latter factor is always a cause of decrease because emigrants are more numerous than immigrants. The number of persons of English or Welsh origin who left the United Kingdom for places outside Europe between '71 and '81 was, so far as could be ascertained by the Board of Trade, 996,038, while the number in the next decennial period rose to 1,571,856. The loss to the population by the excess of emigration during the last decennium amounted to 604,182, of whom 410,648 were males, and 193,534 females. With respect to the islands in the British seas, the population of the **Isle of Man,** which was found to have declined 0·9 per cent. in the preceding decennium, is now 55,598, being an increase of 3·8 per cent. In **Jersey** there was a decline of 7·4 per cent. between '71 and '81, while at the last enumeration the population was returned at 54,518, being an increase in the decennium of 4 per cent. In **Guernsey** the population, which in '81 had

increased by 6·4 per cent., is now further increased by 8·3 per cent., and its inhabitants are 35,339. The increase of population in England and Wales was not equally spread over these parts of the United Kingdom. In 271 of the 632 registration districts the returns show a decrease in the number of inhabitants, and in 202 out of these 271 districts there had been a decline of population between '71 and '81. The counties in which the rates of increase were highest are those which are affected by London, namely, Essex, Surrey, and in a smaller degree Middlesex and Kent, or counties in which coal-mining is the leading industry, as Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Durham, and Northumberland. Then come the manufacturing counties, while lastly follow the rural counties. Tottenham, Leyton and Willesden, in the immediate neighbourhood of London, have doubled, or more than doubled, their population during the last decennium. Liverpool among the large cities and towns has, however, decreased 6·3 per cent. The real growth of a town can frequently be properly estimated only if the official boundaries are not recognised, and its ring of suburbs be included in its area. Thus, if the greatly restricted area of Liverpool were extended to include the suburbs, its percentage of increase would be about 5·9, because the population of such suburbs has increased during the last decennium by about 60 per cent. The population of **London**, meaning the London of the Registrar-General, which, with the exception of the parish of Penge, coincides with the administrative county of London, was at the last enumeration 4,211,056, being an increase of 395,512 or 10·4 per cent. upon the population of '81. The Metropolitan population increased at a rather lower ratio than the population of England and Wales as a whole, and this is the first time that this has occurred. It was notified in the last Census Report that in the middle of London there was a group of districts wherein the inhabitants were decreasing on account of the substitution of business premises for dwelling houses, and that round this central area, and constituting the remainder of the registration or Inner London, was a circle of districts, all of which had undergone more or less rapid increase in population, this addition generally being greater the further the district was from the centre, and the rate of increase showing, in most instances, a tendency to become smaller and smaller, and that outside this Registration London was a wide belt of suburban districts called the Outer Ring, in which the population was increasing with extraordinary rapidity. It is stated that all these phenomena are repeated in the last enumeration, as all the middle districts which indicated decreases of population in '61-'71, and in '71-'81 showed, with one exception, further decrease in '81-'91. This exception was Whitechapel, which, after diminishing 3 per cent. in '61-'71, and 6·8 per cent. in '71-'81, showed an increase of 4·3 per cent. in the next decennium, which is probably owing to an additional influx of foreigners. At the last enumeration in '91 the population of this Outer Ring was 1,422,276, making the population of so-called Greater London 5,633,332. The following table shows the enumerated population in '81 and '91 of all cities and towns in England having a population of more than 150,000 in the latter year, with the increase per cent. during the last decennium, viz.:—

	Aggregate Population.		Mean Percentage of Increase of Pop., '81-'91.
	1881.	1891.	
London (Inner)	3,815,544	4,211,056	10·4
Liverpool . .	552,508	517,951	6·3
Manchester . .	462,303	505,343	9·3
Birmingham .	400,774	429,171	7·1
Leeds	309,119	367,506	18·9
Sheffield . . .	284,508	324,243	14·0
Bristol . . .	206,874	221,665	7·1
Bradford . . .	194,495	216,361	11·2
Nottingham . .	186,575	211,984	13·6
West Ham . .	128,953	204,902	58·9
Kingston-upon-Hull	165,690	199,991	20·7
Salford . . .	176,235	198,136	12·4
Newcastle-on-Tyne . . .	145,359	186,345	28·2
Portsmouth . .	127,989	159,255	24·4

For additional information see "Preliminary Report and Tables of the Census Returns, '91."

Central African Railway. In the *Engineer* of July 17th, 24th and 31st, '91, Mr. W. Wiseman, M. Inst. C. E., contributed a striking series of articles on a proposed railway through British Central Africa, from Lagos on the West to Berberah on the east. The length was estimated at 3000 miles, and the cost at 15½ millions, or 18 millions if the English gauge be adopted. As to its possibilities, Mr. Wiseman referred to his knowledge of railway construction in India and Burmah, and to the fact that the Canadian Pacific (*q.v.*) is 2900 miles long, and was made in five years at a cost of 26 millions; and to the Siberian Railway (*q.v.*), which he estimates at 4800 miles long, with an expenditure of 50 millions. The line would cross the Nile at Fashoda, and here he says a junction might be made with an extension of the Egyptian system, thus providing an alternative mail route to Bombay, saving two days.

Central America comprises **Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua,** and **San Salvador** (*q.v.*).

Central American Railway. The Corpus Christi and South American Railroad Company was organised in the fall of '90 to construct a line from Corpus Christi in Texas to Panama, a distance of about 2150 miles. In the spring of '91 it was reported that the surveys had been made, concessions granted, and a fairly easy route obtained, except for 150 miles in Mexico, where a rise from the coast to the central plateau takes place. The main line will be from Corpus Christi to Brownsville Texas, 150 miles; Tuxpan 300 miles further with a branch 175 miles long from Tuxpan to the city of Mexico; from Tuxpan 50 miles to Tehuantepec; then 50 miles to strike Guatemala, which it will cross by a stretch of 650 miles to Nicaragua; 350 miles across the state to Costa Rica; and then another stretch of 400 miles to the southern terminus. The present railway distances from New York to the city of Mexico are 3649 miles by the El Paso route 3210 miles by the Eagle Pass route, and 2840 miles by the Laredo route; the distance by the new line will be 2619 miles of standard gauge.

Central Asia. An almost obsolete general political designation for the Kirghiz, Bokharan, Khivan, and Turcoman regions which Russia conquered and annexed between '58 and '85. **Previously** it had been **known as Independent Tartary. Russia** has divided it into **two large provinces: Turkestan** and **Transcaspia,** and a **small one** called the **Government of the Steppe,** embracing the Semiretchinsk district, on the Chinese frontier. The **former** comprises the Kirghiz deserts, the old Khanate of Khokand, the country conquered from Bokhara, and, in addition, it controls the vassal states of Bokhara and Khiva. **Administrative centre,** Tashkent. The **latter** consists of the Turkoman region between the Caspian and Oxus; **administrative centre,** Askabad. Turkestan was conquered from the Orenburg base, and until the completion of the Transcaspian railway (*q.v.*) in '88 maintained communications with Russia solely by means of the Orenburg-Aral caravan route, 1700 miles from the Orenburg railway terminus to Samarcand. **Transcaspia** (Russian Zakaspie) or the "country beyond the Caspian," was conquered from the Caspian Sea base, and the whole of it is now traversed by the Transcaspian railway, which connects Samarcand with that sea, thereby superseding the Orenburg route altogether (see BOKHARA).

Central London Railway. This Bill came before a committee of the House of Commons on March 3rd, **'91,** when it was stated that the proposed line (differing from the one proposed in '90) was six miles long, and was intended to run from Shepherd's Bush to Cornhill through a tunnel to be excavated on the shield system. The total capital of the company was fixed at £2,700,000 in shares and £900,000 borrowing powers; the period taken for construction five years, and the motive power electricity, Mr. Greathead being the engineer of the scheme. In the consideration of the clauses of the Bill in committee the chairman, on March 11th, announced that they had decided to insist upon the provision that the charge for workmen's trains should not exceed a penny for the whole journey. The Committee of the House of Lords declared the preamble of the Bill proved on June 24th, and passed the Bill on July 23rd.

Central Provinces (India). For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Cesarewitch Stakes. See TURF.

Ceylon. An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called Adam's Bridge. It is a British Crown colony. Area 25,365 sq. m., pop. 2,850,000. Divided into seven administrative provinces. Capital **Colombo,** pop. about 120,000. **Chief production** for export has been coffee till recently; now more attention is paid to tea, cinchona, cocoanut and other palms. Grain and rice are cultivated, with cacao, cinnamon, caoutchouc, etc. Manufactures limited to native requirements, including ironware, cordage, etc. (For **latest financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc., table.) Railways 182 miles. Crown lands are sold at an upset price of Rs. 10 per acre, but often realise much more. **Bulk of population** Singalese, then Tamils, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 5000. A degraded race, the Veddahs, occupies the interior, but is not numerous.

Chagos Archipelago. A large scattered group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, being a southward extension of the Maldive group, 1,200 miles from **Mauritius,** and 800 from Ceylon. A dependency of the former, which supplies a Resident Magistrate and police force. Chief of the group are the **Oil Islands,** of which **Diego Garcia** is the largest and most important. It possesses a spacious harbour, now used as a watering station for Australian and Red Sea steamers.

Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. A member of the House of Commons who performs important functions in connection with both the public and private business of parliament. He is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and he holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. Although he is nominated by the Government, he is not a member of the Government, any more than the Speaker, but an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, but he may request one of several temporary or deputy chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him (see PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE). His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means performs his duties, and exercises his authority in relation to all proceedings of the House as Deputy Speaker until the next meeting of the House, and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the House. He may also take the chair as Deputy-Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent **holders of the office** include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-80; Sir Lyon Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-5. **The Rt. Hon. Leonard Courtney** is the present Chairman, having been first elected in '85. The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The late Lord Redesdale was first appointed to the office in '51, and was reappointed in every subsequent session until his death in '86. The late **Duke of Buckingham and Chandos** was chosen to succeed him, and was reappointed in '87, '88 and '89. On the death of the Duke, the Earl of Morley was elected in '89.

Chamberlain, Lord. See LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

Chamberlain, Lord Great. See LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.

Chamber of Shipping. See SHIPPING, CHAMBER OF.

Chamberlain, The Rt. Hon. Joseph, P.C., M.P. for W. Birmingham, was b. in London, July 1836. Educated at University College; and in '54 his father joined the firm of Nettlefold, the well-known screw makers of Birmingham. He also, in course of time, joined the firm, and for many years devoted himself almost exclusively to business, his spare time being given up to the study of politics. His first introduction to public life was in '70, as one of the leaders of the defeated secular candidates for the **School Board of Birmingham.** But in '73 Mr. Chamberlain was elected **chairman of the Board.** During this period he was also a member of the Town Council, and was elected **Mayor** ('73). His tenure of office was remarkable for the

expeditious despatch of the corporate business. On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him also was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities. He opened a sanitary exhibition in the town, and was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. He was re-elected Mayor in '74, and again in '75. In '74 he opposed Mr. Roebuck in Sheffield, but was defeated by a large majority. About this period his name was brought prominently before the public by several articles he wrote for the *Fortnightly Review*, promulgating very advanced political and educational views. He was **chairman** of the **Education League**, and a member of the famous Liberal Association nicknamed later on "**The Caucus**," though not so closely identified with its origin and growth as is popularly supposed. In '76, on the retirement of Mr. Geo. Dixon from parliament, Mr. Chamberlain was **elected for Birmingham** without opposition, and has represented the town ever since. From '76 his career is to be traced in parliament and on the public platform. In '77 he laid before the House an exposition of the Gothenburg licensing system, which he had personally seen in operation in Sweden. His advocacy of the scheme, however, produced no impression upon members, and Mr. Chamberlain never revived the subject. At this period he sat below the gangway, among the Home Rulers, with whose aspirations he was supposed to have some sympathy. When the Liberals returned to power with a large majority, it was felt that ministerial distinction should reward the man whose influence had not a little aided the victory. Mr. Gladstone offered Mr. Chamberlain the **Presidentship** of the **Board of Trade**, with Cabinet rank. Mr. Chamberlain worked hard at this department of work. He passed a Patents Bill, and a Bankruptcy Bill, but an attempt to grapple with the question of merchant shipping was met by a formidable and successful opposition. On his exit from office ('85) he increased his reputation as a political leader considerably more than during the three previous years, his freedom from office giving him greater latitude; and he attacked Conservatives and Whigs with almost equal bitterness. Mr. Chamberlain was elected for Birmingham at the general election of '85, along with six Liberal colleagues. He held the office of **President** of the **Local Government Board** until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86). He has since ranked as a member of the party of **Liberal-Unionists.** Mr. Chamberlain was the originator of the **Round Table Conference.** He was subsequently appointed **British Commissioner** to the Conference at **Washington** for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question, and agreed to the terms of the treaty, which has been rejected by the American Senate. Previous to his departure for America he visited Ulster, and delivered a series of **speeches** on the **Home Rule** problem. Revisited United States on the occasion of his **marriage** with Miss Endicott (Nov. 15th, '88). In Nov. '89 Mr. C. proceeded on a **tour to Egypt**, where he studied the British position and inspected the works of the Irrigation Department. Revisited America (Aug. '90) in company with his wife, and in course of his travels pursued his inquiries into American politics. Spoke on the subject of Friendly Societies, at Birmingham, on Jan. 5th, '91. A speech by Mr. C. referring to the "One man, one vote" question attracted attention in **March.** In the following month he addressed a large gathering at Portsmouth. He intervened in the debates, more than once with effect. Mr. C. delivered an important speech (Oct. 13th) at High Mead, near Carmarthen, dealing with the Liberal-Unionist position and the question of Disestablishment.

Chancellor of Ireland, Lord, is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic. See MINISTRY.

Chancellor, Lord High, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of state he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the Queen's Speech at the opening and prorogation of parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and over six hundred livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. Any one who has filled the office of Lord Chancellor may also, at the request of the Lord Chancellor, sit in the Court of Appeal, but he shall not be required to sit and act in the Court unless upon request he consents so to do.

Channel Bridge. This extraordinary proposal received another revival at the autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute at Paris towards the end of Sept. '89, when an elaborate paper was forthcoming from Messrs. Schneider & Co., Creusot Works, and M. H. Hersent. The **route proposed** was from Folkestone to a point south of Cape Grisnez, the **cost** is given as £34,400,000, the metal to be provided for the construction of the bridge would represent an aggregate weight of 1,000,000 tons, and the time for construction be ten years. The matter appeared to excite much interest among those present. (For further details see last ed.) The *Times* of Oct. 18th, '90, published a Paris telegram giving a history of the work done, stating that Sir E. Watkin had assisted, and that a route farther

to the north had been found which would save four kilomètres of length. The same journal, in a communication dated Dec. 26th, gave an account of the survey of the Straits of Dover undertaken by permission of the French Minister of Marine by M. Renaud, hydrographic engineer, assisted by M. Duchanoy, mining engineer, and an analysis of their report was issued on the above date. Soundings and borings were taken from July 3rd to Sept. 1st, with the result that M. Renaud suggested a different course to that already indicated. He proposes a straight line bridge from a point 350 mètres north-east of the light to the west of the South Foreland, to a point 300 mètres north-east of the entrance of the tunnel near Cape Grisnez. The length is 33,450 mètres, a reduction of 5150 mètres on the original scheme, and the greatest depth met with is from 50 to 51 mètres. Instead of 4 millions of cubic metres of masonry, 3½ millions will be required, and there will be an immense saving in the quantity of metal work; only 92 piles will be required instead of 112. Other advantages are claimed, including a reduction of height and better shelter from wind and sea.

Channel Islands, The, lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 10 to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 89,857.—**Divided** into two separate governments, called **Bailiwicks**, that of **Jersey**, and that of **Guernsey**.—Granitic rock is the foundation of the islands. They are extremely fertile and picturesque. Agriculture is largely carried on, fruit and vegetables being raised for export. **Industries** are farming, market gardening, and fishing. Much cider is made. Dairy farming is a great feature, and the breed of cattle is celebrated. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster, oysters, and cod. Minor manufactures are carried on, and intermediary trade between Britain, France, and other countries is considerable, exports and imports reaching £1,500,000 in British produce alone. The climate is moist and mild.—**Each Bailiwick** enjoys a kind of autonomy. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the **States.** The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. Relics of Norman custom survive in the administration. Taxation is exceedingly light.—**The People** are an intermixture of French and English. Both languages are spoken, but the former is official.—**Jersey** has no appendages. Its area is 28,717 acres, or about 45 sq. m., with pop. 54,518. It is divided into 12 parishes. The capital is **St. Helier** (30,000), situated on St. Aubyn's Bay, on the south. It is hilly, and the most fertile of the group. Some shipbuilding is carried on, and syenite is quarried and exported. Iron and manganese exist.—**Guernsey**, 30 miles north of Jersey, has attached to it the small isles of **Alderney**, **Sark** or Sercq, Herm, Jethou, Brechon, etc. Together the area of all is 19,605 acres, about 31 sq. m.; pop. 35,339. They are divided into 10 parishes. The capital is **St. Pierre**, on the east, with a good harbour. Guernsey is level on the north, hilly to the south. It is somewhat less fertile than Jersey. Alderney is elevated on the south-west. It has no good harbour, and is separated from Cape La Hogue by the dangerous Race of Alderney. Its area is only some 1900 acres, and its village is called St. Anne. For Lieut.-Governors, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Channel Swim. See SWIMMING.

Channel Tubular Railway. (In last ed. see CHANNEL VIADUCT AND TUNNEL SCHEME.) Shortly stated, this is a suggestion to cross the Channel by means of a tube of metal with viaduct approaches. The *Times* of Feb. 26th, '91, stated that the attitude of the Government towards the scheme would probably be the same as that adopted to the Channel Tunnel (*q v.*), but Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., published a letter on Feb. 28th, in which he pointed out that the tubular railway was an essentially different project. It would always be within reach of the ships of the Navy, and therefore the military objection felt to the tunnel would in this case have no existence. Sir E. J. Reed, it should be stated, introduced a Bill into Parliament, his French colleague in the scheme being M. Gustave Eiffel. The Secretary for War intimated the intention of the Government to oppose the scheme. On June 18th it was stated that the Bill would not be further pressed during the Session, Sir E. Reed considering that more time was required to clear up certain doubts which a joint committee of the Board of Trade and the Admiralty had suggested. On the same day the order for the second reading of the Bill was read in the House of Commons and discharged. Sir E. J. Reed read a paper on the proposed railway at the August meeting of the British Association at Cardiff, and said the approximate cost would be between 12 and 15 millions sterling. Mr. J. Abernethy questioned this estimate, and expressed himself in favour of Sir John Fowler's plan for the construction of huge ferries to carry the trains across bodily, as did Mr. P. F. Nursey. Mr. J H. Greathead and Sir B. Baker also adversely criticised the tubular scheme, chiefly on the ground of cost.

Channel Tunnel (see last and previous eds.). Sir E. Watkin moved the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons on June 5th, '90, and was supported by Mr. Gladstone, the result being: for the second reading 153, against 234: majority 81. At the previous division in '88 the voting was 165 to 307: majority 142. The Bill was again lodged for the Session of '91, but not pressed. The search for workable coal is proceeding in the neighbourhood of Shakespeare Cliff, the results obtained being deemed sufficiently satisfactory to authorise improved methods. On Aug. 21st, '91, an important step was taken by the commencement of an experimental shaft about one hundred yards to the west of the boring. It was stated at the time that a Board of Trade inquiry was to be held on the question of the foreshore, beneath which it is proposed to search for coal. Before the British Association in the same month Professor Boyd Dawkins read a paper on the enterprise.

Chant, Mrs. Ormiston, the well-known temperance advocate and public speaker, was b. 1848, near Chepstow. As a successful teacher, a nurse in the London Hospital, and manager of a lunatic asylum, Mrs. Chant's work has partaken of a widely diversified nature, while her popularity as a speaker is shown by the fact that during the space of eighteen days she once addressed thirty-one meetings and travelled 2600 miles. She is a member of the executive of both the **Women's Suffrage Society**

and the **National Vigilance Association.** She has lectured with great success recently in America, and is the **authoress** of "Verona, and other Poems." Mrs. C. is married to a London surgeon.

Charitable Societies. The following is a list of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions having offices in London, and being wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The **figures** indicate **the last reported annual receipts.** Institutions from which returns for '91 have not been received are indicated by a *. The list does not include charities connected with the **City of London** (see CITY GUILDS). **Hospitals and Dispensaries** will be found in an article under that heading.—**Actors' Benevolent Fund** (£2470), C. I. Coltson, 8, Adam Street, Adelphi; **Additional Home Bishoprics Endowment Fund,** Canon Ingram, St. Margaret's Rectory, 20, Finsbury Sq.; **Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Asylums** (£7150), J. E. Hazelton, 83, Finsbury Pavement; **Aged Poor Society** (£660) **and Almshouses** (£1703), J. B. Corney, 42, Gerrard St., Soho, W.C.; **Alexandra Orphanage,** J. Finch, 73, Cheapside; **Annuitants' Homes, Miss Sheppard's** (£830), Mrs. Cadman Jones, 27, Ossington St., Bayswater; **Architects' Benevolent Society** (£596), W. H. White, 9, Conduit St., Hanover Sq.; **Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society** (£10,732), W. A. Blake, 4, Trafalgar Sq., Charing Cross; **Arnold Fund for Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Established Church of England and Ireland** (*£2000), 57, Coleman St.; **Artists' Benevolent Fund** (£2003), L. Young, 23, Garrick St., W.C.; **Artists' General Benevolent Institution** (£3124), D. H. Gordon, 19, St. James St., S.W.; **Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families** (£81), W. Senior, 98, Cheyne Walk, S.W.; **Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind** (£2812), Col. H. Lewis, 28, Berners St., W.; **Asylum for Fatherless Children** (£10029), J. R. Edwards, 35, Finsbury Circus, E.C.; **Asylum for Idiots** (£32,752), J. Downing, 36, King William St., London Bridge; **Asylum for the Support and Education of Deaf and Dumb Children** (*£10,000), W. H. Warwick, 93, Cannon St., E.C.; **Baptist Tract and Book Society** (£1143), Mr. J. C. Woollacott, 22a, Furnival St., Holborn, E.C.; **Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Destitute and Orphan Children** (£110,478), J. Odling, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, E.; **Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans** (£1332), G. Wilkins, 85, Tufnell Park Rd., Holloway; **Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for Educating, Clothing, Partly Feeding, and Apprenticing Poor Children born of Irish Parents in or near London** (£3108), F. R. Stokes, 61, Stamford St., S.E.; **Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society** (*£1107), B. H. Gerrans, 52, Finsbury Pavement; **Biggs's Charity to Printers** (£4446), J. S. Hodson, 20, High Holborn; **Blind (Royal) Pension Soc. of the U. K.** (£6931), W. E. Terry, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd.; **Booksellers' Provident Institution** (£1561), G. Larner, 48, Paternoster Row; **Boys' Home Industrial School** (£7640), H. James, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.; **British and Foreign Sailors' Society** (£19,[illegible]), Rev. E. W. Matthews, Mercers' St., Shadwell; **British Home for Incurables** (£10,824), R. G. Salmond, 73, Cheapside; **British Medical Benevolent Fund** (£3415), Dr. S. Phillips, 62, Upper Berkeley St., W.; **British Orphan Asylum** (£9,000); C. T. Hoskins, 62, Bishopsgate St. Within; **Brixton Orphanage for Three Hundred Fatherless Girls** (£2,465), Mrs. Montague, Barrington Rd., Brixton; **Brown Institution for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Domestic Animals** (£1037), T. Le Marchant Douse, Lond. Univ.; **Builders' Benevolent Institution** (£2955), Maj. Brutton, 35 Southampton Row; **Butchers' Charitable Institution** (£4869), H. J. V. Philpott, Butchers' Hall, Bartholomew Close; **Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association** (£2366), G S. Murphy, 15, Soho Sq.; **Cabmen's Shelter Fund** (£1175), W. H. Macnamara, 185, Victoria St., S.W.; **Cass's School,** 26, Jewry St., Aldgate; **Central African Mission** (£21,063), Rev. D. Travers, 14, Delahay St, Westminster; **Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution** (£1300), E. Kent, 16, Borough High St., S.E.; **Children's Aid Society** (£3270), A. J. S Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.; **Children's Country Holiday Fund** (£*9500), Cyril Jackson, 10, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.; **China Inland Mission** (£28,361), B. Broomhall, 4, Pyrland Rd., Mildmay, N.; **Christian Colportage Association for England** (£20,973), H. D. Brown, 37, Farringdon St., E.C.; **Christian Community** (£2751), J. Atkinson, 28, Enfield Rd., Kingsland, N.; **Christian Evidence Society** (£1033), Rev. T. T. Waterman and Rev. C. L. Engström, 13, Buckingham St., Strand; **Christian Vernacular Education Society for India** (£11,496), J. Johnston, 7, Adam St., Strand; **Christ's Hospital** (£57,000), R. L. Franks, Newgate St.; **Church Army** (£15,100), Rev. W. Carlile, 128 & 130, Edgware Rd.; **Church Association** (£5611), H. Miller, 14, Buckingham St., Strand; **Church Defence Institution** (£7542), Rev. H. G. Dickson, St. Stephen's Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge St., Westminster; **Church Extension Foreign Missions** (£1534), Mrs. Haig, Orphanage of Mercy, Randolph Gardens, Kilburn, N.W.; **Church Extension Ragged Schools** (£1771), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd.; **Church Extension Winter Relief Fund** (£1559), Miss F Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd.; **Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East** (£247,737), Rev. C. C. Fenn, M.A., 16, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St.; **Church of England Central Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays** (£31,633); E. de M. Rudolf, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster; **Church of England Parochial Mission Society** (£4512), Rev. H. Muir, 7, Adam St., Adelphi; **Church of England Scripture Readers' Association** (£12,982), Clerical Sec., Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Lay Sec., T. M. Tilby, 56, Haymarket; **Church of England Sunday School Institute** (£2900), J. Palmer, 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.; **Church of England Temperance Society** (£11,739) F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.N., 9, Bridge St., Westminster; **Church of England Temperance Benefit Societies** (£2000), A. G. Old, Church House, Westminster, S W.; **Church of England Zenana Missionary Society** (£31,709), J. Stuart, Col. G. R. S. Black, Gen. Robinson and Col. Howis, 9, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St.; **Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund** (*£1136), R. Nugent, 32, Charing Cross; **Church Pastoral Aid Society** (£54,814), Rev. J. I. Cohen, Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St.; **Church Penitentiary Association** (£1815), Rev. G. C. Campbell and C. H. Baker, 14, York Buildings, Adelphi; **Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution** (£8193), G. W. Perry, 4, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.; **City of London Truss Society** (£4698), J. Whittington, 35, Finsbury Sq.; **Clergy Orphan Schools** (£10,472), Rev. H. W. Dennis, 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields; **Colonial and Continental Church Society** (£39,201), Rev.

Canon Hurst, 9, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St.; **Colonial Missionary Society** (£2400), Rev. W. S. H. Fielden, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.; **Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution** (£14,926), J. Kaines, 47, Finsbury Circus; **Commercial Travellers' Schools** (£11,689), H. A. Evans, 37, Milk St., Cheapside; **Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** (£24,259), Rev. W. F. Clarkson, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.; **Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy** (£26,000), W. Bowman, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place; **Country Towns Mission** (£2575), G. H. Mawer, 18, New Bridge St., Ludgate Circus, E.C.; **Curates' Augmentation Fund** (£8725), Rev. J. R. Humble, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster; **East London Church Fund** (£18,300), Rev. R. W. Harris, 26, St. Mary Axe; **East London Industrial School** (£3893), E. C. Sinkler, 55, Clarendon Rd., Lewisham, Kent; **East London Nursing Society** (£2565), A. W. Lacey, 49, Philpot St., Commercial Rd.; **East London Provident Association** (£1175), W. H. York, 495, Commercial Rd., E.; **Female Mission to the Fallen** (£3348), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.; **Female Orphan Asylum** (£2372), G. Booth, 32, Essex St., Strand; **Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools** (£6228), Peregrine Platt, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd.; **Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England** (£19,029), J. Leggat, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.; **Friend of the Clergy Corporation** (£7400), Rev. H. Jona, 27, Bedford St., Strand; **Gardner's Trust for the Blind**, H. J. Wilson, 1, Poets' Corner, S.W. (interest on £300,000); **General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution** (£1990), W. Sly, 32, Sackville St.; **George Yard Ragged Schools and Mission** (*£1500), G. Holland, High St., Whitechapel; **German Society of Benevolence and Concord** (£3320), Henry Foelix, 14, South St., South Pl., Finsbury; **Girls' Friendly Society** (£3236), Miss Wright, 3, Victoria Mansions, Victoria St., S.W.; **Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution** (£2256), B. Maskell, 15, Hanover Sq., W.: **Gordon Boys' Home** (£3720), Lieut.-Col. G. A. Beaty-Pownall, 20, Cockspur St., S.W.; **Governesses' Benevolent Institution** (£28,747), C. W. Klugh, 32, Sackville St.; **Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society** (*£2740), G Powell, 76, Finsbury Pavement; **Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice** (£1460), W. Stevens, Ham Yard, Great Windmill St., W.; **Hetherington's Charity to the Blind** (£7118), R. L. Franks, Christ's Hospital; **Home and Colonial School Society** (£10,009), G.H.Sawtell, 348, Gray's Inn Road; **Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children** (£4000), Miss H. Ball, Stainer House, Paddington Green, W.; **Home for Incurable Children** (£1228), Miss Coleman, 2, Maida Vale; **Homes for Little Boys** (£13,289), Benj. Clarke, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; **Home Teaching Society for the Blind** (£1700), Ralph Tait, 31, New Bridge St., Blackfriars; **Homes of Hope** (£1569), W. Hornibrook, 17, Bloomsbury St., Oxford St., W.C.; **Homes for Working Boys in London** (£3781), W. Denham, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.; **Homes for Working Girls in London** (£10,772), J. Shrimpton, 2, Westminster Chambers, S.W.; **House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London** (£1346), W. Pugh, 1, Greek St., Soho Sq.; **House-boy Brigade** (£2551), C. H. Chevens, 148, Marylebone Rd., N.W.; **Houseless Poor Asylum** (*£935), E. Gower, 6, St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch St., E.C.; **Incorporated Free and Open Church Association** (£865), T. B. Vernon, 24, Bedford St., Strand; **Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, or Zenana, Bible and Medical Mission** (£17,450), W. T. Paton, 2, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.; **Indigent Blind Visiting Society** (£5000), T. A. Wallis, 27, Red Lion Sq.; **Industrial Home for Girls** (£1446), Mrs. Hervey Hopwood, 11, Cadogan Place, S.W.; **Infant Orphan Asylum** (£18,300), H. W. Green, 100, Fleet St.; **Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington** (£998), Miss L. Moline, 187, High St.; **Irish Society** (£6578), Rev. T. Keane, 32, Sackville St., W.; **Islington Industrial Home for Boys** (£1758), Major F. Langford, 119, Copenhagen St., N.; **Italian Benevolent Society** (£879), P. F. Righetti, 30, Brooke St., E.C.; **Jaffa Medical Mission and Hospital** (£670), Miss Cooke, Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, N.; **Licensed Victuallers' Asylum** (£8353), A. L. Annett, 17, New Bridge St., E.C.; **Licensed Victuallers' School** (£7500), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St.; **Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lacemen, Haberdashers and Hosiers' Institution** (£6900), J. W. Stuttle, 43, Finsbury Sq.; **London Aged Christian Society** (£720), Col. H. Northcote, 32, Sackville St.; **London City Mission** (£57,128), Rev. R. Dawson, Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.; **London Clerical Education Aid Society** (£1214), Rev. Dr. Dyson, College House, College St., Islington; **London Diocesan Home Mission** (£5794), Rev. H. Rowsell, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster; **London Diocesan Penitentiary** (*£1383), Rev. J. H. Amps, Park House, Highgate, N.; **London Domestic Mission Society** (*£1400), Rev. W. C. Walters, 112, Palace Gdns. Ter., Kensington; **London Female Guardian Society** (£2591), W. E. Page, 191, High St., Stoke Newington, N.; **London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution** (£7651), E. W. Thomas, 200, Euston Rd.; **London General Porters' Benevolent Association** (£4304), W. T. Rickwood, 35, Cannon St., E.C.; **London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society** (£3400), F. W. Blackith, 65, Isledon Rd., Holloway; **London Medical Mission** (£1467), C. W. Priestley, 47, Endell St., W.C.; **London Orphan Asylum** (£16,682), J. Rogers, 21, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate St.; **London Philanthropic Society** (£2586), W. P. Davies, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside; **London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews** (£37,844), Rev. W. Fleming, 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields; **London Young Women's Christian Association** (£4654), Henry Kidner, 16a, Old Cavendish St.; **Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes** (£1413), C. R. Stokes, 65, Marylebone Rd.; **Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum** (£6114), F. W. Rawlinson, 45, Fenchurch St., E.C.; **Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants** (£6852), Miss Poole, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.; **Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum** (£1419), C. Oliphant, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; **Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association** (£1383), W. T. Rickwood, 33, Cheapside, E.C.; **Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association** (£4395), M. W. Milton, 117, Victoria St., Westminster; **Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund** (£45,000), H. N. Custance, Mansion House; **Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage** (£11,450), A. J. Kestin, Twickenham; **Metropolitan and National Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor** (£1500), Rev. D. Craven, 23, Bloomsbury Sq.; **Midnight Meeting Movement** (£1166), C. W. M'Cree, 8a, Red Lion Sq.; **Mildmay Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions** (£35,566), J. S. Bodenock, Conference Hall, Mildmay, N.; **Ministers' Friend Fund** (£1396), The Secretary,

Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.; **Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen** (£*20,000), A. Gordon, Bridge Ho., Blackfriars Bridge; **Missions to Seamen** (£28,036), Com. W. Dawson, R.N., 11, Buckingham St., Strand; **Miss Rye's Emigration Home for Destitute Little Girls** (£1846), Miss L. Still, Avenue House, High Street, Peckham; **Monthly Tract Society** (£2330), J. R. Mackenzie, Bridge House, Blackfriars; **National Benevolent Institution** (£24,100), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C.; **National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys** (£2000), F. J. Bovis, Wright's Lane, Kensington; **National Orphan Home** (£1013), E. E. Cronk, 12, Pall Mall, S.W.; **National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children** (£23,495), H. Bristow Wallen, Shaftesbury House, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue; **National Society** (£14,149), Rev. J. S. Brownrigg, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.; **National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children** (£19,421), J. Faulkner, 7, Harpur St., Bloomsbury, W.C.; **National Society for the Protection of Young Girls** (£1594), A. M. Gillham, 32, Sackville St., W.; **Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School** (£*2100), Lieut.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, Coburg Row, Rochester Row, Westminster; **Newspaper Press Fund** (£3200), W. T. Sharp, 55, Strand; **Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution** (£1200), W. W. Jones, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.; **Nightingale Fund** (£1462), H. B. Carter, 5, Hyde Park Sq., W.; **North-West London Shoeblack Brigade and Home** (£030), C. C. Birch, 241, Marylebone Rd., N.W.; **Open-air Mission** (£2672), G. Kirkham, 14, Duke St., Adelphi, W.C.; **Orphan Working School** (£14,432), J. Finch, 73, Cheapside; **Orphanage of Mercy** (£6127), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.; **Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Criminal Boys** (£7302), J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill, Surrey; **Post Office Orphan Homes** (£3707), J. Avery, E.C. Office, G.P.O.; **Providence (Row) Night Refuge for Homeless Men, Women and Children** (£3729), W. F. Jones, 22, Finsbury Circus; **Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks** (£5376), C. C. Greenwood, 98, Cheapside; **Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund** (£5128), J. E. Gwyer, 27, Moorgate St.; **Provident Surgical Appliance Society** (*£2672), T. Woodrow, 12, Finsbury Circus; **Ragged School Union** (£9701), J. Kirk, 37, Norfolk St., Strand; **Railway Benevolent Institution** (£46,134), W. F. Mills, 57, Drummond St., N.W.; **Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society** (£*11,020), S. J. Way, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.; **Reformatory and Refugee Union** (£2205), A. J. S. Maddison, 32, Charing Cross; **Rochester Diocesan Society** (£11,173), Maj.-Gen. Carden, 26, Gt. George St., Westminster; **Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution** (£19,721), C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.; **Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Destitute Children** (£3600), H. W. Tatum, 62, King Wm. St., E.C.; **Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution** (£6574), W. E. Denny, 58, Fenchurch St.; **Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb** (£1724), T. Cole, 419, Oxford St.; **Royal Caledonian Asylum** (*£3922), T. Inglis, Caledonian Rd., Holloway; **Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows** (£1505), Col. J. A. Stewart, 20, Cockspur St., S.W.; **Royal Female Philanthropic Society** (*£977), S. Vaughan, 53, Gt. Church Lane, Hammersmith; **Royal General Theatrical Fund** (£*2700), C. J. Davies, 8, Catherine St., Strand, W.C.; **Royal Literary Fund** (£6196), A. L. Roberts, 9, Adelphi Terrace; **Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons** (£21,305), J. Terry, 4, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St.; **Royal Masonic Institution for Boys** (£30,000), Sec., 6, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St.; **Royal Masonic Institution for Girls** (£21,763), F. R. W. Hedges, 5, Freemasons' Hall, Gt. Queen St., W.C.; **Royal National Lifeboat Institution** (£42,523), C. Dibdin, 14, John St., Adelphi; **Royal Naval Benevolent Society** (£1979), J. St. J. Wagstaffe, 18, Adam St., Adelphi; **Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters** (£4800), S. Rayson, 32, Sackville St.; **Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society** (£1733), Rear-Adm. H. Campion, C.B., 4, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.; **Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind** (£10,889), W. J. Armitage and A. Miall, Upper Norwood; **Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army** (£7000), G. W. Forster, 25, Cockspur St.; **Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners** (£1208), Lieut.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, 32, Charing Cross; **Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals** (£20,000), J. Colam, 105, Jermyn St., St. James's; **Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum**, Wandsworth Common, 53, Charing Cross; **St. Marylebone Female Protection Society** (£1049), G. Scudamore, 157 & 159, Marylebone Rd.; **School for the Indigent Blind** (£8109), Rev. R. P. Stickland, St. George's Fields, Southwark; **Seamen's Christian Friend Society** (£3463), Rev. G. J. Hill, 255, Burdett Rd., Commercial Rd., E.; **Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society** (£21,000), W. R. Buck, Sailors' Home Chambers, Dock St., E.; **Société Francaise de Bienfaisance** (£1452), L. H. Lefèvre, 10, Poland St., Oxford St., W.; **Society (Incorporated) for Improvement of the Condition of the Labouring Classes** (£3734), A. Humphreys, 8, Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.; **Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics** (£16,341), W. Pasley and J. S. Sheilds, 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi; **Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity** (£15,266), C. S. Loch, 15, Buckingham St., Adelphi; **Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge** (£41,178), Revs. W. B. B. Allen and E. McClure, Northumberland Av., Charing Cross; **Society for Promoting Female Education in the East** (£6509), Miss Webb, 267, Vauxhall Bridge Rd.; **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Ladies' Association)** (£7193), Miss L. Bullock, 19, Delahay St., Westminster; **Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls and Mission Rooms** (£2163), C. M. Sawell, 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St., E.C.; **Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates** (Home Missions of the Church of England) (£112,365), Rev. J. G. Deed, Arundel House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.; **Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day** (£1803), Dr. J. Gritton, 20, Bedford St., Strand; **Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace** (£2395), W. E. Darby, 47, New Broad St.; **Society for the Relief of Distress** (£2254), A. Dunn Gardner, 15, Cockspur St., S.W.; **Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men** (£3248), J. B. Blackett, 20, Hanover Sq.; **Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children** (£5541), C. S. Thorpe, 79, Finsbury Pave., E.C.; **Society for the Suppression of Mendicity** (£1330), E. A. Buchanan, 8, Fisher St., Red Lion Sq.; **Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association** (£16,000), Col. Gildea, 7, Knaresborough Place, S.W.; **Soldiers' Daughters' Home**

(£4097), C. R. Low, 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.; **Solicitors' Benevolent Association** (£6366), J. T. Scott, 9, Clifford's Inn, E.C.; **South American Missionary Society** (£12,714), Rev. R. J. Simpson, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet St.; **Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society** (£3332), Rev. H. E. Noyes, 8, Adam St., Adelphi; **Stockwell Orphanage** (£10,593), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd.; **Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc.** (£1650), J. H. Fergusson, West India Dock Rd., Limehouse; **Sunday School Union** (£8711), Messrs. Tresidder, Towers, Waters, Edmunds, Groser and Millar, 56, Old Bailey; **Surgical Aid Society** (£8534), W. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St.; **Thames Church Mission Society** (£5605), Rev. T. W. Brown, 31, New Bridge St.; **Turkish Missions Aid Society** (£2143), 32, Avenue, Bedford Park, Chiswick; **United Kingdom Beneficent Association** (£22,951), Col. T. G. Gardiner, Fitzalan House, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.; **United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund** (£7295), J. Salmon, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; **Universal Beneficent Society** (£2441), G. S. Murphy, 15, Soho Square; **Warehousemen, Clerks' and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children** (£13,744), J. W. Thatcher, 52, Bread St., E.C.; **Wesleyan Home Mission and Contingent Fund** (£34,782), Revs. J. W. Greeves and J. E. Clapham, Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.; **Work Girls' Protection Society** (*£1284), Miss E. M. Holl, 138, New Kent Rd., S.E.; **Working Ladies' Guild** (*£2439), Mrs. A. C. Garbett, 251, Brompton Rd., S.W.; **Zenana Medical College** (£1000), Dr. G. de G. Griffith, 34, St. George's Sq., S.W. **Consult**, for further and fuller information, Low's "Handbook to the Charities of London," and "The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities."

Charitable Trusts Recovery Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. 52.

Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, The. The Charity Commission was created by the **Charitable Trusts Act 1853** (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing at appointment. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The **Board** are **empowered**, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto." Certain large **exceptions**, however, are specified: the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, and all colleges or halls of any of them; all cathedral or collegiate churches, all buildings registered as places of worship with the Registrar-General of Births, etc., and *bonâ fide* used as places of meeting for religious worship; Queen Anne's Bounty, the British Museum, friendly or benefit societies, savings banks, institutions or societies for religious or other charitabls purposes, funds or property of missionary or similar societies, and generally all undertakinge (independent or dependent) wholly maintained or carried on by voluntary contributions. But this exemption "shall not extend to any cathedral, collegiate, chapter, or other schools"; the colleges of Eton and Winchester, however, were exempted by the amending Act of '55. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "**The Official Trustee of Charity Lands,**" for taking and holding charity lands; and the Lord Chancellor may appoint any persons to be jointly with the secretary "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before Parliament yearly. The **original jurisdiction** of the Commissioners has been **greatly extended.** In '74 the Endowed Schools Act transferred to them all the powers and duties of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. In '82 the Prison Charities Act empowered them to make schemes respecting prison charities. In '83 the Municipal Corporations Act empowered them to hold, manage, and enjoy the property of certain dissolved corporations until they should make schemes for its administration. In '83, also, the City of London Parochial Charities Act empowered them to inquire into the nature, tenure, and value of all the property and endowments belonging to the charities mentioned in the "Digest of Parochial Charities of the City of London," referred to in the thirteenth report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, and every one of them, and every other charity the property or income of which is applicable or applied to, or for the benefit of, any parish or part of a parish within the City of London, or of any inhabitant or inhabitants thereof, and the purposes and trusts for or upon which the same have heretofore been or are now held or enjoyed, and to which the income thereof has been or is now applied, and to classify the said property in two schedules—"Ecclesiastical Charity Property" and "General Charity Property"; and to frame schemes for the future application and management of the charity property and endowments, under prescribed directions. An account of their proceedings under the above-mentioned Acts will be found in their **annual report** (Eyre and Spottiswoode). The last report states that the Commissioners issued 438 orders during the last year. Total sum of stocks and investments held by the trustees of charitable funds at the end of '90 was £15,161,457. The present **Chief Commissioner** is Henry Longley, Esq., C.B.; the second, C. H. Alderson, Esq.; the third, Edward Stanley Hope, Esq.; the fourth (unpaid), the Hon. Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B., M.P. **Sec.**, Daniel R. Fearon, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.

Charity Organisation Society, The, was established with the **object** of improving the condition of the poor—(1) by promoting co-operation among existing charities and between charities and the poor law; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicity. The Bishop of London is **president** of the Society, which **consists** of a federation of district committees, one or more existing in each of the poor-law divisions of the Metropolis, and of a central council at which every committee is represented. The **primary objects** of the local committees are to afford to all charitable institutions and individuals an easy means of exchanging information and of working together, to prevent overlapping in relief, and to secure the investigation of cases with a view to referring them to the proper quarter for assistance.

In suitable cases assistance is given in the form of loans; it supplies information in regard to charitable institutions and questions connected with the administration of relief. **Special committees** appointed by it report on such subjects as "Charity and Food," "Exceptional Distress," "Medical Reform," "The Condition of the Feeble-minded and Epileptic," "Feeding of School Children," "Homeless Cases," etc. It also investigates cases of begging-letter writing. **Organ** of the Society, *Charity Organisation Review*, and other papers are issued. **Sec.**, C. S. Loch. **Central Office**, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Charles I. (Charles Eitel Frederick Zepherin Louis), **King of Roumania**, was b. 1839. When ('66) Prince Alex. John had been expelled from the sovereignty of Roumania, King Charles ascended the throne. He had formerly served as an officer in a regiment of Prussian dragoons. In '81 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King of Roumania; he had previously borne the title of Prince. His Majesty wears the Russian cross of St. George, which he received from the Emperor Alexander II. He celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne in May, '91, and was the recipient of many congratulations. In '69 he married the **Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied**, a lady of literary capacity, who writes under the *nom de plume* of "**Carmen Sylva.**" Her Majesty paid a visit to England (Aug. '90), staying at Llandudno, visiting the Eisteddfod at Bangor, and going also to Ireland. She also visited H.M. the Queen at Balmoral. During Sept. '91 the **illness** of Her Majesty excited sympathy.

Charles, Sir Arthur, K.P., Judge of the Queen's Bench division, was b. 1839. Ed. at Univ. Coll., London, graduating with mathematical honours '58. Called to the bar of the Inner Temple '62; went the Western Circuit, of which he was leader. **Took silk** in '77, and became Bencher of Inner Temple three years later. **Recorder of Bath** for nine years ('78-87). Was an **unsuccessful Parliamentary candidate** in the Conservative interest for London Univ. at the General Election of '80. His lordship is possessed of literary inclinations, and was at one time Examiner in Common Law for his *alma mater*. **Elevated to the bench** ('87) and received knighthood.

Charlotte Town. Capital of **Prince Edward Island** (*q.v.*), pop. 11,500.

Charterhouse School, Godalming. Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that belonged to the Carthusian Monastery. One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Sixty scholarships tenable in the school. There are ten vacancies annually. Twenty-one **exhibitions** to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. **Chairman**, Archbishop of Canterbury. Pupils, 500. **Head Master**, Rev. W. Haig Brown, LL.D. **Motto**, *Deo dante dedi.* **Alumni** (some), Thackeray, Grote, Blackstone, Wesley, Addison, John Leech, Havelock, Thirlwall, Lord Liverpool, Ellenborough, Steele, Milner Gibson; G. Manners-Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury; T. Manners-Sutton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G.; Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-General; Prof. Jebb, M.P., Professor of Greek at Cambridge; Prof. Nettleship, Professor of Latin at Oxford; F. T. Palgrave, Professor of Poetry at Oxford.

Cheap Trains (London) Bill. See SESSION, sect. 53.

Cheltenham College, Gloucester. Founded 1841. It is a proprietary college of six hundred and fifty shares, each share entitling the holder to nominate one pupil. There are **three departments**—the classical, the military and civil, and the junior. Numerous **scholarships** are attached to the College. The pupils number about 550. **Principal**, the Rev. H. A. James, B.D. During June '91 the Jubilee of the College was celebrated, and a dinner, at which many old scholars met, took place. Among the **alumni** of Cheltenham College are the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.; the Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P.; the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Lord Plunket, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin; Very Rev. F. Pigou, D.D., Dean of Bristol; Colonel Sir Charles Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Colonel Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Briton Riviere, Esq., Royal Academician; Rev. W. W. Merry, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; Rev. R. J. Wilson, M.A., Warden of Keble College, Oxford; C. I. Elton, Q.C., M.P.; R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P.; W. E. H. Lecky, R. E. Francillon.

Cheltenham Lawn Tennis Lawsuit. See LAWN TENNIS.

Chemistry, '91. At the British Association Prof. Dunstan read the report of the committee on the **formation of haloid salts**, the results being, so far, preliminary. Mr. T. Turner reported upon his experiments as to the cause of the **red patches** frequently seen on the **surface of brass sheets** on rolling. Manufacturers in particular will welcome his explanations. A **new alloy of gold and aluminium** has been obtained by Professor Roberts-Austen, chemist to the Mint. It has a deeper and more brilliant colour than any other known alloy; contains 78·4 per cent of gold, and 21·6 of aluminium, and corresponds to the formula Al_2Au. Specimens of the unique chemical compound, **nickel-carbon-oxide**, have been exhibited by Mr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., as also articles of solid nickel deposited from nickel-carbon-oxide, and goods plated with nickel obtained by exposure to this compound. The properties of this substance, says Mr. Mond, make it possible to volatilise nickel at a low temperature, and to extract it industrially in a perfectly pure state from all other substances with which it is found. M. Berthelot has also obtained a new compound analogous to this nickel compound. Another interesting substance, **iron-carbon-oxide**, has also been obtained by Messrs. Mond and Langer, differing considerably from the above, as to which we are promised a fuller account. Mr. Crookes has been engaged on most important experiments on the **electrical evaporation of metals and alloys.** It is possible in the case of Prof. Roberts-Austen's alloy to separate a large portion of the gold from the aluminium by electrical evaporation. Among valuable published papers is one, by Mr. Veley on the **conditions of chemical change between nitric acid and certain metals.** Professor Armstrong's and G. H. Robertson's papers on the **chemistry of the Planté cell**; and yet another contribution by Dr. Schunck on the **chemistry of chlorophyll** must be noted. Before the Chemical Society, Mr. T. Cuthbert Day read a paper "**On the Influence of Temperature on Germinating Barley,**" which will prove useful to the maltster. To mark the occurrence of the JUBILEE of the Chemical Society in '91, a

CHEMISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND was founded, and a considerable sum has already been subscribed. (For abstracts of chemical papers published in the various journals during the year consult *Journal of the Chemical Society*.)

Chesney, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George T., K.C.B., was ed. at Woolwich, and in '48 joined the Bengal Engineers. He became lieutenant in '54, and served during the siege of Delhi. His promotion was as follows: captain ('58), major ('72), lieut.-col. ('74), colonel ('84), and general ('85). Two years afterwards he became a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. His **literary** work includes "**The Battle of Dorking**," which created a sensation in '71, "The Private Secretary," "Indian Polity," and "The Dilemma."

Chess. (For history of the game see edition '90, which also contains results of international and championship matches up to date.) **Chess, with living pieces**, is as old as the game itself, but from various causes exhibitions of this kind are necessarily rare. The last witnessed in London was at Hengler's Circus, and the pieces were soldiers drafted from the Guards. On Jan. 14th, **'91**, two games were played at the **Royal Concert Hall, St. Leonards.** The White forces were represented as follows: The King, Capt. Gaskell; The Queen, Miss Forbes; the Rooks, Mr. Lambert and Miss Mildred Hayley; the Bishops, Mrs. Ebden and Miss Papillon; Baron von Roemer and Mr. C. Thursby were the Knights; and the Pawns, the Misses Ada Murray, Winifred Dyke, Maud Scholfield, and Gladys Ebden, Masters Robin Follett, Willie Hayley, Edward Brookfield and Thomas. The Red (Black) forces were represented by: The King, Lord Brassey; The Queen, Lady Brassey; the Rooks, the Hon. Muriel and the Hon. Marie Brassey; the Bishops, Lady Beatrice Capell and Miss Hilda Brassey; the Knights, the Hon. T. A. Brassey and Mr. Harvey Combe; the Pawns, the Misses Gwendoline, Violet, Beatrice, and Iris Brassey, and Masters Ramsey Murray, Walter Scholfield, Robert Raper, and Edgar Brassey. The picturesque costumes were of the Tudor period, the White forces attired in a combination of white satin and silver, and the Red (Black) pieces in red satin slashed and puffed with gold. The two games were conducted by the Hon. Reginald Capell and Mr. W. Shadforth Boger. The first, a lively *Kieseritzky Gambit*, was won by White, and the second, a *Philidor's Defence*, was won by Black. On Jan. 24th, a match between the British Chess Club and the chess players of the National Liberal Club took place at the National Liberal Club. Seventeen players a side were engaged, and in the result the British Chess Club scored eleven games, the National Liberal Club four, and two games were drawn. On the same evening the counties of Surrey and Kent played their annual match at the Salutation, Newgate Street. There were twenty players a side, and the result was a victory for Surrey by nine games to four, and seven draws. The contest between **I. Gunsberg**, of London, and **W. Steinitz**, of New York, which was commenced on Dec. 9th, '90, terminated on Jan. 22nd, in a win for the latter by six games to four, the remaining nine games played ending in draws. These celebrated players kept fairly equal at the start, and during the first nine games neither was more than one game ahead. Steinitz secured the tenth game, and was then leading by two; the 11th was drawn; Gunsberg won the 12th, but lost the next; the two following games were drawn; Gunsberg won the 16th; the 17th was drawn; Steinitz was credited with the 18th, and as the 19th was drawn, it was useless playing the last, as Gunsberg could not win. Steinitz opened in ten of the games and confined his initial operations to 1 P—Q 4, and 1 Kt to K B 3, which to a great extent may be described as the same thing, for after a few moves on either side similar positions are arrived at. Gunsberg played the Evans-Gambit four times, the Guioco-Kano on three occasions, his two remaining openings being P—Q 4 and the Ruy Lopez. On Feb. 3rd, the match between **North London** and the **London Banks**, twenty players a side, terminated in favour of the former with a score of eleven games to six, and three draws. At the annual general meeting of the **British Chess Club**, held on Feb. 14th, it was resolved to raise the subscription from three to four guineas. The following week the **Universities** played their annual match with the City of London, and whilst Oxford was beaten by six games to two, Cambridge was successful by five games to four. On March 7th was decided the return match between the **British Chess Club** and the **National Liberal Club**, twenty players a side, and again the former proved victorious, the totals on this occasion being 12 games to 8. On the same evening a match for £20 between Mr. Tinsley and Mr. Müller (the best of seven games, draws not counting, twenty moves an hour), was brought to a close at Purssell's. The first four games were played at Simpson's, and resulted in favour of Tinsley, who also secured the next three, and thus won by seven to *nil*. The **Universities' week** opened on March 17th, and in their combined attack on the City of London they were beaten by eleven games to nine. On the following day Oxford defeated the North London Club (nine a side), but Cambridge lost to the Belsize Club (seven a side). The nineteenth **annual match between the rival Universities** was played on Thursday, the verdict being in favour of the Light Blues by five games to four. On Saturday the Cambridge representatives were beaten by those of the British Chess Club by 4½ games to 2½. On April 1st, Oxford 'Varsity beat Cambridge 'Varsity by four games to two. During the week **Mr. J. H. Blackburne** concluded both matches which he was engaged to play in Havana. The first against Señor Galmayo he won by five games to three, and two draws, and the second against Senor Vasquez by five games to one. The Correspondence Match, arranged with a view to test the merits of the Evans-Gambit and Two Knights' defence, between Mr. Steinitz and Mr. Tchigorin, which had been in progress for a considerable time, terminated towards the close of the month in the retirement of the former, who was hopelessly beaten. The theory of the Two Knights' defence is Mr. Steinitz's own. On May 13th the **City of London Club** beat the British Chess Club by the odd game on the actual score, in addition to which they counted three games by forfeit; but on the following day they could do no more than make a draw against St. George's, the totals being seven games each. The fourth annual match between the Grande Cercle et Cercle des Echecs of Paris and the British Chess Club took place at the Paris Cercle on May 20th, and ended in a draw with three games each. On May 30th, Hampshire beat Sussex at Portsmouth by seven games to five. The third annual meeting of

secretaries of Lancashire chess clubs was held on June 13th at the Manchester Chess Club. Over thirty clubs were represented, and it was resolved to organise the various clubs into a county association. The proposal met with very warm approval. A **tournament** at Simpson's, which had been watched with considerable interest, was virtually brought to a close on July 14th, the leading winners being R. Loman, first; Van Vliet, second; H. Bird, third; and J. Mortimer, fourth. The meeting at Oxford of the Counties Chess Association was concluded on Aug. 8th, honours being divided between the Rev. A. B. Skipworth and the well-known Southampton player, Mr. J. H. Blake. Messrs. Lambert, Owen and Trenchard. show the next best score with 4½ each. The **deaths** of several prominent players and problem composers were announced in the course of the year, amongst the departed being Mr. Walter Grimshaw, Mr. T. G. Campbell, Captain G H. Mackenzie (found dead in his room at an hotel in New York), Mr J. H. Bauer, Mr. J. H. Mills, and Lord Paulsen. **Consult** "Staunton's Chess Players' Handbook," one of Bohn's Scientific Library Series.

Chester, Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D., Lord Bishop of. The see, anciently part of Lichfield, was made a separate diocese by Henry VIII. in 1541, and has an income of £4500. His lordship, the 33rd Bishop, was b. 1844, and educated at Wadham College, Oxon. Was a Double First in the Final Schools in '68, when he was elected Fellow of Jesus College Ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford. Subsequently **Tutor** of **Keble College**, and in '79 appointed **Principal** of **St. David's College. Lampeter.** In '86 he was presented to the **Vicarage of Leeds**, which he held until his elevation to the episcopal bench, '88.

Cheyne, Rev. Thomas Kelly, D.D., was b. in London 1841. Ed. at Merchant Taylors' School and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Elected ('69) Fellow of Balliol Coll., and in '81 was appointed rector of Tendring, Essex. In '85 he became **Oriel Professor** of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at **Oxford**, and a **Canon of Rochester.** Professor C. is one of the most eminent authorities on **Biblical exegesis.** Canon **C.'s Bampton Lecture,** '89, on the Psalter excited much controversy in consequence of his seeking to show that the later Psalms, Books IV. and V., were of a Post-Exilian origin. He was a member of the New Testament Revision Company, and is the **author** of several works on the Prophets, and of **"The Book of Psalms, New Version."**

Chicago World's Fair. This Fair is to be situated on the south-western shore of Lake Michigan, about six miles from the centre of the city of Chicago, and railway and tram lines are already laid down for the conveyance of goods and passengers. There are to be 13 departments: A, Agriculture; B, Viticulture, Horticulture, Floriculture; C, Live Stock; D, Fisheries; E, Mines and Mining; F, Machinery; G, Transportation Exhibits; H, Manufactures; J, Electricity; K, Fine Arts; L, Liberal Arts; M, Ethnology, Archæology; N, Forestry. These will be divided into 172 groups, with 917 classes. At the end of September £1,119,088 of stock had been subscribed, of which £600,918 had been paid into the treasury. The city of Chicago also issued £1,000,000 of municipal bonds. In addition, the management expect to realise £200,000 from concessions and the sale of privileges, £400,000 from salvage, and about £1,400,000 from admissions, making a sum of £4,119,088 available for the purposes of the fair. The following sums were also provided by foreign nations for their special departments: Great Britain, £25,000; France, £48,000 asked, but not yet voted; Germany, £4000 preliminary and £50,000 asked; Japan, £100,000; Mexico, £150,000; Peru, £5,000; Costa Rica, £10,000; Colombia, £16,000; Guatemala, £24,000; Jamaica, £2,000; Chili, £20,000; Egypt, £1000 preliminary and £6000 asked; Brazil, £65,000. The following are the various buildings and their dimensions: Administration, 260 ft. by 260 ft.; Machinery Hall, 850 ft. by 500 ft.; Machinery Annex, 550 ft. by 420 ft.; Agricultural Hall, 800 ft. by 500 ft.; Transportation, 960 ft. by 250 ft.; Transportation Annex, 9 acres; Horticultural Hall, 1000 ft. by 250 ft.; Electrical Building, 700 ft. by 345 ft.; Fisheries Building, 363 ft. by 163 ft.; Mines and Mining, 700 ft. by 350 ft.; Manufactures Building, 1688 ft. by 788 ft.; Women's Building, 400 ft. by 200 ft.; United States Building, 420 ft. by 350 ft.; Fine Art Gallery, 500 ft. by 320 ft; Illinois Building, 160 ft. by 450; Casino, 300 ft. by 175 ft.; Forestry Building, 500 ft. by 200 ft.; Dairy, 200 ft. by 95 ft.; Saw Mill, 300 ft. by 125 ft. A number of steam engines of various types will furnish 16,000-horse power, operating the dynamos for light and power, and driving the shafting. It is only in the Machinery Hall and Annex that steam power will be used. All the power elsewhere will be electrical, transmitted by wires from this power-house. The 16,000-horse power required here contrasts with the 6000 at the Paris Exposition and the 1456-horse power Corliss engine driving the machinery at the Philadelphia Exhibition of '76. The Fair is to be formally dedicated on Oct. 12th, '92, the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America. Elaborate ceremonies will mark the event, the President of the United States being expected to attend, and a feature will be the procession, in which 10,000 troops will participate. The Fair is to be **opened** to the public on **May 1st, '93**, and closed on Oct. 30th following. The general reception of exhibits will begin on Nov. 1st, '92; but no article will be admitted, according to the announced programme, after April 10th, '93. Goods for exhibition will be admitted duty free, but customs dues will be levied on any of such goods sold in the United States. **Information** respecting the World's Fair may be obtained from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, **Chairman of the World's Fair Executive Committee,** care of Mayor Grant, City Hall, New York. The Council of the Society of Arts, which was appointed the Royal Commission for the Fair, issued a prospectus which stated that they "are now prepared to receive applications from artists, manufacturers, and others desirous of taking part in the exhibition, to afford them all necessary information, and to offer them all available facilities which they may desire for this purpose. Such applications must be made upon forms to be obtained from the secretary of the Commission, Sir H. Trueman Wood, at their offices, Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. They must be sent in, properly filled up, not later than **Feb. 29th, '92,** and addressed to the secretary, as above."

Chicago (World's Fair) Tower. The monument in form of a globe, described in our last ed., gave way in favour of a steel tower de

signed by Mr. David A. Proctor, the architects being Messrs. Holabird and Roche, and the engineer Mr. C. T. Purdy, all of Chicago, the contract being let to the George A. Fuller Co. The tower is on the Eiffel principle, but hexagonal in plan, and having a larger base; it will be 1155 ft. in height, and cost three million dollars. The steel, of which 7500 tons will be required, will be furnished by Messrs. Carnegie, Phipps & Co., and the Hall Elevator Co. will supply the lifts.

Chichester, Rt. Rev. Rd. Durnford, D.D., **Lord Bishop of.** The see was founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded in 681. The present income is £4200. His lordship, the 71st bishop, was born at Sandleford, Berks, in 1802. He was ed. at Eton and at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, where he graduated first class in classics '26, and gained a fellowship '30, in which year he was ordained deacon, and the year following priest. His lordship was formerly rector of Middleton, Lancashire, '35-70; Hon. Canon of Manchester '54-6; Archdeacon of Manchester '67-70; **Canon of Manchester,** '68-70; and Bp. of Chichester '70.

Chignecto Ship Railway. In the ed for '90 some account of this enterprise was given under the heading Nova Scotia. This extraordinary line is being made, from the designs of Sir John Fowler, Sir Benjamin Baker and Mr. McKetchom, by Mr. J. G. Meigs, and runs from Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, some 17 miles. It is quite straight, laid with 110-lb. steel rails (2 pairs), 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, and 16 ft. apart. The sleepers are "close spaced," and the heaviest gradient is 1 in 509. At each end of the line vessels up to 2000 tons will be raised 40 feet on 16-wheeled trucks resting upon hydraulic lifts. It was reported about the middle of April '89 that the **Canadian Government** had granted a **subsidy** of £35,000 a year for twenty years. According to the Government requirements, the weight of the vessel and cargo transported is not to exceed 2000 tons dead weight, or vessels of 1000 tons gross register laden (see last ed.). On Aug. 14th, '91, it was reported that the Canadian Parliament had extended the time for the completion by one year (to July 1st, '93). In the debate it was stated that the quantity of clay and rock excavated was 1,745,957 cubic yards, leaving 278,933 yet to be excavated. The steel rails were all delivered, and nearly all the hydraulic machinery, 1½ miles of single track laid, and nine-tenths of heavy iron sleepers delivered; the ship cradles were ready, the locomotives were being built, and there remained but one mile of grading to do. The company were obliged to excavate for the basins 24 ft. deeper than the estimate in order to reach the solid rock foundation; then there was a scarcity of labour. The total expenditure had been £600,000, leaving £500,000 yet to be laid out. According to a Halifax telegram of Aug. 21st, the British and Canadian Governments were considering a proposition to advance funds to complete the line, it being suggested that the former should contribute two-thirds and the latter one-third, on the ground that similar enterprises "calculated to revolutionise commerce" awaited the result of the experiment. Replying to an attack in the *Montreal Herald*, Mr. Kendrick, secretary of the company, writing on Aug. 26th, stated that the contractors were under engagement to accept mortgage debentures to complete the works, and that the engineer on the spot believed that the traffic receipts would be able to pay fixed charges and good dividends without calling upon the Government subsidy of $170,602 a year. A Halifax telegram, dated Sept. 11th, stated that Captain Rainier, H.M.S. *Tourmaline*, was preparing a special report for the Admiralty. An Ottawa telegram of Nov. 2nd reported the arrival of the chief engineer, who stated that if the Government would remove the restriction which made the payment of a Government subsidy a condition he could float the necessary bonds in England.

Children, Custody of. See CUSTODY OF CHILDREN, LAW ON.

Children, Custody of, Act, '91. See SESSION, sect **63.**

Children's Country Holidays Fund. This and similar funds (*e.g.*, the Children's Fresh Air Mission) have recently arisen in London to organise holidays, never less than two weeks, for poor sickly city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement, several thousands of children being annually benefited. **Patroness,** H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. **Sec.,** Cyril Jackson. **Treas.,** Hon. A. Lyttelton. **Office,** 10, Buckingham St., Strand. Similar efforts in New York, Berlin, etc., have been equally successful. In particular the fund which was organised in **Liverpool** in '83 has been attended with much benefit. It annually sends 2000 children into the country for three weeks. One-third of the cost is defrayed by the parents, the remainder being met by subscriptions. The **secretary** of the Liverpool branch is Miss Sampson, 5, Bold Street, Liverpool.

Children's Life Insurance Bill. See SESSION, sect. **54.**

Chili. A republic governed by a President elected for five years, to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who form the legislature. The Senate, of 37 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the Chamber, of 109 members, by the departments for three years, by electors possessing a small property qualification. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but all others are tolerated; universal and gratuitous education is given at the national charge. **Area** 293,970 sq. m.; **pop.** in '85 about 2,527,000; capital, **Santiago** (pop. 236,412); **estimated revenue** '89, 46,000,000 pesos; **expenditure,** 53,000,000 p.; **debt** (latest returns) £9,400,000. **Imports** in '87, 48,630,862 p.; **exports,** 59,549,958 p. (peso = 3s. 2*d.*). Tobacco growing and the production of raw silk have been attempted of late years, but only with indifferent success. Cattle breeding and sheep raising might both be profitably carried on in Chili. By law passed in '87, the army is not to exceed 5885. There is a national guard, composed of citizens, on duty to assist the regulars, who number 47,774, making a grand total of 53,659 effectives. (For navy see FOREIGN NAVIES.)—In **'91** a revolution was reported to have occurred in the State (**Jan.** 8th), and that a naval insurrection had broken out (13th) at Buenos Ayres. At first the troops stood by the President, Balmaceda, but later a number of them joined the insurgents. Hostilities commenced by the bombardment of Coronel by the rebels (25th), and later on they attacked Pisagua, Coquimbo, and La Serena, and captured them, though a later report (**Feb.** 3rd) announced that they had been compelled to evacuate those places. The in-

surgents attacked other towns with varying success, the real truth being hard to discover, the despatches often directly contradicting each other. The President decreed the election of a new Congress, and it took place in **April**, the session being opened by the President in person (21st). The House of Deputies passed an Act authorising the President to levy a forced loan of $20,000,000 to carry on the war (**June** 17th). Several other naval and land battles took place between Balmaceda's troops and those of the Junta. Matters came to a crisis (**Aug.** 21st), when a great fight began before Valparaiso. The fighting continued till the 23rd, when Balmaceda's troops had to give way. The insurgents took possession of the city (28th), and Balmaceda fled (31st). Incendiary fires were lighted, but were overcome, and the rioters dispersed. The insurgents took possession of Santiago the same day. Later news stated that Balmaceda's forces lost 3500 and the Congressists 600. The ex-President fled. The Junta decided (**Sept.**) to take up the $27,000,000 of paper money issued by Balmaceda. The ex-President Balmaceda shot himself (19th) in a room at the Argentine Legation in Santiago. The elections for both municipal and legislative bodies passed off quietly (**Oct.** 18th) On appeal by the political prisoners the Supreme Court decided that they were illegally detained, but the Junta issued a decree suspending the law; it provided, however, for the trial of such prisoners within 24 days of their arrest. Some Chilians made an attack on several American sailors at Valparaiso, and matters became very strained between the two nationalities in the city (23rd), and United States men of war were sent to demand reparation. Congress was opened (**Nov.** 2nd). Señor Vicuna was nominated to the Presidency, and unanimously elected (6th).

"Chiltern Hundreds." See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

China. The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper is still more remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world: area 1,298,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 380,000,000—the higher figures being a moderate computation, and 30,000,000 less than the returns for 1842. The rest of the empire (Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet (*q.v.*), Jungaria, East Turkestan), covering 2,881,560 sq. m., contains about 21,000,000 souls. China has other claims to rank high in the family of nations besides her extent of territory and the multitude of her people. The industry of the latter and the antiquity of her history afford valid reasons for placing this country high among the nations of the earth. The **government** of China is most carefully organised. A number of boards or councils conduct business at the capital, Pekin; while the eighteen provinces are divided among a certain number of governor-generals, who are assisted by governors of provinces and the "taotais" of the cities. A nineteenth province has been recently formed, out of the Central Asian territory, having its seat of government at Suidum, near the Russian frontier, in Semiretchia. The Manchu, or Tartar garrison, allotted to each important town, has a separate organisation, while the Green Flag Chinese army corresponds to our militia or the Turkish *redif*. The Manchu army is computed to number 324,000 men, and the Chinese as many as 650,000. The most efficient force is, however, Li Hung Chang's garrison of **Pechihli**, the nucleus of which was formed by the men who served under General Gordon against the Taepings. There are arsenals at Nankin, Shanghai, Tientsin, and other places, besides a dockyard at Kiangnan. The **marine** of China consists of a number of powerful gunboats named after the letters of the Greek alphabet (see FOREIGN NAVIES). The greater part of China is only very partially developed, and much benefit is anticipated to native and foreign trade by the introduction of **railways**, to which the Chinese government seems at last to have reconciled itself. (For history '86-9, see ed. '90.)—**History**. At the end of '90 there was great destitution in the Tientsin district, owing to the floods. In anti-Christian riots at Chung-Ning in November twenty native converts were killed, and their houses burned. Blight appeared in the Foochow tea gardens. By a powder-mill explosion at Wohu 1000 houses were wrecked, and 300 people killed. The Queen of Corea was buried with great display. A Russian scientific expedition, under two brothers, Groum-Gojimailo, were told they could not enter the province of Koukon-Nor, and treated the Viceroy very cavalierly, in consequence of which they had to return precipitately into Russian territory (Dec.). It was reported (**Jan.** 2nd, '91) that no rain had fallen in the provinces, so that the rice crop had failed and a famine was imminent. Dr. M. M. Phillips, of the American Methodist Mission, Loo Chow Foo, and ladies were robbed by pirates while sailing from Shanghai. It was reported (15th) that the British Scientific and Political Expedition had reached Kashgar. The Emperor announced that he should in future personally receive the representatives of foreign Powers. The railway between Taipeh-fu and Kee-lung was completed. An Imperial naval college was opened at Nankin. The province of Petchili suffered severely from floods; great damage was done, and 1000 persons killed. The Imperial decree as to receiving foreign representatives was nullified by the derogatory ceremonies prescribed by it. It was reported (**Feb.** 16th) that the Chinese Viceroy of Hankow refused to receive the Czarewitch at Chu-Foo in the course of the latter's visit to China. The foreign Ministers at the Chinese Court were received in audience by the Emperor (**March**). It was reported that Mr. Keable, agent for the Chinese Customs, and his newly married wife were murdered by pirates on the Long Tcheon road. An anti-European riot broke out at Wuhu, on the Yang-tse-Kiang (**May**), when the Roman Catholic Mission was set fire to, but no lives were lost. The British Consulate was also reduced to a wreck. A band of rioters attacked and pillaged the city of Nankin (26th); the mob was finally dispersed, after setting fire to the Methodist Mission. Fresh reports of excesses were received in the early part of June. In consequence of the representations of the Diplomatic Corps, the Emperor issued a decree (**June**) ordering the authorities to protect all foreigners and mission stations in the empire. The first section of a railway from Phulang Thuong to Lang Son was opened (21st). There was another anti-Christian riot at Kin Kiang (**July** 5th), which was suppressed by the European gunboats. The riots and outrages continued through the month over the south of China. A riot occurred at Ichang (**Sept.**), and

the American Mission was destroyed. The Ichang riot on the 12th was an outbreak of Hunan soldiers. The riots continued growing (25th). Considerable pressure was brought to bear on the Government by the representatives of the various powers, with the result that the Governor of Wuhu was dismissed (30th). The Government were unable to control the mob at Hunan (**Oct.** 13th), and the Prefect was killed. Later reports stated that the riots at Ichang were the work of a few soldiers commanded by a mandarin. It was announced (15th) that Germany had entered into the agreement of the Powers as to the protection of European subjects in China. The operations of Russia on the Pamir reached such proportions that the new Governor of Kin Kiang was ordered to lose no time in reaching Kashgar (18th), and the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg was instructed to seek explanations. Details were received (22nd) of the rebellion in the province of Fukien, the centre being the city of Thema, which was attacked by 2000 men under a man named Chen. After three days the city was taken, and the prisoners in the gaols released. The rebels fled on hearing that a thousand soldiers were coming against them. An epidemic of cholera was reported from Amoy. Mr. Mason, an English officer of the Imperial Customs, was arrested at Chinkiang on the charge of conspiring with the secret society, Kolao-Hu. In his possession was found some dynamite and some cases of rifles. He wrote a letter to the paper to the effect that he was not conspiring against the Government, but was endeavouring to get information about the Society which might be useful to foreigners. He was subsequently released. The anti-foreign movement in the Hunan province continued (26th), among the rebel chiefs being many of the Viceroy's magistrates and generals. One of the documents largely displayed is much to the following effect: "Let us, the inhabitants who are desirous of preventing the violation of our country, prepare a plan of defence so that every district may take up arms and assemble its forces. Every great district should furnish 20,000 men, every lesser district 15,000, and every small district 10,000. Let us chase from the province the devil-mouthed European pigs. Having power, money, and men, and being brave, let us destroy the enemy. It will be much better to burn the dwellings, churches, and mission buildings than to confiscate them for the purpose of increasing the revenues. We will extinguish fires dangerous to Chinese dwellings. Let us stamp out the cult of Jesus; let us punish the converted Chinese, the traitors; let us banish the families of the guilty on the ships of the American fleet. Germany comes flying to our aid." Mason pleaded guilty (28th), and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. A serious fire occurred at Hankow, which killed more than 200 women and children and destroyed 1500 houses.

Chitty, Sir Joseph William, is the second son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, well known as a legal author. Born in 1828, he was a distinguished athlete when at Oxford, rowing for his university, and acting as umpire at the annual contest until his elevation to the judicial bench. He was called to the bar in '56, and, devoting himself to Chancery work, soon acquired a large practice. Q.C. ('74), and was the acknowledged leader of the Rolls Court. At the general election of '80 he was returned for Oxford City with Sir W. Harcourt in the Liberal interest. Elevated to the bench in '81.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, was b. 1818. He is the son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, and father of the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Greece. By the Treaty of London, signed May 8th, '52, he was appointed the successor to the throne of Denmark, and by the law of succession of that country passed July '52. On the death of King Frederick VII., he ascended the throne Nov. 15th, '63. In the beginning of his reign arose the famous dispute about the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which by the Treaty of Peace of Vienna ('64) he had to surrender. He **married** in '42 the Princess Louise, the daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. Her mother was a sister of Christian VIII., the predecessor of Frederick VII.

Christchurch. Capital of the province of Canterbury, in S. Island of New Zealand (*q.v.*); pop. 37,000.

Christian Evidence Society. Founded in 1870 by the late Bishop of London, the late Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Nonconformists, with the conviction that it was necessary to do something to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. In '91, 490 indoor and 548 open-air lectures were given. **Pres.**, Archbishop of Canterbury; **Vice-Pres.**, Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart., P.R.S.; **Chairman**, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury); **Secs.**, Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., Rev. C. L. Engström, M.A.; **Offices**, 13, Buckingham Street, W.C.

Christianstadt. Capital of **Santa Cruz** (*q.v.*).

Christie, William Henry Mahony, F.R.S., **Astronomer Royal**, was b. at Woolwich 1845, is a son of the late Professor S. H. Christie, and was ed. at King's Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll., Camb., and became a Fellow of his college. Graduated B.A. ('68) as fourth wrangler. Appointed ('70) chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. He contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including a new form of spectroscope. On Sir G. B. Airy's retirement ('81), Mr. Christie was appointed **Astronomer Royal**. He is the author of the "Manual of Elementary Astronomy."

Christmas Island. A small island, lat. 11° S., long. 106° E. Situated midway between the Sandwich Islands (N.) and the Society Islands (S.). On June 6th, '88, Captain May, H.M. *Impérieuse*, by authority from the Admiralty, annexed this island.

Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), **London. Founded** 1547. The **new scheme** of the Charity Commissioners received Her Majesty's **assent** on Aug. 15th, '90, and came into force in Jan. '91. (Copies of the scheme may be obtained of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode.) By it the London school will contain 700 pupils, while the preparatory school will receive 120 juniors. The girls' school will contain 350 scholars. These three establishments will be known as **hospital schools**. Two **day-schools**, accommodating 600 boys and 400 girls, will now be started. In this way education will be given under the new scheme to 2170 children, instead of nearly 1200. It will be noticed also that a large increase of female scholars will thus be educated. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging

from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider that "the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." The system by which **entrance** to the Hospital schools is gained under the new scheme is by nomination or by competition. **Presentation** to 325 places lies in the hands of the President, certain City companies, and various officials. One hundred scholars are to be nominated by the Court of Almoners (which numbers forty-three members), and 150 scholars, whose names have been submitted by donation governors, may compete for places. The more notable change in the construction of the school is the distribution of the remainder of places. From metropolitan schools of a public elementary nature 179 successful competitors may come; various parishes which have hitherto possessed nominative powers will supply 12 scholars; and 400 places will be at the disposal of boys and girls nominated by the governors of endowed schools at which they have attended for the period of two years. Numerous exhibitions and prizes which have existed in the past will still remain as inducements. Hospital exhibition funds provide **exhibitions** to universities; there are also the *Times* scholarship, the "Moses," "Thomson," "Rowed," and "Pitt Club" exhibitions. **Head Master**, Rev. Richard Lee, M.A. **Alumni**: among a numerous list may be noted Bishop Stillingfleet, Coleridge, the poet; Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Thomas Barnes, a late editor of the *Times*, James Scholefield, Regius Professor of Greek for Cambridge, and Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I.

Church, Anglican. See ANGLICAN CHURCH

Church Army. A working-man's Church Mission to working-men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the three archbishops and twenty-six other English bishops. There are 180 officer evangelists and 50 mission nurses continually labouring for the Society. The C. A. has 13,000 regular communicant members. Over 90,000 meetings are held annually, attended by over 7,000,000 persons; 6000 adult converts have been confirmed, and over 1000 are waiting to be confirmed; over £10,500 has been received in subscriptions and donations, and over £14,000 locally, mostly in working-people's pence. Officer evangelists are sent to any parish for a period of not less than one week nor more than two years; mission nurses from one week to two years. **Organ**, *Church Army Gazette*. **Hon. Sec.**, Rev. W. Carlile. **Headquarters and Training Home**, 128 and 130, Edgware Road, W.; **Mission Nurses' Home**, 95, Edgware Road. Tramps' and Inebriates' Labour Home, 45, Crawford Street, W. Rescue Shelter, 2, Titchborne Street, W. Salesroom for the Poor, 2, Little Queen Street. **Central Sec.**, Rev. J. J. Chambers.

Church Association, The. Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations on the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, whether these innovations consist in vestments, ornaments, gestures, or practices borrowed from the Church of Rome; and especially to prevent "the idolatrous adoration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper"; to resist all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The C. A. also seeks to vindicate for the laity their rightful share in all departments of Church life, and aims at the restoration to the parishioners of the election of churchwardens, giving to them a veto upon the appointment of incumbents by patrons, and the absorption of the ecclesiastical courts into the general judicature of the country. Colporteurs for the dissemination of Protestant literature have been appointed for the counties of Warwick, Hertfordshire, Devonshire, Surrey, and Sussex, and it is proposed to extend the number. **Organ** of the Association, *The Church Intelligencer*. **Chairman**, Capt. Cobham. **Sec.**, Henry Miller. **Offices**, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Church Choir Guild (Guild of Church Musicians), 35, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C. Among the **objects** in view are the following: (1) The advancement of church music by means of lectures, competitions, musical performances, an annual conference, services, organ recitals, etc. (2) To receive choirs in union and provide a code of rules for their use, and to encourage meetings of combined choirs for festivals. (3) The granting and registration of certificates of proficiency to members of enrolled choirs; and the conferring of the diplomas of Associate and Fellow (after examination) upon members of the Guild. (4) When possible, to afford pecuniary assistance to members of the Guild who may be in need. (5) To raise a fund for providing a Guild hall, with organ, reading room, library, etc., for the use of members. (6) The awarding of medals to members who have rendered important service to the Guild. (7) Any other means by which choral worship of the Church may be promoted and improved. **President**, The Very Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D.; **Warden and Licensed Chaplain** J. H. Lewis, Mus. Doc., D.C.L.; **Hon. Sec**, C. F Passmore, Mus. B.

Church Congress, The, '91. The thirty-first session was held at Rhyl, Oct. 6th to 10th. The Bishop of St. Asaph presided. Opening services were held at the churches of St. John (preacher, Bishop of Ripon) and St. Thomas (preacher, Bishop of Manchester). The Archbishop of Canterbury was present at the Congress, and the opening ceremony took the form of an address of welcome to His Grace, from the Town Commissioners of Rhyl. **The President's address** took for its theme "The Church in Wales," his contention being that the position of the Church in the Principality had been grossly misrepresented by politicians presumably for party purposes. He read a letter from Mr. Gladstone on the question, and then proceeded to claim by statistics that the Church was rapidly gaining a firmer footing in Wales. He was followed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in one of his most vigorous speeches, repudiated the idea of the Church in Wales being an "alien" Church. Papers were also read by the Dean of St. Asaph and Canon Bevan, whilst the Bishop of Chester and Sir R. Cunliffe, Bart., opened the discussion. At the evening meeting an important debate took place on "**The Church in relation to Nonconformists**—points of agreement and difference, and possibilities of co-operation." The Rev. H. A. James, B.D.—a former Dean of St. Asaph—opened with an able paper, in which a tendency was shown to accentuate the points of difference rather than

those of agreement. Earl Nelson followed with a vigorous paper, in which he earnestly sought for co-operation with Nonconformists, but showed a lack of suggestion as to how the co-operation was to be brought about. The Rev. J. Morgan, Mr. J. A. Doyle, and Mr. G. Harwood contributed speeches on the subject, but the discussion which followed was not of an interesting character. The Archbishop of York ably summed up the whole meeting by saying that the Congress was discussing absorption and not co-operation. Indeed, it was felt by many that the Congress rules ought to have been relaxed to permit of one or more representative Nonconformists taking part in the discussion. The second day opened with "The Church's work in the Poorest Quarters of our Cities and in the Industrial and Mining Districts." The Bishop of Bedford read the first paper, which was naturally devoted to East London. He strongly emphasised the necessity for adaptation of the Church's services and ministrations to the needs and capacities of the poor people. He was followed by the Bishop of Wakefield, who devoted his paper to Church work in the industrial districts of Yorkshire. The Rev. A. H. Baynes also contributed a paper, whilst speeches were made by the Rev. A. F. W. Ingram, of the Oxford House, Bethnal Green, Prebendary Harry Jones, who had a kind word to say for the Salvation Army, and Mr. E. Clifford, who eulogised the work of the Church Army, an agency with which he is connected. A good discussion followed. The afternoon was given to a more abstruse subject—viz., "**Criticism of Holy Scripture and the Church's gains thereby**:" (*a*) Confirmation of her witness; (*b*) juster statement of truth; (*c*) confronting new problems. Papers were read by the Rev. Professor Lias, Rev. Professor Ryle and Archdeacon Wilson, all men in the front ranks of criticism, whilst Professor Sanday was one of the leading speakers. Deep interest was centred in the evening meeting, which took up the question of **Foreign Missions**. Bishop Blyth, of Jerusalem, Mr. Eugene Stock, of the Church Missionary Society, and Canon Churton were the principal speakers; and although recent events pointed to the possibility of a duel of words between the two former, the meeting passed off quietly. Canon Churton denounced what he called the "Society system," especially as represented by the C.M.S. The Earl of Stamford and the Bishop of Calcutta took part in the discussion. The third day opened with "**Church Education**: its present state, and how to improve it" in (*a*) Universities and Public Schools; (*b*) Intermediate and Grammar Schools; (*c*) Elementary Schools; (*d*) Training Colleges. The treatment of the last named branch was left to Principal Gent, whilst the Rev. J. H. Maude, Principal Rendall, Archdeacon Edmondes and Prebendary Rowe dealt with the other sides of the subject. The discussion which followed naturally resolved itself into the consideration of elementary education in reference to **free education**, and the speeches delivered were strongly in favour of retaining the Church schools. The afternoon session was an entirely new departure on the part of the Congress. "**Church Music**" was the subject under discussion, and the proceedings were enlivened by musical illustrations from a Welsh choir. With the exception of the opening ceremony, for the President's address and the Archbishop's speech, this subject brought together by far the largest audience in the list of meetings. Papers were read by Rev. C. Hylton-Stewart, Rev. Owen Jones and Mr. T. E. Griffiths. The evening meeting took up the subject of "The Divine Personality, and the bearing of Belief in the same on the Individual life": (*a*) The Agnostic position; (*b*) The Theistic position; and (*c*) The Christian position. Papers were read by Sir George Stokes, Bart., M.P., Rev. Canon Moberley and Rev. J. H. Bernard, whilst Mr. R. H. Hutton, Rev. A. J. Harrison and Rev. T. B. Strong opened up discussion on each branch of the subject. The large **attendance of the clergy** at this meeting showed that a deep interest prevailed in the various topics under consideration. The morning of the closing day of the Congress was devoted, as usual, to "Aids to the life of Godliness." This meeting has always been of a devotional character. In the afternoon a spirited meeting took place for the consideration of "The Parochial System": (*a*) Its deficiencies and how to meet them; (*b*) In relation to the diocese; (*c*) in relation to Church societies. The principal speakers were the Dean of Manchester, Col. Cornwallis-West, M.P., and Mr. Fredk. Sherlock, editor of *The Church Monthly*. In the evening a conversazione was given in the Congress Hall by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph and Mrs. Edwards. This closed what must be termed a most successful congress, which throughout was marked by a spirit of unity and tenacity of purpose.

Church House. Originated early in '86 by a few clergy meeting at Westminster, who had observed the urgent need of such a building. Subsequently the **Bishop of Carlisle**, in a letter to the *Times*, suggested that the erection of such a House should be the Church's method of celebrating the **Queen's Jubilee**. An **executive committee** was appointed and **funds** have been collected to the amount of nearly £90,000. On Feb. 23rd, '88, a **charter of incorporation** was granted. The committee acquired in July '88 the freehold of a block of buildings, about an acre in extent, which is bounded by the south side of Dean's Yard, Westminster, by Tufton Street, Little Smith Street, and to a large extent by Great Smith Street, the purchase of which, together with the leasehold and other interests, amounts to £52,000. **Plans** for the C. H. have been prepared by Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A. The principal elevation faces Dean's Yard, and the ground plan shows a group of buildings enclosing a quadrangle slightly irregular in form. The style of the building is Late Tudor, with suggestions from Hampton Court Palace. There will be spacious halls for the meeting of both Houses of Convocation, the House of Laymen and Church Societies. A great hall is to be provided capable of accommodating 2000 persons. The Council have begun to build the great hall and the southern wing. The foundation-stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, on June 24th, '91. At present the work of the Corporation is being conducted in the **temporary premises**, 9, 10, and 11, Dean's Yard. Here there are reading-rooms, library, writing-room, committee-rooms, offices, etc., for the use of members. **Membership** of the corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. Life membership, £10 10s. **Sec.**, Mr. Percy Crosse,

Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.; **Assistant-Sec.**, Mr. J. Larcombe.

Church of England, The Established. By "established" is meant the effect of certain legal privileges and restraints imposed upon the Church of England by its connection with the State. These privileges and restraints are partly incorporated into statute law by the Acts of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; partly they are a growth as old as the common law of England; and partly they have sprung from constant Parliamentary interference with the Church since the Restoration.—Its **History and Constitution.** The Church of England claims an apostolic foundation, asserting for its bishops an unbroken line of descent, in the laying-on of hands, from the Apostles themselves. Tertullian speaks of Christianity being widely disseminated in England as early as A.D. 202; and that the Church was from the first under episcopal supervision we find by the fact of three English bishops being present at the great Council of Arles in A.D. 314. Moreover, as the Roman missionaries under Augustine did not come over until A.D. 596, the English Church has always maintained its independent origin. Its **Government** is by its three Orders of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Its **Doctrine** is embodied in the three Creeds of Western Christendom—the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian. The Apostles' Creed is required of candidates for Baptism; the Nicene is recited at Holy Communion; and the Athanasian at certain special services. The clergy are also required to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles. The form of worship of the Church is set forth in the Book of Common Prayer. Its **Clergy** number, in round figures, a total of about 24,000, divided as follows: Archbishops, 2; Bishops, 32; Suffragan Bishops, 17; Deans, 30; Archdeacons, 88; Residentiary Canons, 132; Rural Deans, 613; Beneficed Clergy, 13,640; Unbeneficed, 9500. The Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops have seats in the House of Lords.—**Progress.** No. of Dioceses in '76, 28; in '89, 34, with two more sees (Bristol and Birmingham) in course of endowment. The six new bishoprics are Truro, St. Albans, Liverpool, Newcastle, Southwell, and Wakefield. No. of Benefices in '31, 10,718; in '86, 13,600. No. of Parsonages in '31, 5947; in '86, 11,000. No. of Clergy in 1801, 10,307; in '41, 14,613; in '90, some 25,700. **Money raised for Church Building** alone, from '40 to '87 (purely by voluntary subscriptions, with the exception of one State grant of £1,500,000—*vide* Lord Hampton's Parliamentary Report '74)—£46,000,000; for Endowments, £3,771,000. **Amount annually raised**, by purely voluntary means: for Church Building and Restoration, £1,000,000; for Foreign Missions, £500,000; for Elementary Education, £500,000; for Home Missions, Temperance Work, Clubs and Charities, at least another £500,000. The **Revenues** of the Church, from endowments in tithes, land and voluntary offerings is estimated to amount to about eight millions sterling, of which nearly three millions is assured endowment; the exact amount is not known, although a Parliamentary return (still incomplete) has been published giving certain comprehensive details. The value of tithe is diminishing every year. Every £100 of tithe rent-charge, estimated by the corn averages, now yields little more than £80, with prospects of dwindling to £70. (See TITHES.) The **Church population** of England is almost impossible to estimate, the qualification being so indeterminate, but the Church claims over 60 per cent. of the entire population. **Church accommodation** is represented by about 6,400,000 sittings. Spiritual supervision is provided for the whole country, which is divided, first into **Provinces** (Canterbury and York), presided over by the Archbishops; which are subdivided into **Dioceses**, presided over by Bishops; these again being broken up into **Archdeaconries**, the heads of which are the Archdeacons; these again into **Rural Deaneries**; and these into **Parishes**, which are in the charge of the minor clergy. **Daughter parishes** are districts separated from the statutory boundaries by Sir Robert Peel's Act enabling the ancient parishes to be thus subdivided. The **Educational work** of the Church is represented by (in round figures) 11,600 efficient schools, under Government inspection. These schools have been built at a cost to the Church of not less than £12,500,000. There are also, in connection with the Church of England, thirty training colleges for school teachers, erected at a cost of £195,000, towards the maintenance of which the Mother Church annually contributes £10,000.—**Church Parties.** The three great party divisions in the Church of England are said to be representative of the various types of mind which may be found in any large society. The "**High Church**" or historical party attach great importance to the historical position of the Church in the succession of her clergy. They uphold her authority in matters of doctrine and discipline; and value her rites and sacraments, not only as devotional aids and convenient symbols, but as peculiar and special means of grace, of which she is the only authorised administratrix. The "**Low Church**" or Puritan party think comparatively little of these things, but set the greatest value on conversion, justification by faith, without the works of the law. They consider themselves rather as members of the Church invisible than of the Church visible, and disregard niceties of ceremonial, as distracting the soul from true worship, and as unduly exalting the priestly office, or tending to false (chiefly Popish) doctrine. The "**Broad Church,**" on the other hand, pay but little attention to either ceremony or dogma. They are for extending the liberty of belief within the Church to its utmost possible limits—as some assert even, to the borders of Unitarianism. They attach great importance to the social Christian virtues, to living a wholesome and cleanly life, adopting the precepts rather than the theology of religion. The three have been said to show forth respectively the body, the spirit, and the soul, of the Church. Recent years have witnessed several remarkable developments in the relations of the three parties. A **Royal Commission** reported ('83) against the existing state of ecclesiastical law, particularly in respect of its administration. In the **House of Lords** two or three **Bills** of a tentative character have been introduced, with the object of giving **statutory effect** (1) to the main recommendations of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts, and (2) to the repugnance of Churchmen at the spectacle of clergymen being imprisoned for contumacy. These Bills, however, were dropped one after another. Meanwhile, as Ritualism was evidently spreading, there grew up among moderate Evangelicals and Broad Churchmen a dispositio

to be tolerant. A settled belief has arisen among Churchmen, that tolerance as a solution of the Ritual question is the only possible one, if further friction between the parties is to be avoided. And this opinion is strongly supported by the "finding" of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Bishop of Lincoln's case. **Consult** *The Official Year-Book of the Church of England* and *The Clergy Directory*. See also BISHOPS, DEANS, DIOCESE, etc.

Church of England Young Men's Society, The, Leopold Rooms, Ludgate Circus, E.C., has for its **object** the promotion of the Spiritual, Social and Intellectual welfare of young men, with especial view to their consistent life as members of the Church of England, and their active personal labours for the good of others. The Society was established in 1844, with a central body in London and branches in various parts of the country. At present there are about 100 **branches**, and the **aggregate membership** is about 15,000. Among the most flourishing branches are those of Belfast (900 members), Norwich (850 members), and Holloway (600 members). The **Leopold Rooms** are the central buildings of the Society, and are regarded as a home for young men. There every member of the Society is welcomed, and those who are on a visit to the Metropolis can make the headquarters their home. Sleeping accommodation is provided, and it is satisfactory to note that it is fully taken advantage of not only by members, but also by young men who are in no way connected with the society. There is also to be found at the Leopold Rooms a splendid gymnasium under the care of Professor Melio; excellent rooms for reading and smoking, a large room, accommodating about 200, where lectures and concerts are constantly given, good class-rooms, a refreshment-room, and a library containing about 4,000 volumes. There are also classes for the study of French, German, etc., and also a class for Bible study. There are rowing, swimming, football, cricket, and other clubs for athletic purposes, and the society is also possessed of that indispensable adjunct to every society of the kind—a debating club. **President**, Lord Halsbury; **Chairman of the Council**, Mr. Robert Holmes White. It is the aim of the society to have a branch in every town and village, and if possible in every parish. Clergymen desiring to form branches should communicate with the Rev. J. Stephen Barrass, clerical **organising secretary**, who will render them every assistance. The formation of such branches, it is confidently believed, would do much towards keeping young men within the Church. The society also provides for young men sermons and addresses in City churches during Advent and Lent, also services in warehouses, church workers' associations and missionary guilds. The society publishes a monthly magazine—*Forward*—for young men.

Church of Scotland, The. The Scotch jealous of their liberty and rights, recognised the same orders as other Christians, but never acknowledged any supremacy of jurisdiction in the Episcopal order. In the earliest times all abbots were subordinate to the successor of St. Columba, the Abbot of Iona being Primate; but the Mediæval Church down to the fifteenth century had no Metropolitan; the chief government of the Church under the Pope devolving upon a Synod in which bishops, abbots, priests, and other ecclesiastics sat. In 1472, however, Sixtus IV. raised St. Andrews to an Archiepiscopal and Metropolitan see; and in 1492, Innocent VIII., Glasgow was raised to a similar rank. When the Reformation began two parties arose, the bishops and the State being opposed to all change, and a party of reformers, known as the Congregation, demanding great changes. The latter party triumphed, and in 1560 the jurisdiction of the Pope was abolished by Parliament sitting at Edinburgh. A **General Assembly** then governed the Reformed Church. Doubts arose as to the desirability of abolishing the bishops, and men of tried Protestantism were elevated to the sees. A contest between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism succeeded, ending in the triumph of the latter. At the Restoration bishops were reappointed, but as they sided with James II., upon the accession of William and Mary, the prelates were abolished. Presbyterianism was then re-established, and the **Westminster Confession of Faith** adopted as the national standard of belief. The right of patrons to nominate to vacancies had been taken away, but was given back in 1712, and the exercise of that right led to much discussion, which resulted in 1843 by the dissentients leaving the General Assembly and forming the **Free Church of Scotland**. The **Act of Queen Anne was repealed** by Lord Beaconsfield in '72.

Churchmen in Council. A small body of influential clergymen of "moderate" views, including Dr. Perowne (now Bishop of Worcester), the Archdeacon of London, and Revs. Canon T. Teignmouth Shore, Canon Edgar Jacob, J. F. Kitto, W. S. Carter, and C. J. Ridgeway, formed in June '89. **Object**—To unite Churchmen of all parties on **questions** at present or at any time **disturbing** the **Church** upon a basis of **wide tolerance.** Held a meeting in Feb. '90, when various questions were discussed, and have since met periodically at the Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster. The Council is slowly but surely effecting a moderating influence upon extremists in the Church. In Feb. '91 a resolution was carried to the following effect: "That Churchmen in Council desire to enter their most solemn protest against renewed litigation in matters of ritual."

Church Rates. Originally, like tithes (*q.v.*), a charge upon the land of a parish for the maintenance of the church fabric. In later years levied as a rate, and paid by occupiers. Nonconformists having objected to them, they were abolished in 1868. The churches and services are now provided and maintained solely by Churchmen and Church endowments, whereby all apparent injustice to Nonconformists is entirely removed, and the rights of Nonconformist parishioners in the church fabric are not impaired. The **Act** of 1868, however, **did not abolish** church rates **in cases** where, at the time of the passing of the Act, **money had** been **borrowed and remained due on the security of the church rate, or where the rate was applicable to purposes other than "ecclesiastical purposes,"** as defined by the Act, **or** had been **originally authorised** to be **levied by special legislation** in consideration of the **abolition** of tithes or for other valuable consideration. The most important case in which church rates continue to be levied, under the two last-mentioned exceptions, is that of the parish of Saint Marylebone, London, in which church rates to the amount of £5580 (which is nearly two-thirds of the total amount of church rates

appearing in the returns as having been levied in the whole of England during the year) are annually raised by the vestry under powers conferred by two local Acts (51 Geo. III., c. cli., and 1 and 2 Geo. IV., c. xxi.). In several other parishes voluntary church rates are levied, principally for the purpose of paying the interest and principal in respect of loans raised on the security of that rate prior to the passing of the Act of 1868, but occasionally for the purpose of defraying vestry expenses.

Churchill, Rt. Hon. Lord Randolph, M.P., second son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough and of Lady Frances, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, was born at Blenheim Palace, Feb. 13th, 1849; entered Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated in '71. Hon. LL.D. Camb. '87. Married in '74, Jennie, daughter of the late Mr. L. Jerome, New York. In the same year he entered Parliament as Conservative **M.P.** for Woodstock. He made his maiden speech the first year he sat in parliament, and was complimented by his future antagonist Sir William Harcourt. Next year he took part in the debate on unreformed boroughs. From '75 to '79 Lord Randolph rarely addressed the House. The collapse of the Conservative party at the general election of '80, acted, however, as a spur to Lord Randolph, who soon distinguished himself as an audacious and powerful debater. He was not quite alone in the independent course he had marked out for himself. Mr. (now Sir John) Gorst and Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff acted with him. These three sat together, and soon became known as the **Fourth Party**. Mr. Arthur Balfour and Earl Percy occasionally associated themselves with the three. Lord R. C. was the life and soul of this combination. He never lost an opportunity of damaging the Government, or of dragging his own leaders farther than they wished to go. He took a prominent part in the **Bradlaugh debates.** His persistence and ability won at last the admission that he was a man who must in future be reckoned with. Lord Randolph was frankly recognised as a new and powerful political force, which might either make or mar the party. He was elected **chairman** of the **National Union of Conservative Associations**, but resigned soon after, owing to a schism between the Union and the Central Conservative Committee, Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the recognised leaders of the party siding with the latter. The quarrel, if quarrel it could be called, only lasted a few days; and on the 9th of May, '84, at a meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons, held at the Carlton Club, Lord Randolph consented to withdraw his resignation, and the threatened split was averted. The result was a victory by Lord Randolph over his own leaders, who agreed to adopt the policy of organisation which he recommended. From this point Lord Randolph rose steadily to the position of a recognised leader of the Conservative party. When the Liberal Government was overthrown on the Budget, in June '85, it resigned, and in the new Conservative administration Lord Randolph Churchill received the **Indian Secretaryship.** The general election took place in November '85, and though the position of the Conservatives was somewhat improved, they were in a considerable minority in the House of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill was **defeated at Birmingham,** where he opposed the Rt. Hon. John Bright, but was elected for **South Paddington.** In the following January the Government were overthrown on the motion brought forward by Mr. Jesse Collings, and immediately resigned. Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Salisbury; but was defeated on the second reading of his Home Rule Bill. Lord Salisbury was again called to the helm, and in the new Ministry, formed in July '86, Lord Randolph Churchill was appointed **leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer.** His most remarkable speech during the recess was made at Dartford, where he unfolded a programme which his opponents declared to be Liberal, if not Radical, and which some of his friends felt to be anything but Conservative. The **resignation** of Lord Randolph, on Dec. 23rd, '86, took both friends and opponents by surprise. The announcement in the *Times* gave as his lordship's reasons for taking this unexpected course differences with his colleagues on the subject of the naval and military estimates. The attitude which his lordship assumed in advocacy of financial reforms led to the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the civil administration of the great spending departments. In Jan. '88 Lord Randolph visited **St. Petersburg.** On the death of Mr. Bright, in March '89, his lordship declined an invitation to contest **Central Birmingham.** He did this at the request of Mr. Chamberlain, with whom he subsequently had an acrimonious controversy in the public press. Lord Randolph **addressed his constituents** (Feb. '91), on which occasion he said he would still reserve to himself the right to maintain an independent position with regard to the action of the Government. He also alluded to the labour question and to general politics. Started on a tour in **South Africa** in May, whence his lordship wrote a series of letters to the *Daily Graphic.*

Cinque Ports, The. A group of seven ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south coast of England (in Sussex and Kent). **Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover** and **Sandwich** were the original ports; **Winchelsea** and **Rye** being added afterwards. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror and were endowed with various important privileges in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, for the king's use, when demanded. The **Lord Wardenship** is now only an honorary dignity. Its holders have no special jurisdiction. The **Marquis of Dufferin and Ava** was nominated in Nov. '91.

City and Guilds Institute. See TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

City and South of London Railway. The line was formally opened by the Prince of Wales (Nov. 4th, '90). The railway is worked and lighted by electricity, and is approached by lifts which descend from the street level. There is no booking of passengers, but they pay their fares and pass on to the platform through a registering turnstile. (For history and earlier details see previous eds.) The line was opened to the public on Dec. 18th, '90. The company lodged a Bill for the Session of '91, to construct a line from the King William Street terminus to Islington. This extension, as described by Col. Haywood, in his report to the City Commissioners of Sewers, commenced beneath the centre of King William Street, at a point about 60 ft. north of Clement's Lane, passed northwards beneath King William St., Prince's St.,

Moorgate Street, Finsbury Pavement, Finsbury Square, and City Road, to a point close to the Angel. On Jan. 14th, '91, Mr. C. E. Spagnolotti read a paper at the Inventors' Institute, Chancery Lane, upon the locking and blocking systems in use on this electric railway. At the half-yearly meeting on Feb. 24th, the chairman said the results had so far proved satisfactory; they had run 60,000 miles, and had carried 900,000 passengers. The meeting approved of the Bill for the new northern line. The Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on March 6th, when Mr. T. H. Bolton moved an instruction to the committee securing a contribution to the local authorities for the use of the subsoil, and also as to workmen's trains, but it was lost by 111 to 71 votes; a similar motion as to the Central London (*q.v.*) and South Kensington and Paddington Subway Bills was also rejected. On March 17th, after some discussion with the counsel engaged on the subject of their privileges in examination and cross-examination, the chairman of the House of Commons Committee (Mr. Hanbury) stated that the preamble of the Bill had not been proved, and it was therefore thrown out. The report for the half-year ending June 30th (the first completed half-yearly report in the company's history), stated that the receipts from all sources amounted to £19,688, and the expenses to £15,591, the net revenue account showed a balance of £4,693, of which the interest on debentures absorbed £4,138, leaving £555 to be carried forward. In the half-year 2,412,345 passengers were carried; the uniform rate of 2*d.* had been reduced at certain stations between certain hours to 1*d.*, with good results; an increase in the rolling stock was announced. Later in the year season tickets were introduced.

City Companies. See CITY GUILDS.

City Guilds, The. There have been 109 companies founded, but the **latest return** only gives a total of 76, as follows:—The Worshipful Companies of Apothecaries, Armourers and Brasiers, Bakers, Barbers, Basketmakers, Blacksmiths, Bowyers, Brewers, Broderers, Butchers, Carmen Carpenters, Clockmakers, Clothworkers, Coachmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cordwainers, Curriers, Cutlers, Distillers, Drapers, Dyers, Fanmakers, Farriers, Feltmakers, Fishmongers, Fletchers, Founders, Framework Knitters, Fruiterers, Girdlers, Glass-sellers, Glaziers, Glovers, Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Gunmakers, Haberdashers, Horners, Innholders, Ironmongers, Joiners, Leather-sellers, Loriners, Makers of Playing Cards, Masons, Mercers, Merchant Taylors, Musicians, Needlemakers, Painters, Patten-makers, Paviors, Pewterers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Poulters, Saddlers, Salters, Scriveners, Shipwrights, Skinners, Spectacle-makers, Stationers, Tallow-chandlers, Tylers and Bricklayers, Tinplate-workers, Turners, Upholders, Vintners, Wax-chandlers, Weavers, Wheelwrights, and Woolmen. The **twelve principal** companies are those of the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers; but two of the largest liveries are those of the Loriners and Spectacle-makers, both of which, however, like most of the minor companies, have scarcely any income except such as arises from the fees and fines paid by the members. Nearly thirty of them are without halls. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the livery companies of London was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £270,000. On the whole it is estimated that the **trust income** is about £200,000 a year, and the **corporate income** from £550,000 to £600,000. Several of the companies possess a considerable amount of real property in the county of Londonderry. The total **rent** of the **real property** is above £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from **investments.** The contributions of existing members are from £15,000 to £20,000 a year. Of the £200,000 which forms the charitable or trust income, about £75,000 a year is expended on the support of almshouses and the relief of poor members, another £75,000 on education, and about £50,000 on charitable objects of a general character. Many of the charities of the companies are for the benefit of the inhabitants of provincial towns and villages where they possess land. The cost of the **hospitality** annually given by the companies is estimated at £85,000. **Technical education** (*q.v.*) has within the last few years been taken up by the Guilds. The Clothworkers' Company has promoted the establishment of Yorkshire College, at Leeds, where instruction is given in the manufacture of woollen goods, and similar institutions at Bradford, Huddersfield, and other places. **The City and Guilds of London Institute,** for the advancement of technical education, has also been formed. There is a technical college at Finsbury and a central institution at South Kensington. On July 29th, 1880, a **Royal Commission** was appointed to inquire into the circumstances and dates of the foundation of the City Livery Companies, the objects for which they were founded, and how far those objects are now being carried out. On May 28th, '84, the Commission issued its **report**, in which it recommended that the companies should be placed by Act of Parliament under such restrictions as regards the alienation of their real and personal estate as would remove all danger of the loss of any portion of their property; that the accounts of the companies should be open to public inspection; that no future admission to the livery of a company should confer the parliamentary franchise; the appointment of a commission which should undertake the allocation of a portion of the corporate incomes of the companies to objects of acknowledged public utility, the better application of the trust incomes, and should it prove practicable, the reorganisation of the constitution of the companies. A **dissenting report** was, however, issued by three members of the Commission. Nothing, however, has come of the Commission's investigation, though the London County Council have recently carried a resolution asking the Government to introduce a measure to give legal effect to the recommendations of the majority report.

City of London College. This institution (known as the Metropolitan Evening Classes at Crosby Hall) was founded in 1848 by the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, M.A., and was constituted the City of London College in '60. The new building in White Street, Moorfields, was erected at a cost of £16,000 (in '83). Evening classes are held in the various branches of

science, literature, and art. There is a large and commodious laboratory, also art and cast rooms, to meet the requirements of the students. There are also a good library and a spacious reading-room. **Principal**, Rev. Prebendary Whittington, M.A. **Sec.**, Mr. D. Savage.

City of London Parochial Charities (Central Scheme). See SESSION, sect. 12.

City of London Police. This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of Her Majesty the Queen. The **total strength** of the force is **801**, consisting of **1** Assistant-Commissioner, **1** chief superintendent, **2** superintendents, **4** chief inspectors, **8** first-class inspectors, **21** station inspectors, **12** detective inspectors, **66** sergeants, and **679** constables. In addition to the above, **1** sergeant and **82** constables are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of **£125** per annum for each man. The force has also a surgeon, receiver, chief clerk, and several assistant clerks. The **detective department** consists of a superintendent, **12** inspectors, **7** sergeants, **12** detective constables, and about **45** plain-clothes constables, who are selected from the uniform branch. They are chiefly concerned in the detection of commercial frauds and serious felonies. If, however, a banker or merchant requires a City detective to be sent abroad, or a long distance from London, he is obliged to pay the expenses of this mission. The **Police area** contains six divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices), each of which is under the immediate charge of two divisional inspectors, assisted by three station inspectors. The **Superannuation Fund** is provided from the stoppage of 2½ per cent. of the pay of the force, the amount of fines at Police Courts, etc., the balance being provided from the Police Rate. Members of the force of not less than 25 years' service and 50 years of age, are entitled, under the provisions of the City of London Police Superannuation Act of '89, to claim superannuation allowances. The **total cost** of the force is about **£120,000** per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of **5½d.** on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The **pay** of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom. The members also enjoy other advantages, perhaps the greatest of which is the scheme for granting pensions to the widows of deceased members of the service. All married men contribute from 4*d.* to 1s. per week, according to their rank, the balance is made up by grants from the City's cash, the pensions varying from **7s.** to **21s.** per week. The services of nearly **200** men are daily required to cope with the enormous and ever-increasing traffic of the City, the most capable men being selected for this dangerous and important duty, for which they receive a small allowance of extra pay. **Headquarters**, Old Jewry, Cheapside. **Chief Clerk**, Mr. John Whatley.

City of London School, Thames Embankment. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 **scholarships** varying from £80 to £20; and about 20 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. **Head Master**, Mr. A. T. Pollard, M.A. Its distinguished **alumni** include: J. R. Seeley, Senior Classic and 1st Chancellor's Medallist, '57; E. A. Abbott, same honours, '61; W. S. Aldis, Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman, '61; J. S. Reid, Senior Classic and 1st Chancellor's Medallist, '69; W. E. Barker, Senior Classic, '83. **Sec.**, George R. Renwick.

Civil Establishments, Royal Commission on. To inquire into their administration at home and abroad. **Appointed** in '86, as the result of a resolution moved by Lord Randolph Churchill, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. In a Treasury minute, which disclosed the grounds for the initiation of this comprehensive inquiry, it was stated that the duty of the Commissioners would be to examine into the numbers, salaries, hours of labour, superannuation, cost of staff, as well as the administration, regulation, and organisation; and to report whether, in their opinion, the work of the different offices is effectually and economically performed; whether it can be simplified; whether the matter of procedure can be improved; and whether it is deficient or unnecessarily elaborate. The Commissioners have published **several reports**, but their labours are not yet completed. The following are the names of the **Commissioners**:—Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., chairman; Earl Brownlow; Lord Lingen; Lord Rothschild; Lord Basing; Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P.; Sir C. E. Lewis, M.P.; Mr. R. W. Hanbury, M.P.; Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P.; Mr. J. W. Maclure, M.P., Mr. J. Clegborn, director of the North-Eastern Railway Company; Mr. A. S. Harvey, secretary to Glyn, Mills & Co.; and Mr. A. B. Freeman Milford, C.B. Mr. H. G. Walpole is the secretary to the Commission.

Civil List, The, is the annual grant of Parliament to the monarch, the yearly sum now being £385,000, the whole of which is devoted to Her Majesty's household and personal expenses, with the exception of £1200, which may be granted in pensions (*v.i.*). The grant originated in the reign of William and Mary, and covered the payment of civil offices and pensions, when the amount was £700,000 (£400,000 being derived from the Crown revenues and £300,000 from excise duties). Since this resulted in debt on the part of the king, the Court of Exchequer decided that, if he chose, the king could alienate his whole revenue. The List, after having reached £800,000, and in 1777 (George II.) £900,000, was, on the accession of William IV., cleared of all salaries, etc., upon it, and placed at £510,000, including a pension list of £75,000. The purposes to which the pensions were applied were, in 1834, limited to the deserving and needy; and in 1838, the year of Queen Victoria's coronation, it was provided that, in place of a grant of £75,000 for civil list pensions, "Her Majesty should be empowered to grant in every year new pensions on the civil list to the amount of £1200, all such pensions to be in strict conformity with the House of Commons' resolutions of 18th February, 1834" (1 Vict., c. 2).

Civil List Pensions Grants, 1890—June '91. **Brewer,** Rev. E. Cobham, LL.D., in consideration of his services to science and literature, and of his inadequate means of support (£50); **Scott,** Mrs. Ellen S., in consideration of the services of her late husband, Major-General Henry Scott, C.B., R.E., to science and

art, and of her inadequate means of support (£100); **Tupper**, Miss Ellen Isabelle, in recognition of the services of her late father, Mr. Martin F. Tupper, to literature, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (£75); **Hatch**, Mrs. Bessie, in consideration of the services of her late husband, the Rev. Edwin Hatch, M.A., D.D., to theological learning, and of her inadequate means of support (£100); **Spark**, Dr. William, in consideration of his services to music, and of his inadequate means of support (£50); **Barnard**, Miss Rosamond, in consideration of the distinguished services of her late father, Major-General Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B., and of her inadequate means of support (£75); **Livingstone**, Mrs. Kate J., in consideration of the services rendered by her late father-in-law, Dr. David Livingstone, the African explorer, and of her inadequate means of support (£50); **Huggins**, Dr. William, LL.D., in recognition of his services to science, and in consideration of his inadequate means of support (£150); **Shilleto**, Miss Catherine, in consideration of the eminence of her late father, the Rev. R. Shilleto, as a classical scholar and teacher, and of her inadequate means of support (£50); **Wood**, Mrs. Jane Eleanor, in recognition of the services of her late husband, the Rev. J. G. Wood, to natural history, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (£50); **Maguire**, the Misses Eliza and Mary, in recognition of the eminence of their late brother, Dr. Thomas Maguire, of Trinity College, Dublin, as a classical scholar, and in consideration of their inadequate means of support (£25 each); **Berkeley**, the Misses Rose, Margaret, Charlotte, and Ruth, in recognition of their late father's (the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, F.R.S.) services to botany, and in consideration of their inadequate means of support (£20 each); **Wood**, Mrs. Henrietta Elizabeth, in recognition of the labours of her late husband, Mr. J. T. Wood, at Ephesus, of his services to archæology, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (£75); **Absolon**, Mr. John, in recognition of his services to art, of his merits as a painter in water colours, and in consideration of his inadequate means of support (£50); **Wilde**, Lady, in recognition of the services rendered by her late husband, Sir William W. R. Wilde, M.D., to statistical science and literature, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (£70); **Blanchard**, Mrs. Caroline, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. Edward L. Blanchard, to dramatic literature, of her own work with regard to colonial emigration, and of her inadequate means of support (£50); **Motteram**, Mrs. Augusta Therese, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Judge Motteram, to the reform of the Bankruptcy Laws, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (£75); **Bingham**, Miss Ida, in consideration of her late father, Colonel Charles Bingham's (Royal Artillery) long and valuable services, and her straitened circumstances and of her ill-health (£100); **Whittier-Page**, Mrs. Annzella Maria, in recognition of the services rendered to literature and geological science by her late husband, Professor D. Page, of Durham, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (£100); **Barkly**, Mrs. Fanny Alexander, in recognition of her late husband's services as Governor of Heligoland, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (£50); **Davies**, Mrs. Ellen, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Professor James F. Davies, M.A., to classical literature, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (£100); **Schmitz**, Mrs. Eliza Mary, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Dr. Leonard Schmitz, to classical education and learning, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (£75); **Burton**, Lady Isabella, in recognition of the services of her late husband, Sir Richard F. Burton, K.C.M.G., as an explorer in the eastern portion of Central Africa, of his services to science and literature, and in consideration of Lady Burton's inadequate means of support (£150); **Sullivan**, The Misses Kate and Finola, in recognition of the services of their late father, Dr. Sullivan, President of Queen's College, Cork, to literature, and of his labours in developing the industrial resources of Ireland, and in consideration also of their inadequate means of support (£25 each).—'**91**. **Macdonald**, Miss Annie Cosnahan, in consideration of the army services of her late brother, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Macdonald, of her old age, and of her inadequate means of support (£50); **Redfern**, Mrs. Clara Margaret, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr. James Redfern, sculptor, to art, and of her inadequate means of support (£100); **Smith**, Mr. George Barnett, in consideration of his services to literature and of his inadequate means of support (£80); **Weymouth**, Dr. Richard Francis, in recognition of his services to literature, his merits as a scholar, and in consideration of his inadequate means of suppotr (£100); **Hardy**, Miss Iza Duffus, in recognition of the long and valuable services of her late father, Sir. Thomas Duffus Hardy, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (£100); **Weir**, Mr. Harrison, in recognition of his merits as an artist, and in consideration of his inadequate means of support (£100); **Bristow**, Mrs. Eliza, in recognition of the long services of her husband, the late Mr. H. W. Bristow, on the geological survey, and in consideration of her inadequate means of support (£45).

Civil Service. One of the oldest institutions of the country, and probably dates from the earliest monarchical times. It is only within perhaps the last hundred years that the English Civil Service has assumed its present vast proportions. The Civil Service comprises all persons who serve the Queen in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the **Treasury**, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the **Exchequer and Audit Department**, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments, and is required to see that the expenditure of each is in accordance with the authorities received from the Treasury. The **Foreign Office** (including the diplomatic service), the **India Office** and the **Colonial Office**, together with the **Home Office**, probably rank next amongst the numerous departments of the Home Civil Service. The three revenue departments—namely, the **Post Office, Inland Revenue, and Customs**—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, among what is known as the **spending departments**, the **War Office, Admiralty, Board of Trade, Office of Works, Education Office, Privy Council Office**, the **Stationery**

Office, and many other smaller offices.—Most of the **clerkships** in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the **Playfair Commission** which sat in **1874** to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Service should be divided into a **Higher** and a **Lower Division**, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme. A Royal Commission (*q.v.*) has recently been appointed to inquire into the present state of the Civil Service. There is of course a considerable difference in the **examinations** for the two grades of the Service; and that for the higher grade is what is popularly termed a "stiff" one. Very good prizes are offered to the successful candidates in this examination, which therefore attracts candidates from amongst university men. The Lower Division examination is of a simpler character, and as the prizes offered are not so great, a different class of men is attracted. Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services, and of the situations to be competed for, can always be obtained on application to the **Civil Service Commission, at Cannon Row, S.W.** The **permanent** Civil Service **Commissioners** are Sir G. W. Dasent and Mr. W. J. Courthope. (Annual report is published by Eyre and Spottiswoode.) For details see FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Clarence and Avondale, H.R.H Albert Victor, 1st Duke of, and **Earl of Athlone**, eldest son of T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, was b. Jan. 8th, 1864, and was educated at Trinity College, Camb., and Univ. of Heidelberg. Previous to his entering as an undergraduate, however, he had passed two years as a naval cadet on board the *Britannia*, and in '79 started with his brother Prince George of Wales on a voyage round the world in the *Bacchante*. He returned to England in '82. On leaving the university Prince Albert Victor proceeded to Aldershot to prepare for the army. H.R.H. was invested with the Order of the Garter in '83. In company with his brother he visited **Ireland** '87. Created hon. LL.D. of Cambridge, '88. H.R.H. returned in the spring of '90 from his **visit to India**. Took his seat in the House of Lords (June 23rd). Installed as Rt. Worshipful Provincial Grand Master of the province of Berkshire on Dec. 15th, '90, at Reading. At present he is fulfilling military duties in Ireland.

Clark, Sir Andrew, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., was b. 1826, and was ed. at Aberdeen and at Edinburgh. In the extra-academical medical school of the latter city he gained the first medals in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, materia medica, surgery, pathology, and practice of physic. For four years Dr. Clark had charge of the pathological department of the **Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar.** M.D. Aberdeen, '84. He is **senior physician** to the **London Hospital**, and was re-elected **President** of the **Royal College of Physicians** April 15th, '89. Dr. Clark is the **author** of numerous essays, lectures and reviews, and has for some time been Mr. Gladstone's **medical attendant**. Created a **baronet**, '83.

Clarke, Sir Edward, Q.C., M.P., was b. 1841. Educated at the City Commercial School, Lombard Street, and Crosby Hall. Obtained writership in India Office by open competition '59, retired Oct. '60. Tancred Law Student '61. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '64; created Q.C. '80; elected a bencher of his Inn '82. Returned as Conservative member for Southwark, Feb. '80; Plymouth '80-85; re-elected '85 and '86, when he was made **Solicitor-General** in Lord Salisbury's administration, and received the honour of knighthood. Sir E. C. was for some time a reporter in the House of Commons, and was on the literary staff of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*. He made his mark in the celebrated **Penge case**, and successfully defended Mrs. Bartlett in the notorious **Pimlico** poisoning **case**. Appeared for the plaintiff in the baccarat trial (June '91).

Clayden, P. W., author and journalist, has been connected as a leader-writer with the *Daily News* (*q.v.*) ever since its reduction in price to one penny, and is now associated in the editorship of that newspaper with Mr. J. R. Robinson (*q.v.*). Has been an unsuccessful candidate for Parliamentary honours on three occasions—viz., at Nottingham ('68), Norwood Division of Lambeth ('85), and North Islington ('86). Is the **author** of "England under Lord Beaconsfield" ('80), "Samuel Sharpe, Philanthropist and Translator of the Bible" ('83), "**The Early Life of Samuel Rogers**" ('87), "**Rogers and his Contemporaries**," 2 vols. ('89), and of articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, *Fortnightly Review*, and *Cornhill Magazine*, as well as pamphlets on various political and metropolitan questions.

Clémenceau, Georges Benjamin, was b. at Mouilleron-en-Pareds, in the Vendee, Sept. 28th, 1841. He studied medicine in Paris, is an M.D., and practised at Montmartre. Elected mayor of the 18th arrondissement (Montmartre) in Sept. '70, and in '71 a deputy for the Seine. He soon after resigned the positions of mayor and deputy. He then became a member, and afterwards **president**, of the **Paris Municipal Council.** He was re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies at the elections of Feb. '76, and again voted with the Extreme Left. During the latter years of Gambetta's life, Clemenceau was the political adversary of the "dead tribune." He sits for the department of the Var, having been also elected, at the general election of Oct. '85, as one of the deputies for Paris. He is **proprietor** of *La Justice*, an important Paris journal, and is regarded as one of the most expert swordsmen in France.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne (better known as "**Mark Twain**"), was b. at Florida, Mo., U.S., 1835; was apprenticed in his youth to a printer, and subsequently served as a pilot on the Mississippi (he adopted his *nom de plume* from the cry of the leadsman when his line "marked" two fathoms of water; the term varies with the depth, but for two fathoms it is "mark twain"). Afterwards obtained an appointment as reporter on a paper in California, whence, after some years' service, he removed to edit a paper at Buffalo. He is undoubtedly the most original and popular of the American humorists; his **best known works** are "The Jumping Frog," "The Innocents Abroad," "The Gilded Age," "Roughing It," "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Life on the Mississippi," "The Stolen White Elephant," "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," etc.

Clergy, Deceased (**Dec. 1st, '90, to Nov. '91**). See OBITUARY.

Clergy Discipline (**Immorality**) **Bill**. See SESSION, sect. **55**.

Clerk of the Parliaments. See PARLIAMENTS, CLERK OF THE.

Clifford, Rev. John, M.A., D.D., **Ex-President** of the **Baptist Union**, was b. 1836 at Sawley. In '55 he entered the General Baptist College. During his third year at the College accepted an invitation from the Praed Street church, Paddington. Dr. C. graduated B.A. at London University in '61, B.Sc. in '62, in '64 taking the degree of M.A., and in '66 that of LL.B. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him in '83 by Bates' University, U.S.A. His growing success at Praed Street led to the erection of **Westbourne Park Chapel**, which was opened Sept. '77, and where Dr. C. still continues to minister. His **works** include the following: "Is Life worth Living?" "The Dawn of Manhood," and "Starting in Life."

Clifton College, Bristol. **Founded** 1860, received charter '77. It is under a **Council** of fifteen, Earl Ducie being **President**. It is mainly classical, but has a military and engineering section, and prepares pupils specially for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or Cooper's Hill (*q.v.*); also for the Indian Civil Service (*q.v.*). Three **exhibitions**, ranging from £25 to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, offered annually. Pupils, 670. **Head Master**, Rev. Michael George Glazebrook, M.A. **Registrar**, A. W. D. Macpherson. **Motto**, *Hoc studia oblectant*.

Closure. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Clubs and Club Houses, Principal.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Established.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Albany	BankGr., Kingston-on-Thames	1890	750	None	5 5 0
Albemarle	25, Albemarle Street	1875	600	8 8 0	5 5 0
Alexandra (Ladies' Club)	12, Grosvenor Street, W.	1884	739	5 5 0	2 2 0
Alpine	8, St. Martin's Place	1857	No limit	1 1 0	1 1 0
Army and Navy	36, Pall Mall	1838	2,350	40 0 0	10 10 0
Arthur's	69, St. James's Street	1765	600	31 10 0	10 10 0
Arts	17, Hanover Square	1863	450	15 15 0	6 6 0
Arts and Letters.	27, Albemarle St., Piccadilly	1889	No limit	10 & 5 gs.	10 & 5 gs.
Arundel	1, Adelphi Terrace	1860	280	5 5 0	4 4 0
Athenæum	107, Pall Mall	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Bachelors'	8, Hamilton Place, W.	1881	780	31 10 0	10 10 0
Badminton	100, Piccadilly, W.	1876	1,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
Beaufort	32, Dover Street, W.	1886	500	None	5 5 0
Boodle's	28, St. James's Street	1762	600	19 19 0	11 11 0
Brooks's	St. James's Street	1764	600	15 15 0	11 11 0
Burlington Fine Arts	17, Savile Row	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Camera	Charing Cross Road, W.C.	1885	No limit	1 1 0	3 3 0
Carlton	94, Pall Mall	1832	1,600	30 0 0	10 10 0
Cigar Club	6A, Waterloo Place, S.W.	1880	1,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
City Carlton	St. Swithin's Lane	1868	1,000	15 15 0	8 8 0
City Liberal	Walbrook	1874	1,070	21 0 0	10 10 0
City of London	19, Old Broad Street, E.C.	1832	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Cobden	None	1866	960	None	3 3 0
Cocoa Tree	64, St. James's Street	1746	350	10 10 0	4 4 0
Conservative	74, St. James's Street	1840	1,200	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional	Northumberland Avenue	1883	6,550	10 & 6 gs.	5 & 3 gs.
Crichton	10, Adelphi Terrace	1871	650	None	3 3 0
Denison	15, Buckingham St., Adelphi	1867	96	0 5 0	1 0 0
Devonshire	50, St. James's Street	1875	1,500	31 10 0	10 10 0
East India United Service	16, St. James's Square	1849	1,200	30 or *nil*.	8 & 10 gs.
Eldon	27, Chancery Lane	1879	300	2 2 0	3 3 0
Farmers'	Salisbury Square Hotel	1843	450	suspd.	1 1 0
Garrick	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	1831	650	21 0 0	10 10 0
German Athenæum	93, Mortimer Street, W.	1869	500	15 15 0	6 6 0
Grafton	16, Grafton Street, W.	1863	984	5 5 0	3 3 0
Green Room	20, Bedford St., Covent Garden	1877	250	5 5 0	4 4 0
Gresham	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	1843	500	21 0 0	8 8 0
Grosvenor	135, New Bond Street, W.	1883	2,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
Guards'	70, Pall Mall	1813	400	31 10 0	11 0 0
Gun Club	4, Carlton St., Regent St., S.W.	1860	No limit	12 12 0	8 8 0
Hogarth	36, Dover Street, W.	1870	No limit	10 & 5 gs.	4 4 0
Hurlingham	Fulham, S.W.	1868	1,500	15 15 0	5 5 0
Isthmian	150, Piccadilly	1882	1,600	None	10 10 0
Junior Army and Navy	10, St. James's Street	1869	1,500	21 0 0	8 8 0
Junior Athenæum	116, Piccadilly	1864	1,100	21 0 0	10 10 0
Junior Carlton	Pall Mall	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0
Junior Conservative	43, Albemarle St., Piccadilly	1889	2,000	Suspd.	3 & 1 gs.
Junior Constitutional	14, Regent Street, W.	1887	4,000	4 4 0	4 & 2 gs.
Junior Garrick	1a, Adelphi Terrace	1867	600	5 5 0	5 5 0
Junior Travellers'	18, St. James's Square.	1886	2,000	31 10 0	8 8 0

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Junior United Service	Charles Street, St. James's	1827	2,000	40 0 0	7 7 0
Kennel	6, Cleveland Row, St. James's	1874	300	5 5 0	5 5 0
Lancaster	Savoy, W.C.	1882	300	None	3 3 0
Law Society	103, Chancery Lane	1832	400	5 5 0	5 5 0
Marlborough	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	1869	500	31 10 0	10 10 0
Meistersingers	63, St. James's Street.	1888	500	10 10 0	8 8 0
Military and Royal Naval	16, Albemarle Street, W.	1880	600	None	6 6 0
National	1, Whitehall Gardens	1845	550	15 15 0	6 & 4 gs.
National Conservative	9, Pall Mall	1886	2,600	10 10 0	6 6 0
National Liberal	Whitehall Place, S.W.	1882	7,000	10 10 0	6 6 0
National Union	123, Albemarle Street, W.	1887	1,200	None	5 5 0
Naval and Military	94, Piccadilly	1862	2,000	36 15 0	8 8 0
New Athenæum	26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall	1878	800	4 4 0	4 & 2 gs.
New Club	Covent Garden	1883	600	10 0 0	10 0 0
New Oxford & Cambridge	20, Albemarle Street	1884	550	None	8 8 0
New Somerville (Ladies')	231, Oxford Street (reorgan.)	1888	750	0 10 0	0 10 0
New University	57 & 58, St. James's Street.	1863	1,100	31 10 0	8 8 0
Oriental	18, Hanover Square, W.	1824	800	31 0 0	9 9 0
Orleans	29, King Street, St. James's	1877	550	21 0 0	8 8 0
Oxford and Cambridge	71, Pall Mall	1830	1,170	42 0 0	8 8 0
Pall Mall	7 and 8, Waterloo Place	1870	750	10 10 0	8 8 0
Paulatim	39, Fitzroy Square	1878	350	1 1 0	2 2 0
Pelican	34, Gerrard St., Shaftesbury Av.	1887	1,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
Portland	1, Stratford Place, Oxford St.	1816	250	10 10 0	7 7 0
Pratt's	14, Park Place, St. James's St.	1840	1,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
Press	107, Fleet Street, E.C.	1882	No limit	1 1 0	3 3 0
Primrose	4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's.	1886	No limit	Suspd.	3 3 0
Raleigh	16, Regent Street, S.W.	1858	600	15 15 0	10 10 0
Reform	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1834	1,400	40 0 0	10 10 0
Royal Canoe	11, Buckingham Street, W.C.	1866	200	2 0 0	1 0 0
Royal Navy and Army	4, Grafton Street, W.	1886	1,500	6 0 0	6 0 0
Russell Whist	55, Great Coram Street, W.C.	1870	100	1 1 0	3 3 0
St. George's	4, Hanover Square, W.	1874	2,800	10 & 5 gs.	8 8 0
St. George's Chess	63, St. James's Street	1826	No limit	2 2 0	3 3 0
St. James's	106, Piccadilly	1857	650	26 5 0	11 11 0
St. James's Whist	87, St. James's Street.	1882	200	5 5 0	5 5 0
St. Stephen's	1, Bridge Street, Westminster	1870	1,500	21 0 0	10 10 0
Salisbury (New)	12, St. James's Square	1888	1,200	None	10 & 5 gs.
Savage	6 and 7, Adelphi Terrace	1857	650	5 5 0	5 5 0
Savile	107, Piccadilly, W.	1868	600	10 10 0	5 5 0
Scandinavian	80, Strand, W.C.	1875	300	None	4 4 0
Scottish	39, Dover Street, W.	1879	1,500	10 10 0	7 7 0
Smithfield	112, Hanover Square	1798	930	None	1 1 0
Thatched House	86, St. James's Street	1865	800	26 5 0	10 10 0
Travellers'	106, Pall Mall	1819	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Turf	85, Piccadilly, W.	1868	550	31 10 0	21 & 15 g.
Union	Trafalgar Square	1822	1,000	39 18 0	7 7 0
Unionist	68, Pall Mall, S.W.	1887	1,500	None	5 10 0
United Service	116 & 117, Pall Mall	1815	1,600	40 0 0	8 0 0
United University	1, Suffolk Street	1822	1,060	42 0 0	8 8 0
United Whist	60, St. James's Street	1876	170	3 3 0	3 3 0
University (Ladies')	31, New Bond Street]			1 1 0	1 1 0
Vernon	Thames Ditton, aff. PrimroseC.	1877	700	None	6 6 0
Wellington	1, Grosvenor Place	1885	1,400	21 0 0	10 10 0
Whitefriars	Anderton's Hotel	1866	80	2 2 0	2 2 0
Whitehall	47, Parliament Street	1866	600	21 0 0	10 10 0
White's	37, St. James's Street	1730	750	19 19 0	11 11 0
Windham	13, St. James's Square	1828	650	32 11 0	10 0 0

Clubs for Ladies. Among the noteworthy clubs which cater for ladies are the following, which may be regarded as representative: **The Albemarle**, 13, Albemarle Street, W., is a mixed club, both sexes being eligible for election. It is not a proprietary club, and the number of members is limited strictly to 750. No male member is admitted who is not already a member of a good West End club. This club is of a somewhat different and less exclusive character than the Denison Club, having been originally founded with the avowed object of bringing all classes in touch with each other. The usual advantages are offered, and no one under the age of sixteen is admitted as a member. The entrance fee is eight guineas, the **annual subscription** being five guineas. **The Alexandra**, 12, Grosvenor Street, W., was established in '84, as a proprietary club for ladies only. The managership and proprietorship are vested in a financial committee, who undertake all liabilities and dispose of the payments made by members solely for the maintenance of the club and for promoting the advantages of the members. The club offers the customary club accommodation, and no lady is eligible who has been, or

who probably would be, precluded from attending Her Majesty's Drawing Room. There are at present more than eight hundred members, and no gentleman, under any circumstances whatever, is admitted to the club. No entrance fee is demanded, and the **annual subscription** is five guineas. **The Denison Club**, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. The object of this club is to promote friendly intercourse and open discussion between men and women interested in social and industrial questions, and to encourage study and investigation. The club-room is open daily (except on Sundays) from 12 noon to 10 p.m. Writing materials are provided free, also newspapers and periodicals. Light refreshments can be obtained at moderate charges. On the first Wednesday of each month (excepting August and September) a paper is read on some subject of practical concern, and this is followed by conversation, but nothing of the nature of a formal debate is permitted. On other Wednesday evenings the club-room is reserved for the use of men, with no special subject for discussion. **The New Somerville Club**, 231, Oxford Street, W., is chiefly intended for professional women. It is open all day, and every evening (Sundays included). Members are at liberty to make appointments or to meet friends at the club, which is well supplied with light refreshments at moderate prices. There is a well-fitted lavatory, and provision is made for the care of parcels and letters. The reading-room is supplied with all the principal magazines, the daily and weekly papers, and has a good reference library. A distinguishing feature of this club is the frequent discussions and lectures held on Tuesday evenings, and the broad, general, and non party ground taken as regards the political, social, literary, and other subjects dealt with at these meetings. There is also a monthly social gathering. The entrance fee is 10s., the **annual subscription** being the same. **The University Club for Ladies**, 31, New Bond Street, W. This is exclusively a ladies' club. It admits the graduates of any university; any registered female medical practitioners of the United Kingdom; all students or lecturers who have been in residence for at least three terms at Girton or Newnham Colleges, Cambridge, or Somerville or Lady Margaret Halls, Oxford. It also admits undergraduates of any university who have passed the examination next after matriculation, including students who have passed the first professional examination of any medical corporation. There is a good reading-room, well supplied with all leading papers and periodicals, and the club subscribes to the leading lending libraries, any work being procured for a member upon application to the secretary. The club-room is open on weekdays from 10.30 a.m. to 10 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.; and those members who wish to lunch in the club on Sundays can do so, by giving notice to the housekeeper on the previous day. The entrance fee is one guinea, and an **annual fee** of one guinea is due and payable from each member on the first day of January in each year. In addition to the foregoing there are numerous other clubs and friendly societies for girls and women in London; but these scarcely come into the category of clubs proper.

Clubs, Law as to, in '91. Proprietary club owners have been considerably disturbed by the decision of Mr. Cooke (Marlborough Street Police Court, July 8th, '91) in the case of **Mr. Wells**, proprietor of the Pelican Club. The defendant was prosecuted by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for selling tobacco, spirits, and wine without a licence. It was held that, as the profits of the establishment went into the proprietor's pockets, there was nothing to distinguish it from an hotel or restaurant. A penalty was therefore inflicted upon the defendant, who intimated his intention of appealing.—The case of **Bellamy v. Wells** (Chancery Division, Dec. '90) was an action brought by several residents in Gerrard Street, Soho, for an injunction to restrain the proprietor of the Pelican Club from creating a nuisance. It was alleged that the glove fights on the premises attracted crowds of disorderly persons, and that there was a continuous whistling for cabs, and music or singing in the early hours of the morning. Mr. Justice Romer gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs as regarded the glove fights and whistling for cabs, holding that peace and quiet ought to be secured to the neighbourhood between midnight and seven o'clock in the morning.—A tradesman sued a football club, which was not a registered association, for an amount due for advertisements, but it was held that the club had no legal existence, and that the amount could not be recovered unless some member of the committee had personally pledged his credit, and thus made himself liable.

Coaching. Of recent years there has been a tendency towards reviving the practice of journeying between fixed points by coach; but whilst this mode of travelling was a necessity in the days prior to the introduction of railways, it is now chiefly indulged in for pleasure, and as a rule is confined to the summer months, a notable exception being that inaugurated by Mr. H. M'Calmont on Nov. 12th, '89, on which date he commenced running a coach between **Ross** and **Monmouth**, *viâ* Kerne Bridge and Whitchurch, during the winter. Throughout the summer season several coaches start on specified days from **Hatchett's Hotel**, Piccadilly (the famous White Horse Cellars), for Brighton, Virginia Water, Colchester (a new venture organised by Mr. Mackenzie), and other favoured resorts. The leading and best organised clubs are the **Coaching** and **Four-in-Hand** (the latter being the senior), their meets at the Magazine in Hyde Park always attracting large and aristocratic assemblages; next to which comes the **Tandem Club**, instituted in '87, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Walter C. Goldsmith. The meets of this club take place at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. Visitors from America evince a strong predilection for this old-fashioned conveyance, as affording better and more pleasant opportunities of viewing the beauties of the country and the historic castles, abbeys, and other landmarks which dot the picturesque coaching routes mapped out by our forefathers. For the Lonsdale and Shrewsbury match see TURF. **Consult** "Coaching," Badminton Library Series.

Coal. See TRADE, '91.

Coal Sales Act. This Act requires coals to be sold by weight, and provides that if it appears that a sack of coal is of less weight than represented by the seller, then the seller shall be liable to a penalty. It appeared, in the case of **Roberts v. Woodward** (Queen's Bench Div., July '90), that the coal merchant had coals

brought upon his premises in sacks which his men had weighed and represented to contain one or more hundredweight, and then these were sold and delivered to customers. A customer ordered 5 cwt., and five sacks were sent as containing a hundredweight each, and the man who was delivering them was stopped by an inspector, and it was found that one was 38 lb., another 17 lb., another 11 lb., and another 7 lb. short; upon which the coal merchant was summoned before a Metropolitan police magistrate, who, however, did not consider it was proved that the seller had made any representation as to the weight of the coal in the sacks, and dismissed the charge. The prosecutor, the inspector, on the part of the London County Council, appealed. The Court, however, was of opinion that there had been no representation at all by the seller of the coals—that is, the coal merchant—for the man who delivered the coal was not the seller. The magistrate was therefore right, and the appeal must be dismissed.

Coaling Stations, British (see previous editions). The improvement of the defences of colonial ports and coaling stations, for which provision was made in the Imperial Defence Act of 1888, and which it was then estimated would be completed in three years, has been continuous. The armament of the coaling stations, according to the programme then laid down, is on the point of completion with the addition of Table Bay. The armament has been sent to Singapore, Hong Kong, Table Bay, Simon's Bay, Colombo, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Sierra Leone; and the guns for Aden and Mauritius are either on their way out or ready to go. The armament is also ready for Esquimalt, St. George's Sound and Torres Straits, but in these places the Colonial Governments have not completed, and in some cases have not begun, the necessary works for mounting the guns when sent out. Captain Moore, R.N., was sent out early in '91 in order to act in conjunction with a committee of Colonial Officers for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the proposed fortifications in King George's Sound and Torres Straits. An important exposition of the principles which govern the Imperial policy of national defence, including the protection of coaling stations, ports, etc., is to be found in two documents presented to Parliament at the close of '90. These papers emanated from the Colonial Office, and express the views of the Colonial Defence Committee, a body specially charged with the consideration of the larger questions of Imperial Defence. The chairman of the committee is the Inspector-General of fortifications, the Directors of Naval and Military Intelligence, as well as officers representing the departments of the Adjutant-General and of the Director of Artillery being also among its members. The subjects dealt with are—(1) the defence of the West Indies, and (2) the general aspect of the military position of the Australasian Colonies. With regard to the first it is pointed out, that history—and especially the history of the fighting which has taken place in the West Indies—clearly shows that territorial aggression cannot be successfully carried out in face of a superior naval force. In case of a war, therefore, the Government will maintain a superior naval force in West Indian water, and doing so, territorial aggression becomes impossible, and the necessity for maintaining large bodies of Imperial troops in the islands no longer exists. But naval superiority will not entirely prevent the action of fast cruisers which may seek to make brief raids on unprotected ports with a view to requisition money, coal or other stores, or to inflict injury upon private property; moderate and inexpensive measures should therefore be taken for self-defence against such attacks by localities exposed to them, and the Government offers guns and arms to the colonies are willing to take steps for their protection against such minor raids. Jamaica and St. Lucia, being selected as coaling stations on account of their strategic importance in relation to the operations of the fleet in these waters, have been fortified, and therein the Imperial troops are now concentrated. The second memorandum deals with the reports drawn up by Major-General Sir J. B. Edwards in regard to the defences of the Australasian Colonies, and states that the Colonial Defence Committee, with full knowledge of the resources of other Powers, are unable to accept the point of view from which Sir Bevan Edwards' appears to regard the military requirements of this portion of the Empire. Moreover, it is pointed out that while, as regards purely local matters, the Colonial Governments will doubtless be disposed to accept the opinions of the commandants of their forces, who are their military advisers upon the spot, these officers are selected in regard to their qualifications for the purposes of special duty only, and however able they may be, they have neither the knowledge nor the experience necessary to qualify them to deal with the larger questions of Imperial defence. The memorandum defines the conditions of probable attack in Australasian waters as follows:—Territorial aggression, except on a large scale, is out of the question; transport for an expeditionary force could not be prepared without the fact becoming known, when a corresponding redistribution, if necessary, of the British navy would be made. Such an expedition could not hope to reach its destination until the British navy had been definitely worsted. Even then the difficulties and the risks would be so considerable that it is almost inconceivable they would be made. History affords no parallel of such difficulties successfully overcome. Attack upon the Australian littoral thus reduces itself to raids by an enemy's cruisers based on his protected ports. The nearest French port is Nouméa, distant about 780 miles from Brisbane, 1100 miles from Sydney, and 1100 miles from Auckland. The next in point of distance is Saigon, 3700 miles from Brisbane and 4800 miles from Auckland. The French in Nouméa would have enough to do to busy themselves with defence, and Saigon falls within the scope of the British China squadron, and could not be utilised as a base till that squadron was defeated. Vladivostock, the only possible base of any other Great Power, 4900 miles from Brisbane, is closed by ice during from three to four months in the year, and the line of action passes through waters defended by the British China squadron. The naval force of Great Britain is far superior in Australasian waters to that of any other Power or combination of Powers, and its strength can, if it were necessary, be increased more rapidly than that of any other Power. The conditions thus sketched out supply a solid basis upon which the standard of

the armaments of the Australasian Colonies may safely rest. The most probable danger lies neither in territorial aggression, nor, as long as efficient land forces are maintained, in raids upon colonial ports, but in the loss of mercantile vessels in the neighbourhood of the ports. Defence against danger of this nature can only be provided by naval means. The committee, then, cannot accept Sir Bevan Edwards' point of view, that from 30,000 to 40,000 men are necessary for defence against territorial aggression; but at the same time, as the possibility of being able to take a vigorous offensive at the outset of war against points which might subsequently prove menacing would be a strategic advantage of the first importance, the committee, while differing from the line of argument laid down by Sir B. Edwards, concur generally in the strength of the forces he lays down. When we recognise the vital importance of the maintenance of the national sea power, we may well feel satisfaction that the Australasian colonies have entered into a partnership with the mother country for the maintenance of a strong fleet in the Southern Pacific, and that the creation of local forces and the fortifications of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin and Hobart have been undertaken. Bases and coaling stations are thus established for the British navy, and a force is established which can co-operate with the navy in the capture of the enemy's bases and coaling stations. No coaling-station, however strongly fortified, can hold out for long, if its communications are cut by sea. These places are valuable in war time only so long as their owners dominate the adjacent seas; naval supremacy having disappeared, the coal should be destroyed, and the fortifications demolished, before others seize them. Apart from armaments, at Sydney, N.S.W., naval works comprising naval and victualling stores, engine and ship repairing factory, deep-water wharf with shears to lift the heaviest guns and extensive magazines for naval ordnance stores are being carried out by, and at the expense of, the Colonial Government. The completion of these works will allow of the surrender of the Admiralty establishment at the Circular Quay, Sydney, to the Colonial Government. At Bombay, a dry dock has been constructed by the Port Trust of the following dimensions:—Length 500 feet, breadth at entrance 65½ feet, depth for docking 27½ feet at high water, ordinary spring tides. This dock will take first-class cruisers of the *Aurora* and *Edgar* classes, but not battleships. New docks at Halifax, Esquimalt and Hong Kong are now open and in use.

Cobbe, Frances Power, was b. in Dublin 1822. Has for years been associated with various **social and philanthropic movements**, and is the **author** of many works devoted to the solution of social and ethical problems. She was actively associated with the late Mary Carpenter in the work of bringing criminal and neglected children under healthy educational influence. She has been a powerful advocate for the removal of women's disabilities, and for the advancement of female education. She is also a prominent leader of the **anti-vivisection** agitation. Amongst the most important of her books are "An Essay on Intuitive Morals" ('55); "Religious Duty" ('57); "Darwinism in Morals" ('72); "Duties of Women" ('80); "The Scientific Spirit of the Age" ('88). For many years Miss C. has contributed to various newspapers and periodicals.

Cochin-China. (1) Lower or **French Cochin China** consists of a portion of the old Annamese province of Champa, and comprises the whole of the Mekhong delta, but comprehends little or none of Cochin China proper. Area 23,082 sq. m., pop. 1,792,733. Capital, **Saigon.** (2) **Cochin China proper** is the protectorate kingdom of Annam, exclusive of Champa (or French Cochin China) and Tonquin. See ANNAM, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Cocos (or Keeling) Islands. A dependency of the **Straits Settlements** (*q.v.*), 700 miles south-west of Java. Area 9 sq. m., pop. 400. Consists of Horshing and Keeling, with several smaller islands. Abound in cocoa-nut palms.

Coinage Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. **56.**

Cole, Vicat, R.A., landscape painter, was b. at Portsmouth 1833, and received early artistic instruction from his father. Exhibited his first paintings in '52, and six years later was elected member of the Society of British Artists. His picture entitled "**A Surrey Cornfield: a View near Leith Hill**," greatly increased his reputation, and gained for him the silver medal of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts ('60). Mr. C. became an **Associate** of the **Royal Academy** in '70, enjoying the distinction of being the first landscape painter deemed worthy of that honour after a period of thirty years. Elected **R.A.** ('80).

Coleridge, John Duke Coleridge, P.C., F.R.S., **1st Baron** (creat. 1873), Lord Chief Justice; *e. s.* of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, Devon (a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench), was b. 1821, and ed. at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford: B.A. ('42), M.A. ('46), Hon. D.C.L. ('77); was scholar of Balliol and Fellow of Exeter. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple ('46); made a Q.C. and bencher of his inn ('61); a serjeant-at-law (Nov. '73); was **Recorder of Portsmouth** ('55-65, when he resigned). He was leading counsel for the Tichborne family in the celebrated **Tichborne case**, and crowned his great success as an advocate by his masterly cross-examination of the "claimant." Was M.P. for Exeter (July '65 to Nov. '73); was **Solicitor-General** (Dec. '68 to Nov. '71); **Attorney-General** from the last date to '73, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and made **Lord Chief Justice of England** ('80). Paid a visit to the United States in '83, and was very cordially received, particularly by the judiciary and the bar. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* and other periodicals. Lord C. distinguished himself in Parliament by his powerful advocacy of the removal of **Dissenters' disabilities at the universities.** He unveiled (Oct. 31st, '91) a bust of Matthew Arnold, in the Baptistery of Westminster Abbey, and delivered a felicitous eulogy.

Collins, Sir Richard Henn, newly appointed a judge of the High Court of Justice, was b. 1842. His father was Mr. Stephen Collins, Q.C., of Dublin. Was ed. at Trinity College, Dublin, and Downing College, Camb., where he was 4th in Classical Tripos. Was elected a Fellow of Downing College in '65. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple in '67, took silk in '83, and was appointed Bencher of his Inn in '84. Sir Richard is favourably known as joint author of "Smith's Leading Cases." In the recent *causes célèbres* of Sharp *v.* Wakefield and the

Clitheroe abduction case, the new judge acted as counsel. His appointment, in the place of Sir J. F. Stephen, was announced in April '91.

Cologne Seaport. In Aug. '91 it was stated that the municipality of Cologne, after considerable time spent in consideration and negotiation, had decided upon a scheme to open up the port to the sea. Preliminary investigation showed that the Rhine may be made to admit over 90 per cent. of the German ocean-going vessels to Cologne, existing bridges being converted into swing bridges, or side canals being made. The cost is estimated at 4½ millions sterling.

Colombo. Capital of **Ceylon** (*q.v.*), pop. about 120,000.

Colonial Institute. See ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Colonial Office. The authority of the Crown throughout our colonial dependencies is exercised by the **Colonial Secretary.** Governors of colonies are nominated to the Crown by him; the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him, for approval or disallowance (a pure formality in most cases); and in his office the constitution of new colonial legislatures is planned. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown colonies, protectorates, etc. (see BRITISH EMPIRE). An **Emigrants' Information Office** (*q.v.*) is attached to the department. Crown colonies are represented in London by Crown Agents, and colonies having responsible governments by Agents-General (see DIPLOMATIC). The **British Settlements Act 1887** enables Her Majesty in Council to provide for the government of her possessions acquired by settlement, and by Order in Council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice as may appear to be necessary.

Colonisation Committee. See SESSION, sect. 126.

Colonies and Dependencies of European Powers.

Foreign Power, and Position of Colony.	*Name and Date of Acquisition.*	*Capital.*	*Area, Square Miles.*	*Population.*
DENMARK.—				
Northern	Faeroe Islands	Thorshavn	340	11,220
	Greenland (Coasts)	Godthaab	46,740	9,780
	Iceland (1380)	Rejkjavik	39,756	72,445
West Indian	St. John	....	21	944
	St. Thomas	Charlotte Amalie	23	14,389
	Santa Cruz	Christianstadt	74	18,430
FRANCE.—				
African	Algeria (1830)	Algiers	184,465	3,817,306
	Comoro Islands (1886)	....	798	47,000
	Gaboon-Ogowé-Congo (1843)	....	250,000	500,000
	Gold Coast	....	8,000	....
	Madagascar (1886) and neighbouring islands, Protectorate	Antananarivo	228,500	3,500,000
	Obock	....	2,300	22,370
	Réunion (1649)	St. Denis	964	179,639
	Sahara and W. Soudan	....	965,000	....
	Senegal and Dependencies	St. Louis	580,000	183,237
	Tunis (Protectorate) (1882)	Tunis	45,000	1,500,000
American	Cayenne (1604)	Cayenne	46,697	26,502
	Guadeloupe (1814)	Basseterre	360	182,182
	Martinique (1814)	Fort Royal	379	175,391
	St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands	....	90	5,992
Asiatic	Annam (Protectorate) (1884)	Hué	26,923	6,000,000
	Cambodia (Protectorate) (1862)	Saigon	32,254	1,500,000
	Cochin China (1861)	....	13,692	1,223,000
	Pondicherry and Chandernagor	....	196	275,261
	Tonquin	Hanoi	60,000	9,000,000
Polynesian	Marquesas	....	478	5,776
	New Caledonia and Loyalty Is. (1853)	Noumea	7,624	62,752
	Tahiti—Society Islands	....	462	12,800
	Tuamotu—Lower Archipelage	....	384	8,500
	Tubuai—Austral Island	....	80	665
GERMANY.—				
African	Cameroons (1884)	Cameroons	193,000	500,000
	East Africa	....	450,000	800,000
	South-West Africa	....	385,000	250,000
	Togoland (1884)	Little Popo	7,720	40,000
In Pacific	Bismarck Archipelago	....	15,625	250,000
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	....	70,000	20,000
	Marshall Archipelago	....	1,400	10,000
	Solomon Islands	....	5,700	80,000
In North Sea	Heligoland (1890)	....	¾	*cir.* 2,000

Colonies and Dependencies of European Powers (*continued*).

Foreign Power, and Position of Colony.	*Name and Date of Acquisition.*	*Capital.*	*Area, Square Miles.*	*Population.*
HOLLAND.—				
East Indian	Borneo	....	203,714	1,073,500
	Celebes (1660)	....	72,000	2,000,000
	Java (with Madura Island)	Batavia	50,848	21,974,161
	Moluccas, The	Amboyna	42,420	353,000
	New Guinea (1885)	....	150,755	200,000
	Sumatra	....	170,744	2,750,000
	Other Is. in Asiatic Archipelago	....	*cir.* 29,000	*cir.* 235,000
West Indian	Buen Ayre	....	95	4,259
	Curaçao	Willemstadt	210	25,667
	Aruba	....	69	6,990
	Saba	....	5	2,505
	St. Eustatius	....	7	2,335
	St. Martin (1648)	....	17	4,198
South American	Surinam (1845)	Paramaribo	46,060	57,141
ITALY.—				
African	Abyssinia (under Protectorate 1889) comprising:—	Adowa	244,000	7,360,000
	Tigre, Lasta, Amhara and Gojam	....	80,000	2,000,000
	Shoa	....	26,000	1,500,000
	Territory of the Bogos, Mensas, etc.	....	28,000	100,000
	Territory of the Afars, with the Sultanate of Aussá	....	34,000	200,000
	Somaliland, Kaffa and Galla	....	76,000	3,440,000
	Assab (1880)	....	548	6,800
	Dahlak Archipelago	....	420	2,000
	Massowah (1886)	....	3,100	250,000
PORTUGAL.—				
African	Angola	St. Paul de Loanda	470,000	2,000,000
	Cabinda	....	460	....
	Cape Verde Islands (1885)	Mindello	1,486	110,926
	Guinea and Bissagos	....	2,316	5,000
	Madeira	Funchal	314	132,223
	Mozambique, etc. (1497)	Mozambique	300,000	350,000
	Principe and St. Thomé Islands	....	417	21,037
Asiatic	Goa, Daman, Diu, etc. (1881)	....	1,605	481,467
	Macao (1586)	....	21	66,036
	Timor, etc.	Deli	6,290	300,000
SPAIN.—				
African	Canary Islands (1491), Ceuta, Ifni and Muni	....	2,810	2,476
	Fernando Po (1778), Elobey, Annobon, Corisco Islands, etc.	....	850	70,000
	N. W. Saharan Seaboard	....	....	....
Asiatic	Caroline and Pelew Is. (1543)	Yap	560	36,000
	Marianne Islands	San Janacio de Agaña	420	8,665
	Philippine Islands	Manilla	114,326	7,500,000
	Sulu Islands	....	950	75,000
West Indian	Cuba (1511) and Pinos	Havanna	43,220	1,521,684
	Puerto Rico, etc. (1823)	San Juan de Puerto Rico.	3,550	784,709
TURKEY.—				
African	Egypt (nominally dependent State)	Cairo	400,000	6,817,265
	Tripoli	Tripoli	398,873	1,000,000
European	Bulgaria (with E. Roumelia)—an autonomous province	Sofia	37,860	3,154,375
	Bosnia, Herzegovina and Novibazar (under Austro-Hungarian rule by Berlin Treaty)	....	23,570	1,504,091
	Samos—a tributary Principality	....	210	41,156

Colombia. A republic of Central America, formed by the union in 1861 of nine states — viz., Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and Tolima—under the title of the "United States of New Granada," changed in '71 to that of the "**United States of Colombia.**" After the termination of the **revolution**, which prostrated this country in '84-5, a **new constitution** was promulgated in August '86. By this constitution, the Republic, from being Federal, has become Central; and the country is now styled the "**Republic of Colombia.**" The sovereignty of the nine States is abolished, and they are now simple departments, their presidents being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the **President** of the Republic, whose term of office has been extended to six years. The **Senate**, as before, consists of 27 members, 3 from each department, and the **House of Representatives** of 66 members, elected by universal suffrage, each **department** forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants. **Area**, 513,938 sq. miles; **population** about 4,500,000. Capital, **Bogota**, pop. 100,000. **Estimated revenue** for '89, $21,500,000 (dollar = 3s 4*d.*); **expenditure**, $28,000,000; **foreign debt**, $7,000,000, chiefly due to English creditors. Finances in a very unsatisfactory condition. Industries chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Great attraction of Colombia its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and precious stones. Army, in time of peace, nominally 6,500 men. Education steadily progressing. Postal and telegraph services kept up as efficiently as the state of the country will admit. Railway construction extending. The bulk of the foreign trade is with Great Britain and the United States.

Colour-Blindness. In many persons there occurs an indifference of the retina of the eye to certain colours, which is not met with in normal-eyed individuals. This defective colour perception is included by the term colour-blindness. The colours of the spectrum are, we know, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet, which are gradually merged the one into the other. These are called **simple colours.** When two or more of the spectrum rays fall upon the retina at the same spot, **mixed colour** sensations arise. **Insensibility to red** is commonly met with among the colour-blind. This was the case with **Dalton**, the celebrated chemist, and his own report upon it created such interest that his name became linked with the defect, though colour-blindness is now the accepted term. The French, however, still speak of **Daltonisme**. This article does not permit our entering into the theory of colour-vision, and it must suffice to say that what is known as the **Young-Helmholtz theory** is that generally adopted. It gives red, green, and violet as three fundamental colour sensations, and it is sought to explain colour-blindness on this "**three-colour theory.**" In a recent book, Captain Abney, one of our ablest physicists, supports this theory. The researches of **Hering** should, however, be studied in this connection. For some time past great dissatisfaction has been felt at the inadequate safeguards against the dangers of colour-blindness, so far as relates to the **navigation of vessels** on the high seas, and the employment of persons whose duty compels them to interpret coloured lights and signals. The Board of Trade have never recognised the real importance of the question, and, although certain **tests** are in vogue, practical men have denounced them as insufficient, and, in working, frequently unjust. Some of the great shipping lines disregard these tests, and apply their own—the Cunard Company, for example,—while many of the Liverpool shipowners refuse the Board of Trade certificate, and re-examine their *employés*. In Feb. '90 **Mr. R. Brudenell Carter** suggested that the **Royal Society** should investigate colour-blindness, and, the official sanction of the Board of Trade being extended, an inquiry was instituted. The members of this "**colour-vision committee**" are as follows: Lord Rayleigh (Chairman), Capt. Abney (Sec.), Mr. Carter, Prof. Church, Dr. J. Evans, Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Prof. M. Foster, Mr. F. Galton, Dr. Pole, and Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart., M.P. An immense amount of work has been done by the committee, and it is expected that their **report** will shortly be issued. As legislation by Parliament will probably follow, it is being awaited with much interest. The scope of the inquiry has embraced the examination of the chief railway officials, and of large numbers of *employes*, the former as to the tests in use and the methods of application, the latter as to vision; consideration of the tests of the Admiralty, the mercantile marine, the War Office, India Office, and shipping lines generally. Statistics have been obtained from various hospitals, and the **physiology of colour-vision** has been studied, so far as it relates to diseased conditions, such as **tobacco amblyopia.** **Consult** Reports, Marine Department, Board of Trade; "Colour-Blindness," by T. H. Bickerton (Nature Series); "Colour-Blindness," by Dr. Edridge-Green

Commons, Principal Officers of House of. *Chairman of Ways and Means*, Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney, M.P.—*Clerk of the House*, R. F. D. Palgrave, Esq., C.B.—*Clerk Assistant*, A. Milman, Esq.; *Second Ditto*, F. B. G. Jenkinson, Esq.—*Principal Clerks:* W. A. Ferguson-Davie, Esq., *Public Bills and Fees;* C. E Austen Leigh, Esq., *Committee Office;* James B. Bull, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals;* Felix H. Webber, Esq., *Private Bill Office.*—*Senior Clerks:* W. Gibbons, C. Forster, R. Dickinson, F. St. George Tupper, W. H. Ley, J. H. W. Somerset, Esqs.—*Assistant Clerks:* H. C. Tower, C. E. Frere, L. T. Le Marchant, G. C. Giffard, A. W. Nicholson, Esq., Sir E. H. Doyle, S. L. Simeon, A. I. Dasent, E. C. Howe Browne, and H Erskine Wemyss, H. West, H. A. Ferguson Davie, Esqs.—*Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills*, C. W. Campion, M. A. Thoms, Esqs.—*Taxing Master*, C. W. Campion, Esq.—*Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master*, H. C. Tower, Esq.—*Librarian*, R. Walpole, Esq.—*Shorthand Writer*, W. H. G. Salter, Esq.—*Secretary to Speaker*, E. Ponsonby, Esq.—*Serjeant-at-Arms*, H. D. Erskine, Esq.—*Deputy Serjeant*, F. R. Gosset, Esq.—*Assistant Serjeant*, Hon. E. H. Legge.—*Chaplain*, Ven. Archdeacon Farrar.—*Speaker's Counsel*, Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Q.C.—*Referee of Private Bills*, Alfred Bonham Carter, Esq.

Commons, House of. With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch and Irish judges, except the Master of the Rolls in England; clergymen

of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute —including revenue officers—persons who have been convicted of certain offences, aliens who have been naturalised (except in special cases where exceptions are made), imbeciles, government contractors (except contractors for government loans), and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act, all these are disqualified. No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever from the country for his service in the House or on any committee thereof. The Speaker (*q.v.*) is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who come to the table without any ceremony, and are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The **form of oath** taken is as follows:—"I, ——, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others are permitted to make an affirmation to the same effect as the oath; and by 51 & 52 Vict. ch. 46 every person upon objecting to being sworn, and stating, as the ground of such objection, either that he has no religious belief, or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief, shall be permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath in all places and for all purposes where an oath is and shall be required by law. A few years ago a valuable return was made to the House of all the members who had sat for hundreds of years before, and was printed and sold as a parliamentary paper. A seat in the House is vacated when the holder is created a peer or succeeds to the peerage, by death, or on his acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are also certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. All the principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats and are eligible for re-election; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. A change from one office held direct from Crown to another does not involve going again to the constituency. In theory a member cannot resign, but he can accept the office of honour or profit under the Crown of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the manors of Northstead, which is granted to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and resigned immediately its purpose is served. (See WRITS.) **The Act of Union with Ireland** increased the **number** of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The **Redistribution Act** did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670. An **alphabetical list** of members follows below, together with **summary** of the number and political bias of the members returned by the boroughs, counties, and universities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, to the Parliaments of '85-6 and August '86. The summary also exhibits the result of the **changes** which the **subsequent bye-elections** have made up to **November 9th, '91**. A word as to the **parts of the House** which the **different sections of members** occupy may be added here. The benches are fixed in two long rows, extending on either side from the chair to the bar, and each row is divided midway by a narrow passage known as the gangway. The front bench to the right of the chair and above the gangway is the **Treasury Bench**, and upon it sit the leader of the House and as many of his ministerial colleagues as can find accommodation there. The other benches on the Ministerial side are occupied by supporters of the Government; below the gangway having been, when the Liberals were in power, the resort, for the most part, of the Radical members. In the last Parliament the Liberal Unionists sat, some above and some below the gangway, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir G. Trevelyan taking the latter position, while Lord Hartington chose a place immediately behind the Treasury Bench. On the left of the chair are the **Opposition benches**, the front of which, above the gangway, is reserved to ex-Ministers and Privy Councillors. Now that the Liberals are in opposition Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt all sit on the front bench on this side. Since 1880 the Nationalists have always sat in opposition, and most of them keep below the gangway. The famous and now historic Fourth Party sat on the front bench of this quarter of the House, until its existence as such was terminated on the formation of the first Salisbury cabinet. By **ancient custom** the **two members** for the **City of London** sit on the **Treasury Bench** on the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament. The **legislative duties** of Ministers are familiar to most readers, but a word or two concerning some of them may be said here. If the **Secretary for War** and the **First Lord of the Admiralty** are peers, the Financial Secretary to the War Office generally, and the Secretary to the Admiralty, have charge of the Estimates. The **Education Estimates** for England and Wales are introduced by the Vice-President. A goodly number of the **Civil Service Estimates** are in charge of that hardly-worked official, the **Financial Secretary to the Treasury**; and he is bound to be well up in a large mass of detail, not only as regards them but other Parliamentary matters, for he arranges the course of Government business in the House of Commons. The **Patronage Secretary as principal ministerial whip** endeavours to secure a good attendance of members of his own side when Government business is being transacted, issuing on important occasions **summonses**, which are also called **whips**, and which, according to the urgency of the case, are emphasized by three, four, or five underlines. He is aided in his important party duties by the Junior Lords of the Treasury and the holders of subordinate Household appointments, or some of them; and with their assistance, too, he tells for the Government in divisions (*q.v.*). See PARLIAMENT, SPEAKER, ELECTION, etc. The important **changes** in the **rules** of the House, made during the sessions of '88, are noticed in **detail under** PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE

NOTES.—*(See also end of List.)—In cases where members possess a double surname*
The asterisk (*) denotes Member of the last Parliament. For Members
Names when given in italics indicate those who, though returned

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
1	*Abraham, W.	G.L.	Rhondda '85-86, Glamorganshire, Rhondda Valley D., '86.	. . . . .	1842
2	*Abraham, W.	N.	W. Limerick '85-86	15, Ancona Road, Highbury, N.	1840
3	*Acland, A. H. Dyke	G.L.	Rotherham D., W.R.S., Yorks., '85-'86, '86.	National Liberal.	1847
4	*Acland, C. T. D.	G.L.	E. Cornwall '82-85, N.E. Cornwall '85-'86, N. E. Cornwall D., '86.	Athenæum and Travell.	1842
5	*Addison, J. E. W.	C.	Ashton-under-Lyne '85-'86, '86.	. . . . .	1838
6	*Agg-Gardner, J. T.	C.	Cheltenham '74-80, '85-86, 86	Carlton and J. Carlton.	1846
7	*Ainslie, W. G.	C.	N. Lonsdale D., Lanc. N., '85-86, '86	Carlton, Constitutional.	1832
8	*Akers-Douglas, Rt. Hon. A.	C.	Kent E. '85, '85-86, '86	Union and Carlton.	1851
9	*Allison, R. A.	G.L.	Cumberland N. '85, '86	New Univ.	1838
10	*Allsopp, Hon. George H.	C.	Worcester '85-86, '86	Carlton and J. Carlton.	1846
11	**Allsopp, Hon. S. C.* (see Lord Hindlip, PEERAGE).	C.	E. Staffs. '73-80, Taunton '82-86, '86.	Carlton and Turf.	1842
12	*Ambrose, W.	C.	Middlesex, Harrow D., '85-86, '86	Carlton and St. Stephens.	1832
13	*Anderson, C. H.; d. Aug.'89.*	G.L.	Elgin and Nairn '86	. . . . .	1838
14	Anstruther, H. T.	U.L.	St. Andrews Dist. '86	14, Hobart Pl.	1860
15	Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H. Lloyd.	C.	Suffolk S.E., Woodbridge D., '86	Carlton.	1841
16	*Asher, A.	G.L.	Elgin Burghs '8:-86, Elgin D. '86	Brooks's, Reform, Dvonsh.	1835
17	*Ashmead Bartlett, E.	C.	Eye '80-85, Sheffield, Ecclesall, '85-86, 86.	Carlton, Wellington.	1849
18	Asquith, H. H.	G.L.	Fifeshire E.D. '86	1, Paper Bldgs.	1852
19	Atherley-Jones, L. A.	G.L.	Durham N.W.D. '85-86, 86	4, Paper Bldgs	1849
20	-Atkinson, H. J. Farmer	C.	N. Linc. '85, Boston '86	Carlton, National, East Sussex.	1828
21	Austin, J.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.E., Osgoldcross D., '86.	. . . .	1823
22	*Baden-Powell, Sir George S.	C.	Liverpool, Kirkdale D., '85-86	Carlton and Athenæum.	1847
23	**Baggallay, E.*	C.	Lambeth, Brixton D., '85-86	United University.	1850
24	Bailey, Sir J. R.	C.	Herefordshire '65-85, Hereford '86.	Carlton	1840
25	Baird, J. G. A.	C.	Glasgow, Central D., '86	Carlton	1854
26	*Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J.	C	Hertford '74-85, Manch'r E. '85-86, 86.	. . . . .	1848
27	*Balfour, Sir G., K.C.B.	G.L.	Kincardineshire '72-86, 86	City Liberal	1809
28	*Balfour, G. W.	C.	Leeds, Central, '85-86, 86	Carlton	1853
29	*Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B.	G.L.	Clackmannan and Kinross shires '80-85, 86.	Brooks's, Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1837
30	Banes, Major G. E.	C.	West Ham S.D. '86	The Red Ho., Upton, E.	1829
31	**Barbour, W. B.; d. May '91*	G.L.	Paisley '85-86, 86	Devonshire,	1828

HOUSE OF COMMONS RETURNED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1886.

(e.g., *Hicks-Beach*) *their names will be found in the following list under the first name.*

returned since the General Election, see the pages following these tables.

at the General Election of 1886, *have since ceased to be members.*

Biographical.	No.
Vice-President Monmouthshire and S. Wales Mining Association, Memb. Labour Com. '91.	1
Chm. Limerick Bd. Gdns. '85-87, '88, '89.	2
2 s. Rt. Hon. Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bt.; *E.* Rugby and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Sen. Bursar Balliol C. Ox.	3
e. s. Rt. Hon. Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bt.; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; J.P. Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, D.L. Devon, Somerset, Sec. Bd. of Trade '86, Dep. Warden Stannaries.	4
s. Henry Addison, Preston; *E.* Trin. C. Dublin; In. Temp. '62, Rec. of Preston '74, Q.C. '80, Bencher '83.	5
s. James Agg-Gardner; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; In. Temp. '73, J.P. Glouc., Ld. of Manor of Cheltenham.	6
s. late M. Ainslie, J.P., D.L., H.E.I.C.S.; *E.* Sedbergh Gram. Sch.; Harrison, Ainslie & Co., Chm. N. Lonsdale Iron and Steel Co., J.P. Lanc.	7
s. late Rev. A. Akers, Malling Abbey, Kent; *E.* Eton and Univ. C. Oxon; In. Temp. '74, took name of Douglas '75, Parl. Sec. Treas. '85, '86, J.P. and D.L. Kent and J.P. Dumfries, Direc. L. C. & D. Ry.; P. C. '91.	8
s. J. Allison, Stanwix, Carlisle; *E.* Rugby & Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Cumberl., Direc. Mid. Ry.	9
3 *s.* late Baron Hindlip; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Staffs., Chm. Burton Sch. Bd., twice Mayor of Burton, D.L. Staffs.	10
e. s. late Baron Hindlip; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L. Staffs., J.P. Staffs. and Derbysh., Dep. Chm. G.N.R.	11
E. Chester Sch.; Linc. Inn '59, Q.C. '74, Bencher Mid. Temp. '81; Memb. Council Legal Educ., Ald. Mddlx. C. C.	12
s. Rev. R. Anderson, In. Temp. '67, Q.C. '85	13
2 *s.* Sir R. Anstruther; *E.* Eton; Advocate Edinb. '85.	14
s. late Col. Lloyd-Anstruther, Hintlesham Hall, Ipswich, Rifle Brig. '58, Ind. Mutiny med., Suakin med. and clasp, retired Lt.-Col., D.L., J.P. Suffolk.	15
s. late Rev. Dr. Asher, Inveravon, Banffshire; *E.* Edin. Univ.; Q.C. '81, Sol. Gen. Scot. '81-'85 and '85-'86, Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen '82, and Edin. '91, D.L. Edin.	16
s. late Ellis Bartlett, Plymouth, Mass.; M.A. Ch. Ch. Oxon.; Pres. Ox. Union, In. Temp. '77, Exam. Ed. Dept. '80, Civil Ld. Adm. '85, re-app. '86.	17
See biographical notice.	18
s. late Ernest Jones, Chartist; *E.* Brase. C. Oxon; In. Temp. '75, Author "Miner's Manual."	19
2 *s.* late G. Atkinson, Hull, J.P. Midx., D.L., Linc., J.P. & Aldm. Hull, Mayor '64-'66, 1st Pres. Cham. Ship. U.K., Chm. Hull Banking Co., Order Red Eagle of Prussia, Direc. City Bank, E.C., Deputy-Chm. Star Life Soc.; F.S.A.; Assumed, '91, additional name Farmer.	20
s. late J. Austin, Skelton Ho. York; *E.* Owens C.; J.P. W.R. Yorks., formerly Pres. Osgoldcross Liberal Association.	21
s. late Prof. Baden Powell, of Langton, Kent; *E.* Marlboro' and Balliol C., Oxon., Chanc. Engl. Essay Prize '76; Sec. Gov. of Vict., '77-78, Roy. Com. of Inq. of Fin. and Adm. W. I. Cols. '82, C.M.G. '84, Sec. Sir C. Warren in Bechuanaland '85, writer on Col. subjects; created a K.C.M.G. '88 for various services rendered in connection with the colonies; joint Royal Commissioner to arrange new Malta Constitution, '88.	22
s. late Sir R. Baggallay, Ld. Just. of Appeal; *E.* Marlboro' and Caius C., Camb.; In. Temp. '73, S.E. Cir., Sen. Coun. to P. Office at Old Bailey; app. stip. mag. W. Ham July '87	23
s. late J. Bailey, M.P., of Easton Court, Tenbury; *E.* Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon.; Ld. Lt. and Chm. Quar. Sess. Brecknsh., H. Sheriff '64, J.P. & D.L. Radnorsh. & Herefordsh., Hon. Col. 1st Vol. Batt. S. Wales Borderers.	24
s. late W. Baird, Elie, Fife; *E.* Eton and Oxon; for. Lt. 16th Lancers, Capt. Ayrsh. Yeom.	25
See biographical notice	26
E. Military Acad. Addiscombe; Madras Army Lt.-Gen. '74, Consul Shanghai '43-66, Madras Mil. Bd. '49-'57, Mil. Fin. Com. India '59-60, Chief of Com. '60-62, Asst. Compt.-in-Chief, War Dept. '68-72.	27
s. late J. Maitland Balfour (as above); *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb., 1st class Clas. Trip. '74, Asst. Tutor, Fell.; Priv. Sec. to Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (brother), Pres. Loc. Govt. Bd. '85, Memb. Labour Com. '91.	28
s. Rev. P. Balfour, Clackmannan; *E.* Edin. Acad. & Univ., LL.D. Edin. and S. Andrews; Q.C. '80, Sol.-Gen. Scotland '80, Ld. Adv. '81-'85, &'86, Memb. of Council on Educ. for Scotland '83, P.C. '83, D.L. Edin.	29
s. late G. Dann Banes, Surv. Iron Shipbuilding to Admiralty; *E.* Chatham and Rochester High Sch.; Founder 3rd Essex (now 1st) Artil. Vol. '59, rtd. Major '76, Mem. W. Ham Sch. Bd. six times and J.P. West Ham.	30
s. W. Barbour, a Bailie of Paisley; *E.* privately; Barbour, Barclay & Co., retired '74.	31

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
32	*Barclay, J. W.	U.L.	Forfarshire '72-86, 86.	Reform	1832
33	Baring, Viscount	U.L.	Winchester '80-85, Bedfordshire, N. or Biggleswade D., '86.	Travellers'.	1850
34	*Barnes, A.	U.L.	E. Derbysh. '80-85, Chesterfield D.'86.	Reform	1823
35	Barran, J.	G.L.	Leeds '76-'85, Yorks W.R.E., Otley D., '86.	Reform . 24, Queen's Gt.	1821
36	*Barry, J.	N.	Wexford '80-86, S.D. '86.	Bogie Ho., Kirkcaldy.	1845
37	*Bartley, George C. T.	C.	Islington N.D. '85-86, '86.	S. Stephens, Constitutional.	1842
38	*Barttelot, Sir W. B., Bart., C.B.	C.	W. Sussex '60-85, N.W. Sussex D. '85-86, '86	Carlton, J. U. Service,	1820
39	*Bass, H. A.	U.L.	Tamworth '78-85, Staffordshire W.D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Brooks's; 145 Piccadilly.	1842
40	**Bass, Sir M. A.* (*see* Lord Burton, PEERAGE).	G.L.	Staffs. '65-68, E. Staffs. '68-85, Burton D. '85-86, '86.	Reform, Brooks's.	1837
41	*Bates, Sir E., Bart.	C.	Plymouth '71-74, '80 (unseated on petition), returned '85-86, '86.	Carlton and Jun. Carlton.	1816
42	*Baumann, A. A.	C.	Camberwell, Peckham D. '85-86, '86	44, Hyde Pk. Sq., W.	1856
43	*Beach, W. W. B.	C.	N. Hants '57-85, Andover D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton	1826
44	*Beadel, W. J.	C.	Essex Mid. '85-86, '86	Carlton & S. Stephen's.	1828
45	*Beaumont, H. F.	U.L.	Yorks W.R S. '65-74, '85-86, Valley D. '86.	Brooks's. Traveller's.	1833
46	Beaumont, W. B.	G.L.	S. Northumberland '52-85 Tyneside D. '86.	Reform, Brooks's.	1829
47	*Beckett, E. W.	C.	Yorks. W.R., Whitby D. 85-86, '86.	Carlton	1856
48	**Beckett, W.; died Nov.* '90.	C.	E. Retford '76-80, Notts., Bassetlaw D., '85-86, '86.		1826
49	*Bective, Earl of	C.	Westmorland '71-85, Kendal D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton	1844
50	**Bentinck, Rt. Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish-; died April* '91	C.	Taunton '59-65, Whitehaven '65-86, '86.		1821
51	Bentinck, Lord H. C.	C.	Norfolk N.W.D. '86		1863
52	Bentinck, W. G. C.	C.	Penryn and Falmouth '86	United Service.	1854
53	**Beresford, Lord C.; res. July* '89.	C.	Waterford '74-80, Marylebone '85-86, E.D. '86.	Carlton, Marlboro'.	1846
54	**Beresford-Hope, Rt. Hon. A. J. B.; died Oct.* '87.	C.	Maidstone '41-52, '57-59, Stoke '65-68, Camb. Univ. '68-86, '86.		1820
55	*Bethell, Commander G. R.	C.	Yorks. E.R., Holderness D. 85-86, '86.	Naval and Military, Yorkshire.	1849
56	*Bickford-Smith, W.	U.L.	Cornwall, Truro D., '85-86, '86	Reform; Trevarno, Cornwall.	1827
57	*Biddulph, M.	U.L.	Herefordshire '65-85, Herefordsh. S. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's and Reform.	1834
58	**Biggar, J. G.; died Feb.* 19, '90.	N.	Cavan Co. '74-85, Cavan W.D. '85-86, '86.		1828
59	*Birkbeck, Sir E., Bart.	C.	Norfolk N. 79-85, Norfolk E. '85-86, '86.	Carlton and Marlboro'.	1838
60	*Blake, J. A.; died May* 22, '87.	N.	Waterford City '57-69, County '80-84, Carlow Co. '86 (ret. unop. on Mr. D. Gray electing to sit for Dublin).		1826
61	**Blake, T.*	G.L.	Leominster '76-80, Forest of Dean '85-86, '86.	Reform and Cobden.	1825
62	*Blane, A.	N.	Armagh S.D. '85-86, '86		1855
63	Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Col. H.	C.	Lancashire S.W., Ince D., '85-86, '86	10, Stratton St., W.	1831
64	*Bolton, J. C.	G.L.	Stirlingshire '80-86, '86	Reform	1819

Biographies.	No.
s. late G. Barclay, Cults, Aberdeen; Gram. Sch. and Univ. Aberdeen; merchant; Town Councillor Aberdeen '62-65, '68-71; a Dep. Chrmn. of Com. '91.	32
e. s. 1st Earl of Northbrook; *E.* Eton; Rifle Brig. '70, Gren. Gds. '76, retd. '80, A.D.C. E. of Northbrook, Gov.-Gen. India, J.P. Hants.	33
s. J. G. Barnes, Ashgate; *E.* privately; Colliery proprietor, D.L. and J.P. Derbyshire . .	34
s. J. Barran, New Wandsworth, S.W.; Leeds merchant, twice Mayor Leeds, a former Pres. Leeds Chamb. Com., J.P. Leeds.	35
s. T. Barry, Poulrane, Wexford; *E.* Bannow, co. Wexford; Linoleum manfr. Kirkcaldy; a joint founder of Home Rule Confed. of Gt. Brit., Hon. Sec. '73-76, Sen. V.-Pres. '76.	36
2 *s.* late R. Bartley, Hackney; *E.* Univ. C. Sch. Lond.; *m.* 3rd *d.* late Sir H. Cole, K.C.B.; Civil Ser. Science and Art Dept. '59-80, founder Nat. Penny Bank, writer on thrift and educ. among Poor, J.P. Midx.	
e. s. late G. Barttelot, Stopham Ho., Pulboro'.; *E.* Rugby; 1st R. Drag. '39, Capt. retd. '53, Hon. Col. 2nd B.A.R.V. Roy. Sussex Reg. R.V., D.L. J.P. Sussex, Chm. Grand Com. '91.	
2 *s.* late M. T. Bass, *y. b.* & heir pres. by spec. rem. to baronetcy of his brother, Lord Burton; *E.* Harrow; J.P., D.L. Staffs., Major and Hon. Lt.-Col. 4th Vol. Batt. Prince of Wales' Regt. (N. Staffs.).	39
s. late M. T. Bass, M.P., Derby; *E.* Harrow, Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '63; Bass & Co., Burton-on-Trent, D.L., J.P. Staffs.	40
s. late J. Bates, Spring House, Halifax; *E.* Wakefield; E. India mercht. and shipowner, D.L. Lanc., J.P. Lanc. and Hants.	41
2 *s.* W. Baumann, Glasgow and Manchester; *E.* Wellington C. and Balliol C. Oxon.; Pres. Oxford U., In. Temp. '81, Hon. Sec. Comttee. Metrop. M.P.'s Relief of Distress in Lond. '85.	42
s. late W. Beach, formerly M.P. Malmesbury; *E.* Eton, Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '49, M.A.; Major Hants Yeo. Cav. '58, J.P. Hants.	43
s. late J. Beadel, Chelmsford; *E.* privately; Estate agent and surveyor, Past Pres. Surveyor's Inst., Chm. Auction Mart Co.	44
e. s. H. R. Beaumont, Newby Park, Yorks; *E* Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L. Yorks. W.R., J.P. W. & N.R. Yorks., J.P. Lincolnsh., Hon. Col. D. of Wellington's W.R. Regt.V.	45
s. late T. W. Beaumont, M.P.; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C., Camb.; D.L. Northumb., J.P. W.R. Yorks., Durham & Northumb.; mine proprietor.	46
e. s. W. Beckett, *n.* Lord Grimthorpe, resumed his surname '86; *E.* Eton & Camb.; banker, Leeds; Capt. Yorkshire Hussars.	47
2 s. late Sir E. Beckett; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Banker (Beckett & Co.) Yorks. and Notts., Pres. Eng. Country Bankers' Assn., D.L., J.P. W.R. Yorks, Capt. Yorks Hussars.	48
e. s. Marquis of Headfort; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon; Suc. to rep. of Westmorland on his father's access. to the Peerage '70, High Sheriff '68, Capt. Westmorland R.V. and Yeo.	49
s. Maj.-Gen. Ld. Fred. Bentinck, C.B.; *E.* Westmin. Sch. and Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '47; Linc. Inn '46, Parl. Sec. B. of Trade '74-75, Judge Adv. Gen. '75-80.	50
h.-b. and heir app. D. of Portland; *E.* Eton, Ch. Ch. Oxon; Lieut. 3rd Batt. Derbysh. Regt. (Sherwood Foresters).	51
e. s. Rt. Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck, Branksea Is., Poole; *E.* Harrow and Camb.; J.P. Dorset, formerly Capt. Dorset Militia: appointed a Trustee British Museum '91.	52
See biographical notice	53
E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; LL.D. Camb. and Dub., D.C.L. Oxon.; Pres. R.I.B.A. '56-67, P.C. '80; authority on eccles. architecture.	54
s. late W. F. Bethell, Rise, Holderness; *E.* Laleham, Gosport Nav. Sch., and H.M.S. *Britannia*; Lt. *Challenge* '72-76, *Warrior* '77-78, *Alert* '78-80, *Minotaur* '80-84, Com. '84. Khedive bronze star, Egypt. medal.	55
e. s. late G. Smith, LL.D., Camborne; assumed name of Bickford by roy. licence; *E.* Saltash, Plymouth; Patent safety fuse manfr.; J.P. Cornwall, Vice-Pres. Truro Wesleyan Coll., F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., formerly Capt. 15th Cornwall Vol.	56
e. s. R. Biddulph, Ledbury; *E.* Harrow; Cocks, Biddulph & Co., Director Economic Life Assn., D.L., J.P. Herefordsh.	57
s. J. Biggar, Belfast; *E.* Belfast Acad.; Provis. merch., Memb. Town Counc. Belfast, Chm. Belfast Water Commrs. '69-72.	58
s. H. Birkbeck, Keswick House, Norwich; D.L., J.P. Norfolk, Originator and Chm. Internat. Fisheries Exhib., Chm. Royal Nat. Lifeboat Inst., Bart. Feb. '86.	59
s. late A. Blake, Waterford; *E.* S. John's C., Waterford Royal C., Pau; *m.* '75, *d.* N. Mahon Power, Esq., M.P. co. Waterford.	60
s. late W. Blake, Ross; formerly acct. and estate agent, retired, Chm. Ross Sch. Bd. '73-86, local philanthropist; resigned July '87.	61
E. Christ. Bros. Green Park; Agent Cath. Registn. Assn. '76, Pres. Pris. Aid Soc.; imp. under Crimes Act '88.	62
s.s. R. B. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Deysbrook, L'pool; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A.; Rifle Brig. '55, served Crimea after fall of Sebastopol, Egypt '84-85, Assist. Adj.-Gen. Home Dist. '77-82, Col. h.p. Gren. Gds., D.L. Lancs.,; *m.* Hon. Beatrice Byng, Maid of Honour to the Queen (*d.* '84); P.S.C. '64.	63
Formerly Glasgow merch. and Pres. Glasgow Cham. of Commerce, Chm. Caledon. Ry., Memb. Labour Com. '91.	64

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
65	Bolton, T. D.	G.L.	Derbyshire N.E.D. '86	Devonshire	1841
66	*Bond, G. H.; died Nov. '91.*	C.	Dorsetshire E.D. '86	. . . . .	1845
67	*Bonsor, H. C. O.	C.	Surrey N.E., Wimbledon D., '85-86, '86.	Union, Turf, Wellington.	1848
68	*Boord, T. W.	C.	Greenwich '73-86, '86	Carlton . .	1838
69	*Borlase, W. C.; res. May '87*	G.L.	E. Cornwall '80-85, S. Austell '85-86, '86.	Windham .	1848
70	*Borthwick, Sir Algernon, Bart.	C.	Kensington S.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton and S. James's.	1830
71	**Bourke, Rt. Hon. R.* (*see* Ld. Connemara, PEERAGE.)	C.	King's Lynn '68-86, '86	Carlton . .	1827
72	**Bradlaugh, C.; died Jan. '91*	G.L.	Northampton '80-81, '82, '84 (validity of election contested *re* affirmation; admitted to House '86), '86.	National Liberal.	1833
73	*Bridgeman, Col. Hon. F. C.	C.	Bolton '85-86, '86	Carlton and Guards'; 19, Glo'ster Pl. W.	1846
74	*§Bright, Jacob	G.L.	Manchester '67-68, '68-74, '76-85, S.W.D. '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1821
75	**Bright, Rt. Hon. J.; died March '89.*	U.L.	Durham '43-7, Manchester '47-57, Birmingham '57-85, Central D. '85-6, '86.	. . . . .	1811
76	**Bright, W. L.; res. Mar. '90*	G.L.	Stoke-on-Trent '85-86, '86	Reform.	1851
77	*Bristowe, T. L.	C.	Lambeth, Norwood D., '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . .	1833
78	*Broadhurst, H.	G.L.	Stoke-on-Trent '80-85, Birmingham, Bordesley D., '85-86, Nottingham W.D. '86.	Cromer, Norfolk; Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1840
79	*Brodrick, Hon. W. St. J. F.	C.	West Surrey '80-85, Guildford D., '85-86, Surrey S.W., Guildford D., '86 (unopposed).	Carlton and White's.	1856
80	Bromley-Davenport, W. .	C.	Cheshire, Macclesfield D., '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1863
81	*Brookfield, A. M.	C.	Sussex E., Rye D., '85-86, '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1853
82	*Brooks, Sir W. C., Bart. .	C.	E. Cheshire '69-85, Cheshire, Altrincham D., '86 (on d. Mr. J. Brooks, M.P., March '86).	Carlton . .	1819
83	*Brown, A. H.	U.L.	Wenlock '68-85, Shropshire Mid '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1844
84	Brown, A. L.	G.L.	Hawick Burghs '86	Nat. Liberal.	1851
85	Bruce, Lord H. A. B. . .	C.	Wilts N.W., Chippenham D., '86. .	Carlton . .	1842
86	**Bruce, Hon. R. P.; res. June '89.*	G.L.	Fifeshire '80-85, Fifesh. W. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	New Univ. .	1851
87	*Bryce, J.	G.L.	Tower Hamlets '80-85, '85-86, Aberdeen S.D. '86 (unop.).	Athenæum .	1838
88	*Buchanan, T. R.	G.L.	Edinburgh '81-85, Edin. W.D. '85-86, '86, '88.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1846
89	*Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. .	C	Westminster '85-86, 86 (unop.) . .	Carlton . .	1851
90	*Burghley, Lord	C.	Northamptonshire '77-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1849
91	*Burt, T.	G.L.	Morpeth since '74	Reform . .	1837
92	Buxton, Sydney	G.L.	Peterborough '83-85, Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., '86.	Brooks's and National Liberal.	1853
93	Byrne, G. M.	N.	Wexford Co. '80-83, Wicklow W.D. 85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1829
94	*Caine, W. S.; defeated at bye-election, July '90* . .	U.L.	Scarborough '80-85, Barrow-in-Furness, April '86.	Devonshire, National Liberal.	1842
95	Caldwell, J.	L.U.	Glasgow, S. Rollox D., '86. . . .	National Liberal; 107, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	1839

Biographical.	No.
Member Town Counc. Windsor, Chm. various companies	65
2 *s*. Rev. N. Bond, Wareham; *E.* Oriel, Oxon; D.L., J.P. Dorset, Lt. Q. O. Dorset Yeo. '67-80	66
s. late J. B. Bonsor, Kingswood Warren, Surrey; *E.* Eton; Director Combe & Co., brewers, also Watney & Co., brewers, and London Trust Co. and Northern Assurance Co.; D.L. City of London, Commr. of Income Tax, Direct. Bank of Eng., Gov. Guy's Hospital.	67
s. J. Boord, J.P., Harefield; *E.* Harrow and Germany; partner Boord & Son, distillers .	68
s. late S. Borlase, D.L., J.P. Castle Horneck, *g.s.* Dr. Borlase, disting. antiquarian; *E.* Winchester & Trin. C., Camb., M.A. '73; Pres. R. Inst. Cornwall '68-70, F. S. Ant., Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Bd. '86 (*vice* Mr. Jesse Collings resig.), antiq. author.	69
s. late P. Borthwick, M.P.; *E.* King's C. Sch.; Prop. *Morning Post*; Pres. Newspaper Press Fund, and Fellow of the Institute of Journalists; created a Bart. '87.	70
3 *s*. 5th E. Mayo; *E.* Trin. C., Dub.; *m.* Lady Susan Georgiana, *e.d.* 1st M. Dalhousie; In. Temp. '52, U. Sec. For. Affairs '74-'80 and '86, Gov. Madras Sept. '86-90.	71
See obituary	72
2 *s*. 2nd Earl of Bradford; *E.* Harrow; Scots Gds. '65, Lt. and Capt. '69, A.D.C. H.S.H. Prince Ed. of Saxe Weimar '75-76, Lt.-Col. '77, served in Soudan; attached to Ld. Rosslyn's Spec. Emb. to Madrid '78; Col. '87.	73
s. late J. Bright, cotton spinner, Rochdale, *br.* Rt. Hon. J. Bright; *E.* Friends' Sch. York.	74
See OBITUARY '90	75
2 *s*. Rt. Hon. J. Bright; *E.* Tottenham & Lond. Univ.; formly. coll. agent and shipbroker.	76
s. J. S. Bristowe, M.R.C.S., Camberwell; formerly Capt. 1st Surrey Rifles, Bristowe Bros., Stock Exch., Mem. Comtte. Stock Exch. '68-77.	77
s. late Mr. T. Broadhurst, Littlemore, Oxon; formerly stonemason, mem. Parl. Committee Trade Union Cong. '72, Sec. Trade Union Cong. '76-90, Under Sec. Home Dept. '86, app., '90, a J.P. for Norfolk.	78
e. s. V. Midleton; *E.* Eton & Balliol C. Oxon., M.A. '82; *m.* Lady Hilda C., 3 *d.* E. Wemyss '80; Roy. Commr. on Irish Prisons '84, D.L., J.P. Surrey, Finan. Sec. War Office '86.	79
e. s. late W. Bromley-Davenport; *E.* Eton and Balliol C. Oxon; J.P. Cheshire	80
e. s. Rev. Canon Brookfield, Chap. to Queen; *E.* Rugby and Jesus C. Camb., 13th Hussars '73, retired '80, J.P. and C.A. Sussex, Com. 1st Cinque Ports R.V.	81
s. late S. Brooks, banker; *E.* Rugby and S. John's C. Camb.; In. Temp. '48, pract. N. Circ., partner Cunliffes, Brooks & Co., bankers, D.L. Lanc., J.P. Lanc., Chesh., Manch., Bt. '86.	82
s. A. Brown, Beilby Grange, Yorks.; formerly Cornet 5th Drag. Gds., Col. 1st Lanc. Artil. Vol., J.P. Lanc.	83
s. W. Brown, Galashiels; Scottish tweed manufacturer	84
3 *s*. 3rd Marq. of Ailesbury; Army '60, retd. '76, Capt. High. Bord. Mil. '76, Capt. 3rd Batt. D. of Edinburgh's Regt. '82.	85
2 *s*. 8th E. of Elgin; *E.* Eton & Balliol C. Oxon; Scottish bar '79, Capt. Fifeshire Mil. Art. '77-80, D.L., J.P. Fifeshire.	86
See biographical notice.	87
E. Balliol C. Oxon (B.A. 1st class '70); Stanhope prize '68, Fellow All Souls' '71, In. Temp. '73.	88
s. late E. Bartlett, Plymouth, *m.* Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name; *E.* Keble C. Oxon, M.A. '76; Sch. Keble Coll., Specl. Commr. in Turkey Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Comp. Fund '77, Ord. of Medjidie '78, proptr. of Columbia Market.	89
e. s. 3rd M. Exeter; *E.* Eton; Lt. and Capt. Gren. Gds. '70, retd. '77, Maj. Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire Militia; Parliamentary Groom in Waiting since '86.	90
s. Peter Burt, miner; Miner, Sec. Northumberland Miners' Union '65, Memb. Labour Com. '91, Pres. Trades Union Congress '91.	91
s. C. Buxton, M.P. E. Surrey; *E.* Clifton & Trin. C. Camb.; *m.* a *d.* Sir J. Lubbock, Bart.; Memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '76, Hon. Sec. Tuke Irish Emig. Fund '82, author and editor of various works on political questions.	92
2 *s*. late J. Byrne, merchant, Ballybrack, co. Dublin; *E.* Leopardstown C.; G. M. Byrne & Co., estate and mortgage brokers.	93
Formerly an iron merchant; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '84-5.	94
s. F. Caldwell, Glasgow; *E.* Glasgow and Edin. Univ.; Memb. Fac. Procurs. Glasgow '64, Law Lect. Mech. Inst., retd., Memb. General Council Glasgow Univ. Votes with the Unionist party on questions involving the maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over every portion of the United Kingdom, and the life of the Unionist Government. On all other questions votes as a Radical-Liberal, and generally with the Opposition. He opposed the Irish Land Purchase Bill in conformity with his election pledges.	95

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
96	*Cameron, Dr. C.	G.L.	Glasgow '74-85, College D. '85-86, '86	Reform and Nat. Liberal; Balclutha, Greenock.	1841
97	*Cameron, J. Macdonald	G.L.	Wick Burghs '85-86, '86	Reform, Savage.	1847
98	*Campbell, Col. Sir A. C.	C.	Renfrewsh. '73-74, W.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton	1837
99	*Campbell, Sir G.	G.L.	Kirkcaldy Burghs '75-86, '86	Athenæum, Brooks's, Reform.	1824
100	*Campbell, H.	N.	Fermanagh S.D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1860
101	*Campbell, J. A.	C.	Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ. '80-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton	1825
102	**Campbell, R. F. F.; died June '88.*	U.L.	Ayr Burghs '80-86, '86	. . . . .	1831
103	*Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. H.	G.L.	Stirling Burghs '68-86, '86	Brooks's, Reform, Devonshire.	1836
104	*Carew, J. L. Cavan, Earl of (*see* Kilcoursie, Lord).	N.	Kildare N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Nat. Liberal; 34, Warwick Gardens, W.	1853
105	**Cavendish, Lord E.; died May '91.*	U.L.	N.E. Sussex '65-68, Derbyshire '80-85, W. D. '85-86, '86 (unop)	. . . . .	1838
106	*Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J.	U.L.	B'ham. '76-85, W.D. '85-86,'86 (unop.)	Athenæum.	1836
107	*Chamberlain, R.	U.L.	Islington W. '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1840
108	*Chance, P. A.	N.	Kilkenny S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	12, Westmorland St. Dub.	1857
109	*Channing, F. A.	G.L.	Northamptonshire E.D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Liberal, New Univ.	1841
110	*Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H.	C.	Mid Lincolnshire '68-'85, Sleaford D. '85-86, '86, '89.	Carlton, White's, etc.	1840
111	*Charrington, S.	C.	Tower Ham., Mile End D., '85-86, '86	Conservative	1818
112	*Childers, Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E.	G.L.	Pontefract '60-85, Edinburgh S.D. (Jan. '86 Sir G. Harrison dec.).	Athenæum, Brooks's; 6, S. Geo. Pl., W.	1827
113	*Churchill, Rt. Hon. Lord R. H. S.	C.	Woodstock '74-85, Paddington S.D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton	1849
114	*Clancy, J. J.	N.	Dublin Co. N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Drumcondra, Dublin.	1847
115	*Clark, Dr. G. B.	G.L.	Caithness-shire '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1846
116	*Clarke, Sir Edward	C.	Southwark Feb. to Apr. '80, Plymouth '80-86, '86.	Carlton.	1841
117	*Cobb, H. P.	G.L.	Warwickshire, Rugby D., '85-86, '86.	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1835
118	*Cochrane-Baillie, Hon. W.* (*see* L. Lamington, PEERAGE).	C.	S. Pancras N.D. '86	Wilton Cres.	1860
119	*Coddington, W.	C.	Blackburn '80-86, '86	Carlton.	1830
120	Coghill, D. H.	U.L.	Newcastle-under-Lyme '86	U. Univ.	1855
121	**Cohen, A.; res. Feb. '88*	G.L.	Southwark '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Devonshire, C. Lib.	1830
122	**Cohen, L. L.; died June '87*	C.	Paddington N.D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1832
123	Coleridge, Hon. B. J. S.	G.L.	Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '85-86, '86	Devonshire, National Liberal.	1851
124	*Collings, J.	U.L.	Ipswich '80-85 (re-elec. '85, unseated on petition Feb. '86), Birmingham, Bordesley D., '86.	Devonshire.	1831
125	*Colman, J. J.	G.L.	Norwich '71-86, '86	Reform.	1830
126	Colomb, Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G.	C.	Tower Hamlets, Bow & Bromley D., '86	Carlton. S. Stephen's.	1838

Biographical.	No.
s. late J. Cameron, Glasgow and Dublin, newspaper propr.; *E.* S. Andrews & Trin. C. Dub., B.A. '62 (hon.), M.A. '65; M.D. '65 and LL.D. '71 Dub., J.P. Renfrewsh. and Lanarksh. Ed. *N. Brit. Daily Mail* '64-74, Pres. (Health Sect.) Soc. Sc. Cong. '81, carried resolution in favour of 6*d*. telegrams, and intr. several important parlt. meas., propr. *North British Daily Mail* and *Weekly Mail*.	96
s. late L. Cameron, Saltburn, Scot.; *E.* Invergordon Parish Sch., Sharp's Ins., Perth, and by private tutor; at Roy. Sch. Mines, gained First-class in Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, and was Board Inland Rev. Prizeman; Assist. Chemist in Inland Rev. Lab., Somerset House, '70-74; Instr. Chem. Res. Lab. R. Sch. Min. '74-79, mining expert and metallurgist, writer on mining and scientific subjects, F.G.S., F.C.S., etc.	97
s. late A. Douglas Mains (assd. name and arms of Campbell '38); served in Scots Gds. Crimea, medal and clasp (Eng., Turk.), Canada, V.-Lt. and Convenor Renfrewsh., Col. 1st Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Grand Master Mason of Scot. '84, Bart. '80.	98
e. s. Sir G. Campbell, Edenwood, Fifesh.; *E.* S. Andrews, Haileybury; Commr. Cis-Sutlej Prov., Judic. Comm. Oude, Judge H. Ct. Calcutta, Pres. Comm. Orissa Fam. '66, Chief Commr. (*pro tem.*) Cent. Prov., Lt.-Gov. Bengal '71-75, D.L. Fife, polit. writer, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.	99
Was private sec. to the late Mr. Parnell	100
e. s. late Sir J. Campbell, Glasgow; *E.* High Sch., Glasg. Univ; J.P. Lanarksh. and Forfarsh., Memb. Scot. Univ. Com. '76 & '89, & Educ. Endow. Com. (Scot.) '82, Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow).	101
e. s. late J. Campbell, Craigie; *E.* Rugby; Staff Ind. Mut., V.-Lt., J.P. Ayrsh., Lt.-Col. Ayrsh. Yeo. Cav.	102
2 s. late Sir J. Campbell, assd. mat. uncle's name Bannerman '72; *E.* Glasg. Univ., Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '58, M.A. '61; Finan. Sec. War Office '71-74, April '80 to May '82, Sec. Adm. '82-84, Chief Sec. Irel. Oct. '84-85, Sec. War Feb. '86.; a chm. of grand committees '88, '91.	103
s. late L. Carew, Kildangan, co. Meath; *E.* Clongowes Wood C. and Trin. C. Dub.; Linc. Inn '78, an equity draftsman and conveyancer; imprisoned under Coercion Act, Feb. '89.	104
3 s. 7th Duke of Devonshire; *E.* Trin. C., Camb.; Army, retd. '65, priv. sec. Earl Spencer (Lord-Lt. Ireland) '73-74, D.L., J.P. Derbysh., Lt.-Col. 3rd Batt. Derbysh. Regt.	105
See biographical notice	106
b. Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain; *E.* Univ. C. Sch. Lond.; formerly brass-founder, Birmingham, Mayor '79, '81, J.P. Warwicksh. and Birmingham.	107
s. late A. G. Chance, Dub.; *E.* Cath. Univ. Irel.; Solicitor '82	108
s. late Rev. W. H. Channing, L'pool and Kensington, *g.n.* Dr. Channing, author and divine; *E.* L'pool and Univ. C. Oxon; Hon. Class. & Math., Chanc. Prize Eng. Essay, Arnold Hist. Essay, Fellow, Lect., Tutor Univ. Coll., Linc. Inn.	109
s. late Rev. H. Chaplin; *E.* Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancashire June '85 to Jan. '86; 1st Pres. of Board of Agriculture '89; P.C. '85.	110
s. late N. Charrington; *E.* Eton; Charrington, Head & Co., brewers	111
s. late Rev. E. Childers, Cautley, Yorks; *E.* Trin. C. Camb., 14th Sen. Opt., B.A. '50, M.A. '57; Memb. Gov. Victoria '51-57, Ld. Ad. '64-5, Fin. Sec. to Treas. '65-6, First Ld. Ad. '68-71, Chanc. Duchy Lanc. '72-73, Sec. for War '80-82, Chanc. Excheq. '82-85, Home Sec. '86.	112
See biographical notice	113
s. W. Clancy, Curragh Lodge, Claregalway; *E.* C. Immac. Conc., Quin, co. Galway; formerly Class. Master Holy Cross Seminary, Tralee, barrister.	114
s. late W. Clark, Glasgow; *E.* Glasgow and Edin. Univs., King's C. Lond.; M.D., F. & L.R.C.S. Edin., Consul-Gen. S. African Repub., Crofters' candidate '86.	115
See biographical notice	116
late T. R. Cobb, Banbury; *E.* Univ. C. Lond., B.A. hon. '56; Solicitor '66, Cobb & Son, bankers, Banbury.	117
1st Ld. Lamington; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Lanarksh. Yeo. Cav., Asst. Sec. Ld. Salisbury '85; travelled in Armenia and Circassia; *succ.* to peerage Feb. '90.	118
s. late W. D. Coddington; Mayor Blackburn '74-75, D.L., J.P. Lanc., Coddington & Sons.	119
s. H. Coghill, J.P. Staff.; *E.* Chelt. & Corp. Ch. Ox., M.A.; In. Temp. '79, Oxford Circuit.	120
late B. Cohen, *g.n.* late Sir Moses Montefiore; *E.* Univ. Coll. Sch. and Magd. C. Camb., 5th Wrang. '53; Hon. F. Magd. C., In. Temp. '57, Bencher, Jun. Counsel Great Brit., Alabama Arbtr. Geneva '72, Q.C., Judge Cinq. Ports '74, Standing Counsel Camb. Univ. '76.	121
late L. Cohen, Gloucester Place, W.	122
s. Ld. Coleridge, Ld. Chief Justice England; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Oxon.; *m.* Mary A., *d.* Dr. Mackarness, late Bp. Oxford, '76; Mid. Temp. '77, West. Circ., Sec. R. Com. Corrupt Pract. Chester '80, Jun. Coun. to P.O., West. Circ. '84.	123
T. Collings, Littleham, Exmouth; J.P. B'ham, Mayor '78-79, Hon. Sec. Nat. Educ. Leag., formly. Pres. Nat. Lib. Fed., Parl. Sec. Local Gov. Bd. '86, mover Small Holdings Resol. which caused defeat of Lord Salisbury's Admin. Jan. '86; Memb. Labour Com. '91.	124
late J. Colman, Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk; D.L. Norfolk, J.P. Norfolk and Suffolk, J.P., Sheriff '62-63, and Mayor '67-68 Norwich.	125
late Gen. G. T. Colomb; *E.* Royal Naval C.; formerly Capt. R.M.A. '54-69, J.P. co. Kerry, a founder of Imp. Fed. League, and author of numerous works on Imperial Defence.	126

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
127	**Commerell, Vice-Adm. Sir J.E., G.C.B.; res.May* '88.	C.	Southampton '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1829
128	*Commins, Dr. A.	N.	Roscommon Co.'80-85, S.D. '85-86, '86	EldonChamb. Liverpool.	1832
129	*Compton, F.	C.	S. Hants '80-85, New Forest D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1824
130	*Condon, T. J.	N.	Tipperary E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	. . . . . .	1850
131	**Connolly, L.; res. June* '88.	N.	Longford N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	. . . . . .	1833
132	*Conway, M.	N.	Leitrim N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	. . . . . .	1844
133	*Conybeare, C. A. V. . .	G.L.	Cornwall N.W., Camborne D. '85-86, '86.	Nat.Lib. and Savile.	1853
134	*Cooke, C. W. R.	C.	Newington W.D. '85-86, '86. . . .	S. Stephen's	1843
135	**Coope, O. E.; died Nov.* 27, '87	C.	Yarmouth '47-48, Middlesex '74-85, Brentford D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . . .	1848
136	*Corbet, W. J.	N.	Co. Wicklow '80-85, E. Wicklow '85-86, '86.	Nat. Liberal.	1825
137	*Corbett, A. C.	U.L.	Glasgow, Tradeston D., '85-86, '86 .	Brooks's .	1856
138	*Corbett, J.	U.L.	Droitwich '74-85, Mid Worc. '85-86, '86.	Reform . .	1817
139	*Corry, Sir J. P., Bart. . .	C.	Belfast '74-85, Armagh Mid Feb. '86.	Carlton . .	1826
140	**Cossham, H.; d. April* '90	G.L.	Bristol E.D. '85-86, '86	. . . . . .	1824
141	*Cotton-Jodrell, Lt.-Col. E. T. D.	C.	Cheshire, Wirral D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Jun. Un. Ser. Carlton.	1847
142	*Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H.	U.L.	Liskeard '76-85, Cornwall, Bodmin D., '85-86, 86.	Reform and Athenæum.	1832
143	*Cox, J. R.	N.	Clare E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	Nat. Lib.	1852
144	*Cozens-Hardy, H. H. . .	G.L.	Norfolk N.D. '85-86, '86	Savile and Reform.	1838
145	Craig, J.	G.L.	Newcastle-on-Tyne '86	Nat. Lib.	—
146	*Cranborne, Viscount . .	C.	Lancs. N.E., Darwen D., '85-86, '86	Carlton.	1861
147	*Craven, J.	G.L.	Yorks. W.R.N., Shipley D., '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal	1825
148	*Crawford, D.	G.L.	Lanarksh. N.E.D. '85-86, '86 . . .	Oxford and Cambridge.	1837
149	**Crawford, W.; died June* '90	G.L.	Durham, Mid D., '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	. . . . .	1833
150	*Cremer, W. R.	G.L.	Shoreditch, Haggerston D., '85-86, '86	Paul's Chamb. 23, Bedford St. Strand.	1838
151	*Crilly, Daniel	N.	Mayo N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	Cath. Dub.	1857
152	**Cross, Sir R. A.* (*see* Visct. Cross, Peerage).	C.	Preston '57-'62, S.W. Lanc. '68-85, Newton D. '85-86, '86	. . . . . .	1823
153	*Crossley, E.	G.L.	Yorks W.R.N., Sowerby D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	National Liberal.	1841
154	*Crossley, Sir S., Bart. . .	U.L.	Suffolk S., Lowestoft D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Brooks's, Marlboro'.	1857
155	*Crossman, Gen. Sir W. .	U.L.	Portsmouth '85-86, '86	Unit. Serv., National Liberal.	1830
156	*Cubitt, Rt. Hon. G. . . .	C.	W. Surrey '76-85, Epsom D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1828
157	*Currie, Sir D., K.C.M.G.	U.L.	Perthshire '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 .	Reform . .	1825
158	*Curzon, Viscount . . .	C.	Bucks, S., or Wycombe D., '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1861
159	Curzon, Hon. G. N. . . .	C.	Lancashire S.W., Southport D., '86.	Carlton and Athenæum.	1859
160	Dalrymple, Sir Chas., Bart.	C.	Buteshire '68-85, Ipswich '86 (on unseating of Mr. J. Collings).	Carlton . .	1839
161	*Davies, W.	G.L.	Pembrokeshire '80-86, '86	Devonshire.	1821
162	*Dawnay, Col. Hon. L. P.	C.	Thirsk '80-85, Thirsk and Malton D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Guards'.	1846
163	*Deasy, J.	N.	Cork City '84-85, Mayo W.D.'85-86, '86	. . . . .	1856
164	*De Cobain, E. S. W. . .	C.	Belfast E.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1840
165	De Lisle, Edwin	C.	Leicestershire Mid, Loughborough D., '86.	Carlton . .	1852
166	*De Worms, Rt. Hon. Baron Henry	C.	Greenwich '80-85, East Toxteth '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Henley Park, Guildford.	1840
167	**Dickson, Maj. A. G.; d. July* '89	C.	Dover '65-86, '86 (unop.)	. . . . . .	1834
168	*Dillon, J.	N.	Tipperary '80-83, Mayo E.D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1851
169	*Dillwyn, L. L.	G.L.	Swansea Feb. to Oct. '85, Town D. Dec. '85-86, '86.	Athenæum & Nat. Lib.	1814

Biographical.	No.
s. late J. Commerell, Stroud Park, Horsham; R.N. '42, V.C., C.B. '66, C.B. (mil.) '70, K.C.B. '74, Jun. Ld. Adm. '79, Com.-in-chief American and W.I. Station '82; res. May '88, on being nominated for the naval command at Portsmouth.	127
s. J. Commins, Ballybeg, co. Carlow; *E.* Q. C. Cork and Queen's Univ. Irel.; M.A. Queen's Univ., LL.D. Lond., Linc. Inn '60, N. Circ.	128
6 s. late H. Combe Compton, Minsted Manor, Hants; *E.* Merton C. Oxon; F. All Souls' '46, Linc. Inn and Mid. Temp. '50, J.P. Hants.	129
Town Commr., Poor Law Guard., Clonmel; imp. under Crimes Act '88; Mayor Clonmel '89.	130
s. O. Connolly, tenant farmer, Hazlehatch, co. Dublin; memb. City Council '75-86 . . .	131
E. S. Mary's Training C. Hammersmith; Pres. Blackburn Branch Imp. National League .	132
s. late J. C. Conybeare, S. Leonard's Green, Ingatestone; *E.* Tonbridge and Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '76; Marquis of Lothian's Prize, Oxford, '77; Gray's Inn '81, S.E. Circ., Hon. Sec. Social and Political Educ. League; imprisoned under Crimes Act '89; author of text-books on Married Women's Property Acts and Corrupt Practices Act.	133
s. R. D. Cooke, Hellens, Herefordshire; *E.* Emmanl. C. Camb., Sch. Le Bas & Burney Prizes, honrs. Moral Sci. Tripos; Linc. Inn '72, Oxford Cir., J.P., D.L. Hereford, Pres. Hereford Chamb. Agric., founder Constit. Union.	134
Ind, Coope, & Co., D.L., J.P. Essex, Hon. Col. Essex R.V.	135
3 *s.* late R. Corbet, Bally Kaneen, Queen's Co.; *E.* Broadwood, Lancs.; Clerk Lunacy Office, Dublin, M.R.I.A., author and poet.	136
2 *s.* late T. Corbett, J.P.; J.P. Warwick, Emigr. Commr. for Col. of Vict.	137
s. late J. Corbett, Shropsh.; propr. Stoke Prior Salt Works, J.P. Worc. and Merionethsh.	138
s. late R. Corry, Belfast; *E.* Belfast C.; shipowner, Belfast, J.P. Armagh co. and bor.	139
s. J. Cossham, Thornbury, Gloucestersh.; *E.* Bristol	140
s. Most Rev. G. E. Lynch Cotton, late Bp. Calcutta; *E.* Rugby, Marlboro', R.M. Acad. Wool.; Royal Artillery; retd. Capt. '81, Lt.-Col. Crewe (Rly.) Engineers '88; J.P. Cheshire.	141
See biographical notice.	142
s. H. Cox, farmer, Kilmore; *E.* S. Mel's C. Longford; priv. sec. to two late Lds. Mayor Dub.	143
2 *s.* W. H. Cozens-Hardy, Letheringsett Hall, Norfolk; *E.* Amersh. Sch. & Univ. C. Lond., LL.B. Lond. '63; Examiner Lond Univ., Equity & Real Prop. '71-76, Q.C. '82, Bencher '85.	144
Member of the firm of Borries, Craig & Co., Newcastle.	145
s. Marquis of Salisbury; *E.* Eton & Univ. C. Oxon., B.A. '84; Capt. Herts Yeo. Cav. '81.	146
s. J. Craven, manfr., Thornton; Gov. Thornton Gram. Sch., Crossley Orphanage, Airdale C.	147
s. late A. Crawford, Aros, Argyllsh.; *E.* Edin. Acad., Glasg. Univ., Balliol Ox., Heidelberg; Fellow Linc. C. Ox., '61, Legal Sec. Ld. Advoc. Scotl. '80-85, Boundy. Com. Scotl. '84-85.	148
Had been a miner; became sec. Durham Miners' Assn. '73, sec. Miners' National Assn. .	149
s. G. M. Cremer, herald painter, Fareham, Hants; *E.* National Sch. Fareham; formerly carpenter and joiner; sec. International Arbitration League, ed. *Arbitrator,* founder Amalg. Soc. Carpenters; a Chev. Legion of Honour '90.	150
s. D. Crilly, merchant Liverpool; *E.* Sedgley Park C. Staffs.; Journalist	151
s. late W. Cross, D.L. Lanc., Redscar, Preston; *E.* Rugby & Trin. C. Camb.	152
s. late Jos. Crossley, Halifax, *n.* late Sir F. Crossley, M.P.; *E.* Owens C. Manchester; Chm. J. Crossley & Sons, Ld., Halifax, Aldm. & Mayor '74-76, '84-85, J.P. Halifax, F.R.A.S.	153
s. late Sir F. Crossley, Bart., M.P.; *E.* Eton & Balliol C., B.A. '81; Lt. 2nd Brig. E. Div. R. Artil. Mil., J.P. Suffolk & Norfolk; *m.* Phyllis, *d.* of Gen. Sir H. Bathe, Bart.	154
s. late R. Crossman, Cheswick, Northumberland; *E.* R. Mil. Acad. Wool.; Lt. R.E. '48, J.P. W. Australia '52-53, H.M. Sp. Commr. Griqualand W., Insp. Submar. Def. '76-81, Roy. Commr. W. Indies '82, Col. com. R.E. S. Dist. '82, K.C.M.G. '84, Maj.-Gen. retd. '85.	155
s. T. Cubitt, Denbies, Dorking; *E.* Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '54; Second Ch. Estates Commr. '74-79, P.C. '80, D.L. Surrey and Middx.; Peabody Trustee.	156
s. James Currie, Greenock; C.M.G. '77; D.L. Lond. and Perthshire	157
s. Richard, 3rd E. Howe; *E.* Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon; Capt. Leices. Yeo. Cav. '88, J.P. Bucks	158
s. Rev. A., Baron Scarsdale; *E.* Eton & Balliol C. Oxon; Fell. All Souls', D.L., J.P. Derby, formy. priv. sec. Ld. Salisbury.	159
s. late Sir C. Dalrymple Fergusson; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; Linc. Inn '65, unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Gladstone, Midlothian, '85, Ld. Treasury '86; creat. Bart. '87.	160
s. late T. Davies; Solicitor adm. '48, D.L., J.P. Pembrokeshire and Haverfordwest . . .	161
s. 7th Viscount Downe; *E.* Eton; Coldstream Gds. '65, retired Capt. and Lt.-Col. '79 . .	162
s. M. Deasy, C.E., Cork; memb. Bd. Gdns., Cork City, a prominent Nationalist	163
s. late Rev. E. De Cobain; *E.* Bell's Acad. Belfast; Gd. Mast. Gd. Orange Lodge, Belfast	164
s. A. P. de Lisle, of Garendon and Gracedieu; *E.* Oscott College, Münster and Innspruck Univ.; priv. sec. Sir F. Weld, G.C.M.G. '81-82, and Ld. J. Manners '85.	165
See biographical notice	166
s. G. Dickson, Belchester, Berwickshire; *E.* Rugby; Major 13th Huss. '60, Crimea & India	167
See biographical notice	168
s. late L. W. Dillwyn, M.P. Glam.; Hon. Col. 3rd Glamor. R.V., Direc. G.W.T., Glamor. Banking Co.	169

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
170	*Dimsdale, Baron R. . . .	C.	Hertford '68-74, Hitchin D. '85-86, '86	Carlton and Constitut'n'l.	1828
171	*Dixon, G.	U.L.	Birmingham '67-76, Edgbaston D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform . .	1820
172	*Dixon-Hartland, F. D. . .	C.	Evesham '80-85 (on petition), Middx., Uxbridge D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Garrick.	1832
173	**Dodds, J.; res. Dec.* '88 .	G.L.	Stockton '68-86, '86	Reform . .	1819
174	*Donkin, R. S.	C.	Tynemouth '85-86, '86	Jun. Carlton, Constituti'nl.	1836
175	Dorington, Sir J. E. . . .	C.	Gloucester, Tewkesbury D., '86 (unopposed).	Carlton and Athenæum.	1832
176	Duff, R. W.	G.L.	Banffshire '61-86, '86	Brooks's, Devonshire, Nat. Lib.	1835
177	Dugdale, J. S.	C.	Warwickshire N.E., Nuneaton D., '86.	Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge.	1835
178	*Duncan, D.; died Dec.* '86.	G.L.	Barrow '85 (unseated on petition), Liverpool, Exchange D., '86.	. . . . .	1831
179	**Duncan, Col. F.; died Nov. 26,* '88.	C.	Finsbury, Holborn D., '85-86, '86 . .	. . . . .	1836
180	*Duncombe, A.	C.	Yorks. E.R., Howdenshire D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1840
	Dunsany, Lord (*see* Plunkett)				
181	*Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H.	C.	West Kent '65-68, Mid D. '69-85, Dartford D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	1837
182	**Eaton, H. W.*	C.	Coventry '65-80, '81-86, '86	Carlton . .	1816
183	*Ebrington, Viscount . . .	U.L.	Tiverton '81-'85, Tavistock D. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's & Travellers'.	1854
184	*Edwards-Moss, T. C. . .	C.	Lancs. S.W., Widnes D., '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . .	1855
185	**Egerton, Hon. A. J. F.; died Sept.* '90.	C.	Lancs., Eccles D., '85-86, '86 . . .	. . . . .	1854
186	*Egerton, Hon. A. de T. .	C.	Mid Cheshire '83-85, Knutsford D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton. .	1845
187	*Elcho, Lord H. R. W. C. .	C.	Haddingtonsh. '83-85, Ipswich Apr. '86 (Mr. Collings unseated on petit.), '86.	. . . . .	1857
188	*Elliot, Hon. A. R. D. . .	U.L.	Roxburghshire '80-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1846
189	Elliot, Sir G.	C.	N. Durham '68 to Feb. '80, Aug. '81-85, Monmouth D. '86.	Junior Carlton.	1815
190	Elliot, G. W.	C.	Northallerton '74-85, Yorks N.R., Richmond D., '86.	. . . . .	1844
191	*Elliot, Hon. H. F. H. . .	U.L.	Ayrshire N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	Brooks's, Travellers'.	1848
192	*Ellis, J. E.	G.L.	Notts, Rushcliffe D., '85-86, '86 . .	Reform; 40, Pont St., S.W.	1841
193	*Ellis, Sir J. W.	C.	Mid Surrey '84-85, Kingston D. '85-86, 86.	Carlton, Constitutional.	1829
194	*Ellis, J.	G.L.	Leicestersh. W., Bosworth D., '85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1829
195	Ellis, T. E.	G.L.	Merionethshire '86	Nat Lib.	1859
196	Elton, C. I.	C.	Somerset W., Wellington D., '86 .	Carlton . .	1839
197	*Esmonde, Sir T. H. G. . .	N.	Dublin Co. S.D. '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1862
198	*Esslemont, P.	G.L.	Aberdeensh. E.D. '85-86, '86 . . .	National Liberal.	1834
199	**Evelyn, W. J.; res. Feb.* '88	C.	West Surrey '49-57, Deptford '85-86, '86	Oxford and Cambridge.	1822
200	**Ewart, Sir William, Bart.; died July* '89	C.	Belfast '78-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 . . .	. . . . .	1817
201	Eyre, Col. H.	C.	Lincolnsh., W. Lindsey or Gainsboro' D., '86.	Carlton . .	1834
	Farmer-Atkinson (*see* Atkinson).				
202	*Farquharson, H. R. . . .	C.	Dorset W.D. '85-86, '86	Arthur's . .	1857
203	*Farquharson, R.	G.L.	Aberdeenshire W.D. '80-86, '86 . .	Reform and Jun. United Service.	1837

Biographical.	No.
s. late 5th Baron Dimsdale (in Emp. of Russia); *E.* Eton & Corp. Ch. C. Oxon; D.L. Herts, J.P. Midx., Herts, Westminster, Pres. Herts Chamb. Agric., Dep. Chm. Quar. Sess. Herts.	170
s. A. Dixon, Whitehaven; *E.* Leeds Gram. Sch.; Mayor Birmingham '66, Pres. Nat. Educ. League.	171
e. s. late N. Hartland, Oaklands, Glouc.; *E.* Cheltenham; J.P. cos. Glouc., Middx., Worc., etc., Lt. City of Lond., Council of Nat. Conserv. U., a fndr. Prim. League, Almoner Ch. Hos., F.S.A.	172
s. M. Dodds; solicitor '50, D.L. Durham, Mayor Stockton '57-58.	173
s. J. Donkin, shipowner; Memb. Chamb. Ship., signat. to agrmt. Chamb. and M. de Lesseps *re* Suez Canal, J.P. Northumb., Hon. Col. Tynemouth Art. Vol.	174
e. s. late J. E. Dorington; *E.* Eton & Trin. C. Camb.; J.P., Chm. Quarter Sessions Glouc. '78, Bart. Feb. '86; Chm. Gloucestersh. C. C.	175
m. Louisa, *d.* late Sir Walter Scott, Bart. '71, changed name Abercromby to Duff on succn. uncle's estates '61; *E.* Blackheath Sch.; R.N. '48, retd. com. '70, D.L. Banff., Kincard., and Aberd., Jun. Ld. Treas. June '82, Civil Ld. Adm. '85-86.	176
2 *s.* late W. S. Dugdale, M.P., Merivale & Blyth Halls; *E.* Eton & Merton C. Oxon., M.A. '86; In. Temp. '62, Q.C. '82, Rec. Grantham '74-77, Birmingham '77, Chm. Quarter Sess. Warwicks., Chanc. Dioc. Worc.; Chm. C. Council Warwicks., '88.	177
s. J. Duncan, The Brae, Perthshire; *E.* High Sch. Dundee; J.P. Cheshire, V.-Pres. L'pool Inn. Ref. Club.	178
E. Woolwich and Aberd. Univ., M.A., LL.D.; Army: Col. '85, Com. Egyp. Artil. '83-85, C.B. for services, Egypt. war medal and 3rd class Osmanlieh; D.C.L. Durham; mil. author.	179
2 *s.* Adm. Hon. A. Duncombe, M.P. E.R. Yorks. '51-'62; *E.* Univ. C. Oxon.; Linc. Inn '67, J.P. N. and E.R. Yorks.	180
e. surv. *s.* late Sir P. Hart Dyke; *E.* Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon.; D.L., J.P. Kent, Patronage (First Whip) Sec. Treas. '74-'80, P.C. '80, Chief Sec. Ireland July '85 to Jan. '86, app. Vice-Pres. Council Jan. '87.	181
Mar. *d.* & *h.* T. L. Harman, New Orleans.; *E.* Enfield, Col. Rollin, Paris; Silk mer., direc. Marine Ins. and Imp. Fire Assn., D.L. Suffolk, Twr. Hmlts., etc.; cr. Ld. Cheylesmore '87.	182
e. s. 3rd E. Fortescue; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '75; *m.* Hon. E. Ormsby-Gore, *d.* Ld. Harlech, '86; D.L., J.P. Devon, Capt. N. Devon Hus. Yeo. Cav., formy. priv. sec. Earl Spencer, Ld. Pres. Council.	183
s. Sir T. Edwards-Moss, Bart., Otterpool, L'pool; *E.* Eton & Brasenose C. Oxon, M.A.; Lt. Lanc. Hus. Yeo., priv. sec. Sir R. Cross, Home Sec. '85, Ex-Pres. O.U.B.C.	184
2 *s.* 2nd E. of Ellesmere, *b.* pres. E.; was Lt. Gren. Gds.	185
s. late Ld. Egerton (1st B.) of Tatton; *E.* Eton; Lt. E. of Chester's Yeo., J.P. Cheshire . .	186
e. s. 9th E. of Wemyss, Elcho; *E.* Harrow and Ball. C. Oxon; Lt. 5th Vol. Batt. R. Scots	187
2 *s.* 3rd E. of Minto; *E.* Edin. and Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '68, M.A.; In. Temple '70, North. Circ.	188
Pres. Assn. Mining Engineers, D.L., J.P. Monmouth	189
s. Sir G. Elliot, M.P. Monmouth Dist.; *E.* Edin. and Trin. Coll., Camb; Colliery owner, D.L. Monmouth co., J.P. N.R. Yorks.	190
3 *s.* 3rd E. of Minto; *E.* Eton C. and Camb.; formerly a clerk H. of Com., sec. late Sir W. P. Adam, First Commr. Works '80.	191
s. late E. S. Ellis, Leicester, Chm. Mid. Ry. Co.; *E.* Friends' Sch., Kendal; Coal owner Notts., J.P. Nottingham Boro' and Co. and N.R. Yorks.	192
5 *s.* Joseph Ellis, Richmond, S.W.; Aldm. '72, Shff. '74, Ld. Mayor '81-82, Bt. '82, Lt. City, Chev. 2nd cl. Gold Lion Nassau, J.P. Londonderry.	193
s. J. Ellis, The Gynsills, Leic.; *E.* Friends' Sch.; Pres. S. Leic. Lib. Ass., Chm. Indus. Sch. Desford & Leic. Sch. Bd.	194
s. T. Ellis, tenant farmer, Cynlas; *E.* New C. Oxon, B.A. (hon.); journalist	195
E. Cheltenham and Balliol C. Oxon, B.A. (hon.); Fel. Queen's Coll. Oxon, Vinerian Law Sch., Q.C. '85, J.P. Somerset; author legal and historical works.	196
e. s. Col. Sir J. Esmonde, Bart., *g.g.s.* Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan; Lt. 6th Brig. S. Irish Div. R.A. '80; High Sheriff Waterford Co., superseded Feb. '87.	197
3 *s.* P. Esslemont, farmer; *E.* Public School, Belhelvie; Esslemont and Macintosh, Aberdeen, Ld. Provost '80-83, J.P., D. L. Aberdeensh., ex-Pres. Cham. Commerce, Aberdeen.	198
e. s. late G. Evelyn, Wotton; *E.* Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon, B.A. '48; High Shff. '60, D.L., J.P. Surrey, F.R.G.S.; disapproved the Irish policy of the Govt. and res. Feb. '88.	199
s. late Alderman W. Ewart, Glenbank, co. Antrim; *E.* Belfast Acad.; J.P., Pres. Irish Linen Trade and Flax Supply Assn., mem. Belf. L. Bd., Mayor '59-60; creat. a Bart. '87.	200
s. Rev. C.W. Eyre, Rampton Man., Notts.; *E.* Harrow, Oxon; A.D.C. to Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Eyre, K.C.B., in Crimea '55-6, Ind. Mut. '57-8, medal and clasps for disting. service in Crimea and India, D.L., J.P. Notts., High Shff. '73, Col. 4th Notts. R.V., C.B. '87.	201
s. late H. Farquharson, Blandford; *E.* Eton and Jesus C. Camb.	202
s. late F. Farquharson, Finzean, Aberdeenshire; *E.* Acad. and Univ. Edin. (M.D. '58), Paris, Vienna; LL.D. Aberd.; R.A. '59, As. Surg. Coldst. Gds., Phys. Belgrave Hosp., As. Phy. and Lect. mat. med. S. Mary's, F.R.C.P. Lond. '72, D.L., J.P. Aberdeensh., med. author.	203

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
204	*Feilden, Lieut.-Gen. R. J.	C.	Lancs. N. '80-85, Chorley D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton	1824
205	**Fellowes, Capt. W. H.* (*see* Ld. de Ramsey, PEERAGE)	C.	Huntingdonshire '80-85, Ramsey D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton	1848
206	†Fenwick, C.	G.L.	Northumberland, Wansbeck D., '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1850
207	*Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	C.	Ayrshire '54-57, '59-68, Manchester N.E. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Guards'.	1832
208	*Field, Admiral E.	C.	Sussex S., Eastbourne D., '85-86, '86	Carlton, United Serv.	1830
209	Fielden, T.	C.	Lancs. S.E., Middleton D., '86	Carlton	1854
210	*Finch, G. H.	C.	Rutlandshire '67-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton	1835
211	**Finch-Hatton, Hon. M. E. G.* (*see* E. of Winchilsea and Nottingham, PEERAGE).	C.	S. Lincolnshire '84-85, Spalding D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, White's.	1851
212	*Finlay, R. B.	U.L.	Inverness Burghs '85-86, '86	Reform	1842
213	*Finucane, J.	N.	Limerick E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	1842
214	*Fisher, W. H.	C.	Fulham '85-86, '86	Carlton	1853
215	*Fitzgerald, R. U. P.	C.	Cambridge '85-86, '86	Carlton	1839
216	**Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. J. W.; died Sept. '89.*	U.L.	Peterborough '78-86, '86	Brooks's	1852
217	*Fitzwygram, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. J.	C.	S. Hants '84-85, Fareham D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton	1822
218	*Fletcher, Sir H., Bart.	C.	Horsham '80-85, Sussex Mid, Lewes D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton and Turf.	1835
219	*Flower, C.	G.L.	Brecknock '80-85, S. Beds, Luton D., '85-86, '86	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1843
220	*Flynn, J. C.	N.	Cork Co. N.D. '85-86—(Poll: Flynn 4982, Walsh (U.) 103)—'86 (unop.)	. . . .	1852
221	*Foley, P. J.	N.	Galway, Connemara D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Nat. Lib.	1836
222	*Foljambe, C. G. S.	G.L.	N. Notts '80-85, Mansfield D. '85-86, '86	2, Carlton Ho. Terrace; Brooks's.	1846
223	**Folkestone, Rt. Hon. Visct.* (*see* E. of Radnor, PEERAGE)	C.	S. Wilts '74-85, Enfield D. '85-86, '86	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	1841
224	**Forster, Sir C., Bart.; died July '91.*	G.L.	Walsall '52-86, '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	1815
225	*Forwood, A. B.	C.	Lancs., S.W., Ormskirk D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	S. Stephen's, Constitut'n'l.	1836
226	*Fowler, Rt. Hon. H. H.	G.L.	Wolverhampton '80-85, E.D. '85-86, '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1830
227	**Fowler, Sir R. N., Bart.; died May '91.*	C.	Penryn '68-74, City of London '80-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1828
228	*Fox, J. F.	N.	King's Co., Tullamore D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1853
229	*Fraser, Gen. Sir Crauford, V.C., K.C.B.	C.	Lambeth N.D. '85-86, '86	Travellers', Bachelors', Marlborough.	1829
230	*Fry, L.	U.L.	Bristol '78-80, N.D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Devonshire.	1832
231	*Fry, T.	G.L.	Darlington '80-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Lib.	1836
232	*Fuller-Maitland, W.	G.L.	Brecon '75-85, Brecknocksh. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Brooks's, Oxf. & Camb.	1844
233	*Fuller, G. P.	G.L.	Wilts W., Westbury D., '85-86, '86	Nat. Lib., Unit. Univ.	1833
234	Fulton, J. Forrest	C.	West Ham N.D. '86	Carlton	1846
235	Gane, Lawrence	G.L.	Leeds E.D. '86	Nat. Lib.,	—
236	*Gardner, H.	G.L.	Saffron Walden D. '85-86, Essex N. '86	Brooks's.	1847
237	Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. A. E.	C.	Canterbury '78-80, Sussex N., E. Grinstead D., '86.	Carlton; 22, CharlesSt. W.	1845
238	*Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. J. S.	C.	Rye '68-80, Mid Kent '84-85, Medway D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton.	1839
239	Gedge, Sydney	C.	Stockport '86	Carlton.	1829

Biographical.	No.
s. late J. Feilden, M.P. Blackburn '65-69; Maj.-Gen. '79, C.M.G. '70, for serv. Red River Exp., J.P. Lancs.	204
e. s. E. Fellowes, Ramsey Abbey, M.P. Hunts. '37-80; *E.* Eton; Army, Life Gds., Capt. '72, ret. '77, D.L., J.P. Huntingdonsh.	205
Formerly collier, one of the Executive Northumb. Miners' rep. Trades Union Congress '84, Memb. Joint Com. Coal Owners and Miners to settle colliery labour disputes, Parliamentary Sec. Trades Union Congress since '90.	206
See biographical notice	207
s. late J. Field, The Vale, Chesham, Bucks; *E.* R. Nav. C. Portsmouth; R.N. '45, Capt. '69, ret. '76, Rear-Adm. '86, J.P. and D. L. Hants, Chm. Fareham Bench.	208
s. J. Fielden, M.P.; *E.* Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. W.R. Yorks.	209
s. late G. Finch, Burley-on-Hill, Rutland; New Coll. Oxon.; J.P. Rutland, Hon. Maj. Leicestersh. Yeo. Cav.	210
2 s. 10th E. of Winchilsea, whom he succeeded in '87; *E.* Eton, Balliol C. Oxon.; late Fell. Hertford C. Oxon, High Sheriff Lincolnsh. '79.	211
s. Dr. W. Finlay, Edinburgh; *E.* Univ. Edin. M.D. '63; Q.C. '82, Bencher '84	212
E. Maynooth for priesthood, became farmer, imp. under Crimes Act '89.	213
e. s. Rev. F. Fisher, rector Downham; *E.* Univ. C. Ox. B.A. '76; In. Temp. '79, Oxford Circ., priv. sec. Sir M. Hicks-Beach '86-7, and subsequently to the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.	214
E. Trin. Hall, Camb., M.A. '63; D.L., J.P. co. Cork, formerly Gov. Memb. Cork Marine Bd.	215
5 s. E. Fitzwilliam, K.G.; *E.* Eton, and Magd. C. Camb., B.A. '73: Capt. 1st W. Yorks. Yeo.	216
s. late Sir R. Fitzwygram, Bart.; Army: Maj.-Gen. '69, Insp.-Gen. Cav. '79, Com. Cav. Brig. Aldershot, Lt.-Gen. '83, J.P. Hants, 4th Bart. '73.	217
e. s. late Sir H. Fletcher; *E.* Eton; Army: Lt. Gren. Gds. '55, retd., Lt.-Col. and Hon. Col. 2nd Sussex R.V., D.L., J.P. Sussex and Surrey, Groom-in-waiting to Queen '85.	218
s. late P. W. Flower, Streatham; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; In. Temp. '70, D.L. Lond. Lt. Bucks Yeo., Jun. Lord Treas. Feb. to July '86.	219
s. D. Flynn, Whitechurch, co. Cork; *E.* Christian Bros'. Sch. Cork and priv. tuit.; late sec. Cork Evicted Tenants' Fund, an organiser of Nat. League; imp. under Crimes Act, '88.	220
s. P. Foley, Sligo; *E.* Cathedral Sch. Leeds; Chm. Indus. Assur. Prot. Assn., man. direc. Pearl Assur. Co.	221
e. s. late G. S. Foljambe, Osberton, Notts, by his 2nd wife, Selina, Viscountess Milton; *E.* Eton; R.N. '60, Lt. '67, retd. '70, served with distinction N. Zealand '63-64, D.L., J.P. E.R. Yorks, D.L., J.P. Notts., J.P. W.R., N.R. Yorks and Northamptonshire.	222
s. E. of Radnor; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L., J.P. Wilts, Treas. Household June '85 to Jan. '86, re-app. '86; succ. his father as E. of Radnor, March '89.	223
.. late C. S. Forster, 1st M.P. Walsall; *E.* Worc. C. Oxon, B.A. '40, M.A. '43; In. Temp. '43, Oxford Circ., D.L., J.P. Staffs, creat. Bart. '74, Chm. Com. Petitions.	224
.. late T. B. Forwood, J.P., Manor, Thornton Hough, Cheshire; *E.* Liverpool C. Upper Sch.; J.P. L'pool, Alderman, Mayor '77-78, Pres. L'pool Constit. Assn.; 1st Sec. Admlty.	225
:. Rev. J. Fowler, Wesleyan; *E.* S. Saviour's Sch.; Solic. '52, Mayor W'hampton '63, 1st Chm. Sch. Bd. '70, D.L. Staffs, J.P. W'hampton, Und. Sec. Home Dept. Dec. '84 to June '85, Fin. Sec. Treas. Feb. to July '86, P.C. June '86; a dep. Chm. of Committees '88-91, Memb. Labour Com. '91	226
:. T. Fowler, Tottenham, banker; *E.* Univ. C. Lond., B.A. '48, M.A. '50; Aldm. '78, Sheriff '80-81, Lord Mayor '83-84-85, Bt. '85, Chev. Ord. Leopold of Belgium, Member Senate Lond. Univ., J.P. Middx., Wilts, Commr. Lieutenancy. Lond.	227
E. Queen's C. Cork; formerly tutor New York S. Francis Xavier's Coll., M.A., surgeon at Troy, N.Y., M.D. U.S. Circt.	228
s. late Lt.-Col. Sir J. J. Fraser, Bart.; *E.* Eton; Army, Maj.-Gen. '77, Com. 11th Hussars, serv. with distinc. in Indian Mut. and Abyssin. War, A.D.C. H.R.H. Com.-in-Chief '73-77, Com. Curragh '80-84, Inspec.-Gen. Caval., V.C. '58, C.B. '68, Col. 8th Hussars '86, K.C.B. '91.	229
s. J. Fry, Bristol, *b.* Rt. Hon. Ld. Justice Fry; retired solicitor, formerly member Town Council, 1st Chm. Sch. Bd. '71-80.	230
s. F. Fry, F.S.A., *c.* Rt. Hon. Ld. J. Fry, and L. Fry, M.P. Bristol; *E.* Bristol Sch.; Fry, Janson & Co., Darlington, '77-78, J.P. Durham.	231
. s. late W. Fuller-Maitland, Stanstead; *E.* Harrow and Ch. Ch. C. Oxon; D.L. Brecon, J.P. Brecon, Essex.	232
. late J. B. Fuller, D.L. Wilts; *E.* Winchester and Ch. Ch. C. Oxon; High Shff. '78, Capt. Wilts R. Yeo. Cav. '60-83, Chm. Bd. County Finance '70-78, J.P. Wilts.	233
. late Lt.-Col. Fulton, R.A.; B.A., LL.B. Lond. Univ.; Mid. Temp. '72, S.E. Circ., Counsel to Mint for Herts, author "Constitutional History."	234
. E. Gane, Devizes; *E.* Wesley. C. Inst., Taunton; Mid. Temp. '70, N.E. Circ., Q.C. '85.	235
E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '72; *m.* Lady W. Byng, *e.d.* late Earl of Carnarvon .	236
s. Viscount Cranbrook; *E.* Eton and Balliol C. Oxon., B.A. '67; Inn. Temp. '69	237
. s. V. Cranbrook; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. C. Oxon.; formly. Lt. Rifle Brig., formy. priv. sec. Visct. Cranbrook, D.L., J.P. Kent, Col. Weald of Kent R.V.	238
. s. late Rev. S. Gedge, N. Runcton, Norfolk; *E.* Corp. Christ. C. Camb., M.A. . . .	239

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
240	**Gent-Davis, R.; res. Mar.*'89	C.	Lambeth, Kennington D., '85-86, '86	Carlton	1857
241	**Gibson, J. G.*	C.	Liverpool, Walton D., '85-86, '86	Carlton and Univ. Dub.	1846
242	*Giles, A.	C.	Southampton '78-80, '83-86, '86	Carlton	1816
243	*Gilhooly, J.	N.	Cork W.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	1845
244	**Gill, H. J.; res. April* '88	N.	Co. Westmeath '80-83, Limerick City '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Leinster, Dublin.	1836
245	*Gill, T. H.	N.	Louth S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	—
246	Gilliat, J. S.	C.	Clapham '86	Oxf. & Camb., Carlton.	1829
247	*Gladstone, H. J.	G.L.	Leeds '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86	National Liberal.	1854
248 & 249	*Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E.	G.L.	Newark '32-46, Oxf. U. '47-65, S. Lanc. '65-68, Greenwich '68-80, Midlothian '80-86, '86 (& Leith Dt.: sits for Midl'n)	Nat. Liberal and United Univ.	1809
250	Godson, F. A.	C.	Kidderminster '86	New Univ.	1835
251	*Goldsmid, Sir J., Bart.	U.L.	Honiton '66-68, Rochester '70-80, St. Pancras S. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's, Athenæum.	1838
252	*Goldsworthy, Major-Gen. W. T.	C.	Hammersmith '85-86, '86	United Ser. & Carlton.	1837
253	*Gorst, The Rt. Hon. Sir John E.	C.	Cambridge '66-68, Chatham '75-86, '86	Carlton.	1835
254	*Gourley, E. T.	G.L.	Sunderland '68-85, '86	Devonshire, Nat. Lib.	1828
255	Graham, R. B. Cunninghame	G.L.	Lanarkshire N.W.D. '86	. . . . .	1852
256	Gray, C. W.	C.	Essex, E. or Maldon D., '86	Halstead, E'x.	1845
257	**Gray, E. Dwyer; died Mar.* '88.	N.	Tipperary '77-80, Carlow Co. '80-85, '86; Dub., St. Steph. Green D., '86.	. . . . .	1845
258	*Green, Sir E., Bart.	C.	Wakefield '74 (unseated on petition, elected bye-election '85), '86.	Carlton	1831
259	**Greene, E.; died April* '91	C.	Bury St. Edmunds '65-85; Suffolk, N.W. or Stowmarket D., '86.	. . . . .	1815
260	*Greenall, Sir G.	C.	Warrington '47-68, '74-80, '85-86, '86	Carlton, S. Stephen's.	1806
261	*Grey, Sir E., Bart.	G.L.	Northumberland, Berwick D., '85-86, '86.	Brooks's.	1862
262	*Grimston, Viscount Jas. Walter.	C.	Hertfordshire, St. Albans D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Bachelors'.	1852
263	Grotrian, F. B.	C.	Hull E.D. '86	Carlton, S. Stephen's.	1838
264	§*Grove, Sir T. F.	G.L.	South Wilts '65-74, Wilton D. '85-86, '86-88.	Army & Navy, Nat. Liberal.	1823
265	Gully, W. C.	G.L.	Carlisle '86	Oxf. & Camb., Devonshire.	1835
266	*Gunter, Col. R.	C.	Knaresboro' '84-85, Barkston Ash D. '85-86, '86.	Army & Navy, Carlton.	1831
267	*Gurdon, Robert T.	U.L.	South Norfolk '80-85, Mid Norfolk '85-86, '86.	Brooks's, University.	1829
268	*Haldane, R. B.	G.L.	Haddingtonshire '85-86, '86.	Brooks's, New Cl. Edin.	1856
269	*Hall, Alexander William	C.	Oxford '74-80, '85-86, '86	Carlton	1838
270	*Hall, Sir Chas., K.C.M.G.	C.	Cambs., Chesterton D., '85-86, 86	White's, Garrick.	1843
271	*Halsey, T. F.	C.	Herts, '74-85, '86; Watford D., '86	Carlton, University.	1839
272	*Hambro, Col. C. J. T.; died April '91*	C.	Weymouth '68-74; Dorset S. '86	. . . . .	1835
273	*Hamilton, Col. C. E.	C.	Southwark, Rotherhithe D., '85-86, '86	Carlton, Conservative.	1845
274	**Hamilton, Lord Claud John; res. Aug.* '88.	C.	Derry City '65-68, Lynn Regis '69-80, L'pool '80, W. Derby D. '85-86, '86.	White's, Carlton, etc.	1848
275	*Hamilton, Lord E.	C.	North Tyrone '85-86, '86	Naval & Mil., Carlton.	1858

Biographical.	No.
s. R. Davis, Hampstead; Governor and auditor S. Bartholomew's Hospital	240
s. late W. Gibson, Rockforest, co. Tipperary; *E.* Trin. C. Dub. (gold medal); Serj.-at-Law '85, Sol.-Gen. Irel. Nov. '85, '86, re-app. '86, Att.-Gen. Irel. July '87, Chan. Dioc. Killaloe, app. a Judge Queen's Bench Div. Ireland, Jan. '88.	241
s. F. Giles, C.E., Lond., civil engineer; Chm. Union Steamship Co.	242
s. J. Gilhooly, late coastguard service; draper, Bantry, co. Cork; imp. under Crimes Act '88	243
e. s. late M. H. Gill, Dublin; *E.* Trin. C. Dublin, B.A. '57, M.A. '72; M. H. Gill & Son, publishers, Dublin; memb. Dublin Municipal Council; author.	244
E. Trin. C. Dub.; journalist, *Freeman's Journal*, ed. *Nationalist* and *United Ireland* . .	245
s. late J. K. Gilliat, Fernhill, Windsor; *E.* Harrow and Univ. C. Oxon; Direc. Bank of England '62, Gov. '83, J.P. Herts, H.M. Lt. City London.	246
4 s. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; *E.* Eton & Univ. C. Oxon, B.A. '76 (1st cl. Mod. Hist.), M.A. '79; priv. sec. his father '80 (sal.), Ld. Treas. Aug. '81 (no sal.), Dep. Commr. Bd. Works '85, Finan. Sec. War Feb. to July '86, Lect. Mod. Hist. Keble C. Oxon.	247
See biographical notice.	248 & 249
s. S. H. Godson, barr., Tenbury, Worcestershire; *E.* King's C. Lond., and Queen's C. Oxon, M.A.; In. Temp. '59, Oxford Circuit.	250
e. s. late F. D. Goldsmid, M.P.; *E.* Univ. C. Lond.; Linc. Inn '64, Fellow Univ. C. Lond., D.L. Sussex, Kent, Berks, J.P. Kent, Middx. and Lond., Hon. Col. 1st Sussex Art. Vol. '81.	251
e. s. late T. Goldsworthy, R.N., Calcutta; served under Havelock during Mutiny, Cornet 8th Hussars, retired half-pay '85, Maj.-Gen.	252
See biographical notice.	253
s. John Young Gourley, shipowner; Ald. and J.P. Sunderland, Mayor 3rd time '68, Col. 3rd Durham Vol., D.P.	254
e. s. late W. Cunninghame B. Graham, Gartmore and Finlaystone; *E.* Harrow; D.L. Dumbartonshire, J.P. in three counties, claimant to dormant earldoms of Menteith and Airth.; sentenced, Jan. '88, to six weeks imprisonment without hard labour for taking part in an unlawful assembly in connection with the Trafalgar Square disturbances.	255
s. late C. Gray, bar.; *E.* Pemb. C. Camb.; tenant-farmer, Capt. 2nd Vol. Batt. Essex Regt.	256
s. late Sir John Gray, M.P. for Kilkenny '65-75; Manag. Direc. *Freeman's Jour.* Lim., Dub., and propr. *Morning News*, Belfast, Lord Mayor Dublin '80, High Sheriff '82.	257
s. E. Green, Wakefield; *E.* West Riding Prop. Sch.; Direc. Lancs. and Yorks. Rly., J.P. W. Riding & Norfolk, creat. Bart. '86.	258
s. late B. Greene, a West Indian proprietor; *E.* Grammar Sch. Bury St. Edmunds; brewer; D.L. and J.P. Suffolk.	259
s. late E. Greenall, Wilderspool, Cheshire; country gent., D.L. and J.P. Lancs., J.P. Chesh., High Sheriff Lancs. '73.	260
s. Lt.-Col. Grey, late Equerry Prince of Wales; *E.* Balliol C. Oxon; private sec. to Sir Evelyn Baring, and assist. (unpaid) sec. to Mr. Childers when Chanc. of Exch. '84-85.	261
e. s. E. of Verulam; *E.* Harrow; Herts Militia '68; Lt. Life Gds. '71, ret. '78, Capt. Herts Yeo. '79, J.P. Herts.	262
s. late Fredk. L. C. Grotrian, London and Brighton; shipowner and merchant at Hull, J.P., Chairman Humber Conservancy, was Pres. Hull Cham. of Com. and Shipping.	263
e. s. late J. Grove, Ferne, Wilts; Army '42, ret. as capt. '49, D.L. and J.P. Wilts, H. Shff. '61, J.P. Dorset, Lt.-Col. Roy. Wilts Yeo., retired with rank of Col. '88.	264
s. J. Manby Gully, M.D.; *E.* Trin. C. Camb.; Q.C. '77, Bencher '79, Recorder Wigan '86, was Pres. Camb. Union.	265
e. s. late R. Gunter, Earl's Court; *E.* Rugby; served through Crimean War with 4th Drag. Gds., J.P. W. Riding, Col. com. 3rd Batt. Yorks. Regt.	266
e. s. B. Gurdon, Letton, Norfolk; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '52; called Lincoln's Inn '56, D.L., J.P., Chm. Quar. Sess. Norf., Col. 4th Vol. Batt. Norf. Regt., Chm. Norf. C.C.	267
e. s. late Robert Haldane; *E.* Edin. Univ., M.A., 1st cl. hons. in Philos., Göttingen; called to the bar '79; Q.C. '90; joint editor and author of "Essays on Philosophical Criticism."	268
e. s. late H. Hall, Barton Abbey, Oxon; *E.* Eton, Exeter C. Oxon; brewer; D.L., J.P. Oxfordsh., High Shff. '67.	269
2 s. late Vice-Chancellor Sir C. Hall; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; Q.C. '81, Bencher '84, app. Att.-Gen. to Prince of Wales and Duchy of Cornwall '77; First Comm. for Great Britain at the Maritime Conference at Washington.	270
s. late T. P. Halsey, M.P. Herts '46-'54; *E.* Eton and Christ Ch. (B.A. '61, M.A. '64); J.P. Herts, Major and Hon. Lt.-Col. Herts Yeo. Cav.	271
e. s. Baron Chas.-Joachim Hambro; *E.* Trin. C. Camb.; Inner Temp. '60, Baron of Denmark, Lt.-Col. Queen's Own Dorset Yeo. Cav., D.L., J.P. Dorset, High Shff. '82.	272
s. late J. Hamilton, Liverpool, *E.* Liverpool and Brussels; J.P. Lancs., Lt.-Col. 80th L.R.V., thrice memb. Liverpool City Council.	273
2 s. 1st Duke Abercorn; *E.* Harrow; Col. 5th Batt. Inniskill. Fusil., A.D.C. to Ld. Lieut. Ireland '66-68, Lord of Treas. Nov. and Dec. '68, Dep.-Chairman G.E.R.	274
y. s. late Duke of Abercorn; *E.* Harrow and Roy. Mil. C. Sandhurst; Army: 11th Hussars '78, Capt. '84, retired '85.	275

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
276	*Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G.	C.	Middlesex '68-85, Ealing D. '85-86, '86	Carlton.	1845
277	*Hamley, Gen. Sir E. B., K.C.B.	C.	Birkenhead '85-86, '86	Athenæum, Carlton.	1824
278	*Hanbury, R. W.	C.	Tamworth '72-78, N. Staffordshire '78-80, Preston '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1845
279	Hanbury-Tracy, Hon. F. S. A.	G.L.	Montgomery D. '77-85, '86	S. James's .	1848
280	*Hankey, F. A.	C.	Surrey, N.W. or Chertsey D., '85-86, '86	Carlton.	1833
281	*Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir W.	G.L.	Oxford City '68-80, Derby '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1827
282	*Hardcastle, E.	C.	S.E. Lancashire '74-80, Salford N.D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Oxf. & Camb.	1826
283	*Hardcastle, F.	C.	Lancashire, W. Houghton D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1844
284	*Harrington, E.	N.	Kerry W.D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1852
285	*Harrington, T.	N.	Westmeath '83-85, Dublin, Harbour D., '85-86, '86.	43, O'Connell St. Up., Dub.	1850
286	**Harris, M.; died April '90.*	N.	Galway East '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1826
287	*Hartington, Rt. Hon. Marquis of.	U.L.	N. Lancs. '57-68, Radnor D. '69-80, N.E. Lancs. '80-85, Rossendale D. '85-86, '86.	Reform, Devonshire.	1833
288	*Hastings, G. W. . . .	U.L.	Worcestershire E. '80-85, '85-86, Eastern D., '86.	Oxf. & Camb., Brooks's.	1825
289	*Havelock-Allan, Sir H. M., V.C., K.C.B.	U.L.	Sunderland '74-81, S.E. Durham '85-'86, '86.	. . . . .	1830
290	*Hayden, L. P.	N.	Leitrim S. D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1856
291	*Healy, Maurice	N.	Cork City '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1859
292	Heath, A. R.	C.	Lincolnshire, Louth D., '86	Oxf. & Camb., Carlton.	1854
293	Heathcote, Capt. Edwards-	C.	Staffordshire N.W. '86	Carlton.	1843
294	*Heaton, J. Henniker . .	C.	Canterbury '85-86, '86	Carlton. S.Stephen's, Savage.	1848
295	*Heneage, Rt. Hon. E. .	U.L.	Lincoln '65-68, Great Grimsby '80-85-86, '86.	Brooks's . .	1840
296	*Herbert, Hon. S.	C.	Wilton '77-'85, Croydon '86 (Jan. and July).	Carlton, Constitut'n'l.	1853
297	Hermon-Hodge, R. T. . .	C.	Lancashire N.E., Accrington D., '86	Carlton . .	1851
298	*Hervey, Lord Francis . .	C.	Bury St. Edmunds '74-80, '85-86, '86 .	Carlton, United Univ.	1846
299	*Hicks-Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E., Bart.	C.	E. Glo'stershire '64-85, W. Bristol '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1837
300	*Hill, A. Staveley	C.	Coventry '68-74, West Staffs. '74-85, Kingswinford D. '85-86, '86.	United Univ., Carlton.	1825
301	Hill, Col. E. S., C.B. . .	C.	Bristol S.D. '86	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1834
302	*Hill, Rt. Hon. Lord A. W.	C.	Down Co. '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1846
303	Hinckes, Harry Tichborne	C.	N. Staffordshire '80-85, Leek D., '86.	Carlton . .	1833
304	*Hingley, B.	G.L.	Worcestershire N. '85-86, '86 . . .	Nat. Liberal.	1830
305	*Hoare, S.	C.	Norwich '86 (Apr. and July) . . .	Athenæum.	1841
306	*Hobhouse, H.	U.L.	Somersetshire E. '85-86, '86	New Univ., Nat. Lib.	1854
307	*Holden, I.	G.L.	Knaresborough '65-68, N.W.R. '82-85, Keighley D. '85-86, '86.	Reform.	1807
308	**Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir H. T., Bart., G.C.M.G. (see* Ld. Knutsford, PEERAGE).	C.	Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1825
309	Holloway, Geo.	C.	Gloucestershire, Mid or Stroud D., '86.	Carlton, Nat. Union.	1825
310	**Holmes, Rt. Hon. H.* . .	C.	Dublin Univ. '85-86, '86	Carlton, Garrick.	1840

Biographical.	No.
See biographical notice	276
See biographical notice	277
s. R. Hanbury, Ilam Hall, Ashbourne; *E.* Rugby and Corp. Ch. C. Oxon; Hon. Col. 5th Lancs. Art. Vol., D.L., J.P. cos. Stafford, Derby, Warwick.	278
4 s. 4th Baron Sudeley; *E.* Trin. C. Camb.; Maj. Worcestersh. Yeo. Cav., J.P. Montgomeryshire.	279
e. s. late T. A. Hankey; *E.* Harrow, Oriel C. Oxon; Chairman Consol. Bank, etc. . . .	280
See biographical notice	281
s. late A. Hardcastle, Hatcham House, Surrey; *E.* Trin. and Downing Colls., Camb.; D.L. and J.P. Lancashire, J.P. Kent, Gov. Owens Coll. and Chetham Hospital and Library.	282
s. late James Hardcastle, Bolton; *E.* Repton School; President United Bleachers' Assoc. Lancs. and Cheshire.	283
s. D. Harrington, Castletown Bere, co. Cork; Ed. *Kerry Sentinel*, *b.* to T. Harrington, Sec. Irish National League; imprisoned under Crimes Act '87, '89.	284
s. D. Harrington, Castletown Bere, co. Cork; *E.* Trin. C. Dub.; Sec. Irish National League, called to Irish bar Jan. '87; imp. under Crimes Act Jan. '88.	285
s. P. Harris, builder, etc., Athlone; *E.* Ashton School; architect; active member Irish National League, advanced democrat and social reformer.	286
See biographical notice.	287
s. late Sir C. Hastings, M.D., Worcester; *E.* Bromsgrove and Christ's C. Camb.; Mid. Temp. '60, Oxford Circuit, D.L. Hereford, J.P. Worc. and Hereford, was Chm. Council Social Science Assn.; is Chairman of Worcestershire Quar. Sessions and City Council.	288
e. s. Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B.; Asst. Adj.-Gen. to father at Lucknow, in Persian Exped. '57; assd. name Allan '80.	289
E. Roscommon National School; Newspaper propr., Chairman Roscommon Council. . .	290
s. Maurice Healy, and *b.* T. M. Healy; *E.* Christ. Bros'. Sch. Lismore; Solicitor '82, elected for Cork '85 along with Mr. Parnell.	291
e. s. Adml. Sir L. G. Heath, K.C.B., of Anstie Grange, Holmwood, Surrey; *E.* Marlboro' and Trin. C. Camb.; called In. Temp. '79; J.P. Oxon. and Lincolnshire.	292
Rev. E. J. Edwards, vicar of Trentham; *E.* Winchester C.; formerly 63rd Regt., Capt. Staffs. Yeo. '75-81, J.P. and D.L. Staffs.	293
s. late Lt.-Col. Heaton,; *E.* King's C., Lond.; landowner Australia, repres. N. S. Wales at Amsterdam Exhib. '83, Ind. and Col. Exhib. '86. In '84 deputed by people of Mauritius to negotiate new constitution; author Imp. Penny Postage Scheme. Rep. Govt. Tasmania Berlin Int. Tel. Conf.'88; Author of "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time."	294
e. s. late G. H. Heneage, M.P., Hainton Hall, Lincoln; *E.* Eton; 1st Life Gds., retd. '63, Chanc. of Duchy of Lanc. Jan. '86, res. April, D.L. and J.P. Linc., High Steward of Grimsby, Board of Trade Commr. of Humber Conservancy; Chm. Grand Committees '90.	295
2 s. late Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert; *E.* Eton and Oxford; raised to rank of earl's son by royal warrant, Junior Lord Treasury '85-86, reappointed July '86.	296
s. G. W. Hodge, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *E.* Clifton C. and Worc. C. Oxon.; M.A., J.P. Oxon.,	297
4 s. 2nd Marquis of Bristol; *E.* Eton (Newcastle Scholar) and Balliol C. Oxon. (1st Class Classics); called bar Linc. Inn '72, Fellow Hertford C. Ox. '74, memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '76-79.	298
See biographical notice	299
s. Henry Hill, Dunstall, Wolverhampton; *E.* Exeter and S. John's C. Oxon.; D.C.L., Q.C. '68, Exmr. Sch. Law and Mod. Hist. Oxon. '58, High Stew. Univ. Oxon. '74, Judge-Advocate of Fleet and Council to Admiralty '75.	300
s. C. Hill, Bristol; *E.* Bishop's C. Bristol; High Shff. Glamorg. '85, J.P. Glam. and Cardiff, C.B. '82, Col. commanding Glamorgan A.V. '64, Knt. Swedish Order Wasa.	301
y. s. 4th M. Downshire, *h.p.* Marq. Downshire; 2nd Life Guards '65, retired '68, Controller Household '85-86, reappointed July, J.P. Sussex, Berks, Down, D.L. co. Down.	302
s. J. Davenport, Westwood, Staffs.; *E.* Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon, M.A. '59; In. Temple '60; took by roy. license '90 the surname of Hinckes in lieu of his then surname of Davenport.	303
s. late N. Hingley, Hatherton Lodge, Cradley; colliery propr., ironmaster, J.P. Staffs. and Dudley, Chm. S. Staffs. Ironmasters' Assn.; formerly a U.L., but is in favour of a modified measure of Home Rule, and now usually votes with the Opposition on questions of Irish policy; Chm. Dudley County Council.	304
e. s. late J. Gurney Hoare; *E.* Harrow & Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Norfolk, Middx., Lt. City Lond.	305
s. H. Hobhouse; *E.* Eton and Ball. C. Oxon; B.A. 1st class Classics '75, M.A. '78, called to bar '80, author handbooks on elections and taxation; app. an Eccles. Comm. (unpaid) '90.	306
s. I. Holden, Greenends, Trent Head, Alston, Camb.; manufacturer Bradford, Rheims and Roubaix, D.L. and J.P. West Riding.	307
. . . .	308
s. late A. Holloway, Stratfield Turgiss, Hants; *E.* Sherfield Gram. Sch.; manufacturer at Stroud, author of social works.	309
s. late W. Holmes, Dungannon; *E.* Trin. C. Dub.; Q.C. '77, Law Advoc. Irish Govt. '77, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80, Attor.-Gen. '86; app. a judge Q.B. Ireland July '87.	310

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
311	*_Hooper, J.; res. May_ '89	N.	S.E. Cork '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1846
312	Hornby, W. H.	C.	Blackburn '86	Carlton	1841
313	*Houldsworth, Sir W.H., Bt.	C.	Manchester '83-85, N.W.D. '85-86, '86	Conservative	1834
314	*Howard, J.	C.	Tottenham D. '85-86, '86	Carlton	1834
315	*_Howard, J. Morgan_	C.	Dulwich D. '85-86, Camberwell '86	Carlton, Conservative.	1837
316	*Howell, G.	G.L.	Bethnal Green N.E.D. '85-86, '86	Nat. Lib.	1833
317	Howorth, H. H.	C.	Salford S.D. '86	Carlton	1842
318	*Hoyle, Isaac	G.L.	Lancs S.E., Heywood D., 85-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Lib.	1828
319	Hozier, J. H. C.	C.	Lanarkshire S. '86	22, Berkeley Sq., W.	1851
320	_Hubbard, Egerton_ (_see_ Lord Addington, PEERAGE).	C.	Buckingham '74-80, Bucks, N.D., '86.	Carlton	1842
321	*_Hubbard, Rt. Hon. J. G.; died Aug._ '89.	C.	Buckingham '59-68, City London '74-85 86, '86.	. . . . .	1805
322	*Hughes, E.	C.	Woolwich '85-86, '86	Carlton.	1832
323	*_Hughes-Hallett, Col. F. C.; res. April_ '89.	C.	Rochester '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1838
324	Hulse, E. H.	C.	Salisbury '86	Marlboro', Carlton, Turf	1859
325	*Hunt, F. S.	C.	Marylebone W.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton	1838
326	*§Hunter, W. A.	G.L.	Aberdeen N.D. '85-86, '86	Reform	1844
327	*Hunter, Sir W. Guyer, K.C.M.G.	C.	Hackney, Central D., '85-86, '86	Carlton, E.I. Untd. Service	1832
328	*Illingworth, A.	G.L.	Knaresboro' '68-74, Bradford '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1826
329	*Isaacs, L. H.	C.	Newington, Walworth D., '85-86, '86	Carlton, Whitehall.	1830
330	Isaacson, F. Wootton	C.	Tower Hamlets, Stepney D., '86	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	1836
331	*Jackson, Rt. Hon. W. L.	C.	Leeds '80-85, N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton	1840
332	*Jacoby, J. A.	G.L.	Derbyshire Mid D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1852
333	*_James, C. H.; res. March_ '88	G.L.	Merthyr Tydvil '80-85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1817
334	*James, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	U.L.	Taunton '69-85, Bury '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1828
335	*James, Hon. W. H.	G.L.	Gateshead '74-85-86, '86	Reform	1846
336	*Jardine, Sir R.	U.L.	Ashburton '65-68, Dumfries Dist. '68-74, Dumfriesshire '80-85, '86	Reform	1825
337	*Jennings, L. J.	C.	Stockport '85-86, '86	Athenæum.	1837
338	*Johnston, W.	C.	Belfast '68-78, South D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1829
339	*Joicey, J.	G.L.	Durham, Chester-le-Street D., '85-86, '86.	58, Cadogan Square, S.W.	1846
340	*Jordan, Jeremiah	N.	Clare W.D. '85-86, '86	Enniskillen, Ireland.	1830
341	*Kay-Shuttleworth, Right Hon. Sir U. J., Bart.	G.L.	Hastings '69-80, Lancs. N.E., Clitheroe D., '85-86, '86.	Reform, Athenæum.	1844
342	*_Kelly, B.; died Jan._ 1, '87	N.	Donegal S.D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	—
343	Kelly, J. Richards	C.	Camberwell N.D. '86	Carlton	1844
344	*Kennaway, Sir John H., Bt.	C.	East Devon '70-85, Honiton D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1837
345	*_Kenny, C. S.; res. Feb._ '89	G.L.	Yorkshire W. Riding South, Barnsley D., '85-86, '86	Reform	1847
346	*Kenny, J. E.	N.	Cork Co., S.D. '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1844
347	*Kenny, M. J.	N.	Ennis '80-85, Mid Tyrone '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1861
348	*Kenrick, Wm.	U.L.	Birmingham N.D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire	1831
349	*Kenyon, Hon. G. T.	C.	Denbigh Dist. '85-86, '86	Carlton	1840
350	Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. S.	C.	Shropshire, Newport or N.D. '86	Carlton	1847

Biographical.	No.
Journalist, Alderman Cork Corporation '83; imprisoned under the Crimes Act, Dec. '87 .	311
s. W. H. Hornby, Blackburn; cotton manfr., director L. and Y. Railway Co., J.P. Lancs. .	312
s. H. Houldsworth, Coltness, N.B.; *E.* S. Andrews Univ.; cotton manufr.; creat. Bart. '87.	313
s. late John E. Howard, F.R.S., Tottenham; *E.* Univ. C. Lond.; iron tube manufacturer, called to bar '56, J.P. Middlesex '74.	314
s. late J. Howard, Swansea; Q.C. '74, Bencher '77, Recorder of Guildford, member Council Legal Education, J.P. Middlesex, Westminster; app. County Court Judge Nov. '87.	315
s. Edwin J. Howell, Wrington, Somerset; sec. Lond. Trades Council, Parl. sec. Trades Union Cong. '71-75, sec. Reform League '64-69, sec. Plimsoll Com. '71-74, etc., author of "Conflicts of Capital and Labour," "Handy Book of Labour Laws," "Trade Unionism, New and Old," and pamphlets on labour questions.	316
s. late Henry Howorth, merch., Lisbon; *E.* Rossall Sch.; In. Temp. '67, N. Circ., Vice-Pres. Manchester Conserv. Assn., trustee Chetham Coll., author Eastern history.	317
s. Joshua Hoyle, Bacup; *E.* privately; Cotton manfr., direc. Manchester Chamb. Com.; J.P. Manchester.	318
s. Sir Wm. Hozier, Bart., Mauldslie Castle, Lanark; *E.* Eton & Ball. C. Oxon; Dip. Sec. Lord Salisbury's Special Miss. Constantinople '76-77, priv. sec. Lord Salisbury '78-80, '85-86.	319
e. s. 1st Baron Addington; *E.* Radley and Ch. Ch. C. Oxon; Russia mercht., Direc. Roy. Exchange Assur. Co., Surrey Com. Docks, J.P. boro' and co. Bucks, Capt. 1st Bucks R.V., succ. to peerage on death of his father, Lord Addington, Aug. '89.	320
s. late J. Hubbard, Stratford Grove, Essex; Direc. Bank Eng., Chm. Pub. Works and Excheq. Loan Coms. '54-75, Com. of L'tenancy for Lond., auth. on commerce and finance; raised to peerage under the title of Lord Addington '87.	321
s. Wm. Hughes, Woolwich, formerly of Birmingham; *E.* King Edward's Sch., B'ham.; memb. London County Council, Hon. Col. 2nd Kent A.V.	322
s. late C. Hughes-Hallett, Judge H. E. I. S; *E.* Roy. Mil. Acad.; served in Roy. Art., Roy. Horse Art., com. '77 2nd Brig. N. Irish Div. R.A., and '84 2nd Brig. South Div. R.A.	323
e. s. Sir E. Hulse, Bart.; *E.* Eton and Brasenose C. Oxon; D.L. Wilts, J.P. Wilts, Hants, Capt. Salisbury Troop Wilts Yeo.	324
s. James Hunt, railway contractor; *E.* Westminster; Gov. Westminster Blue Coat Sch. .	325
e. J. Hunter, Aberdeen; *E.* Aberdeen Univ., M.A., LL.D., Mid. Temple '67	326
e. s. late Thomas Hunter; *E.* King's C. and Aberd. Univ., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.; Principal Grant Med. C. '76, Surg.-Gen. '77, V.-Chan. Univ. Bombay '79-80, hon. surg. to Queen.	327
e. s. late D. Illingworth, Bradford; *E.* Huddersfield C.; worsted manfr., D.L. W.R. Yorks.; a deputy Chairman of Committees '88-91.	328
s. late Isaac Isaacs, London; *E.* Univ. C. Lond.; Architect and Surveyor Holborn Board of Works, Hon. Soc. Gray's Inn.	329
e. s. late F. Isaacson, Mildenhall, Suffolk; *E.* Rev. Dr. Jennings, D.L., was Capt. 2nd South Middlesex R.V.	330
See biographical notice	331
s. late Moritz Jacoby, Nott'ham; Lace manfr., Solic. '74, Pres. Nott'ham Chamb. Com., etc.	332
Solicitor, retired	333
See biographical notice	334
e. s. 1st Lord Northbourne; *E.* S. Peter's C. Radley, and Ch. Ch. Oxford	335
s. late D. Jardine, Muirhousehead, Dumfries; *E.* Edin. Univ.; China merchant, Lond., D.L. and J.P. Dumfries Co.	336
Formerly correspondent *Times* in India and United States; author	337
e. s. late J. B. Johnston, Ballykilbeg, Newry; *E.* Trin. C. Dublin; Irish bar '72, writer of fiction, formerly Inspector Irish Fisheries.	338
s. George Joicey, mining engineer, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *E.* Gainford Sch.; coal owner; J.P. and D.L. Durham Co., J.P. Newcastle City.	339
s. S. Jordan, Fermanagh; *E.* Royal Sch. Enniskillen; Chairman Enniskillen Town Commissioners four times.	340
e. s. late Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth; *E.* Harrow and Lond. Univ.; Und. Sec. India Jan. to April, Chanc. Duchy April to July '86, Lond. Sch. Bd. '80-82, memb. Roy. Com. Reformatory Industrial Schools.	341
s. Peter Kelly, Ballyshannon; grocer and potter, branch sec. Nat. League.	342
s. late Fred. Festus Kelly; *E.* Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb.; Inner Temple '79	343
e. s. late Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.; *E.* Harrow and Balliol C. Oxon., 1st Class Law and Modern History; Inner Temple '64, J.P. Devon; Pres. Church Miss. Soc.	344
e. s. W. F. Kenny, solicitor, Halifax and Ripon; *E.* Downing C. Camb., Sen. Law Hist. Tripos '74; Broderip Gold Med., called bar '81, Lect. Law Trin. Coll. Camb., Law and Moral Science Downing Coll., LL.D., etc.	345
E. Dublin; Phys., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin. '79, L.A.H. Dub. Cath. Univ., Loc. Govt. med. officer, dismissed as "suspect," but reinstated; Visit. Phys. Maynooth Coll.; Treas. Irish N.L.	346
s. — Kenny, solicitor, Clare; *E.* Ennis C. and Queen's C.; Gray's Inn '86	347
s. late A. Kenrick, West Bromwich; *E.* Brighton; Ironfounder, G.M. Chem. Lond. Univ. Aldm. Birmingham Corp., Mayor '77, Chm. Mus. and Art Com.	348
s. 3rd Ld. Kenyon; *E.* Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon.; Mid. Temp. '69, D.L. J.P. Flintshire, J.P. Salop, Gov. N. Wales Coll., Capt. Ryl. Salop Yeo., auth. "Life of Ld. Kenyon, L.C.J."	349
s. late W. Kenyon-Slaney; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Gren. Guards '67, Lt.-Col. '83, Egyptian Campaign '82, J.P. Salop, Col. h.p.	350

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
351	**Ker, Capt. R. W. B.; res. March '90*	C.	Down Co. '84, East D. '85-86, '86	Travellers'	1850
352	Kerans, F. H.	C.	Lincoln '86	Carlton	1849
353	*Kilcoursie, Visct. (succ. as Earl of Cavan '87)	G.L.	Somerset S. '85-86, '86	Brooks's	1839
354	*Kimber, Henry	C.	Wandsworth '85-86, '86	Carlton	1834
355	*King, H. S.	C.	Hull Central D. '85-86, '86	Carlton	1852
356	**King-Harman, Rt. Hon. Col. E. R.; died June '88*	C.	Sligo '77-80, Dublin Co. '83-85, Isle of Thanet '85-86, '86.	Carlton	1838
357	*Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. T.	C.	Kent, N.E. or Faversham D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton	1835
358	*Knightley, Sir Rainald	C.	Northamptonshire S. '52-85, '85-86, '86	Carlton	1819
359	Knowles, Lees	C.	Salford W.D. '86	Carlton	1857
360	*Kynoch, Geo.; died Feb. '91*	C.	Aston Manor '86	. . . . . .	1834
361	*Labouchere, Henry	G.L.	Windsor '65-66, Middlesex '67-68, Northampton '80-85, '85-86, '86.	Reform	1831
362	**Lacaita, Charles C.; res. Feb. '88.*	G.L.	Dundee '85-86, '86	New Univer.	1853
363	Lafone, Alfred	C.	Southwark, Bermondsey D., '86	Carlton	1821
364	*Lalor, Richard	N.	Queen's Co. '80-85, Leix D. '85-86, '86	. . . . . .	1823
365	Lambert, Cowley	C.	Islington E.D. '86	Carlton	1850
366	*Lane, W. J.	N.	Cork Co. E.D. 85-86, '86	. . . . . .	1849
367	*Laurie, Col. R. P.	C.	Canterbury '79-80, Bath '86.	Carlton	1835
368	**Lawrance, J. C.*	C.	Lincs. S. '80-85, Stamford D. 85-86, '86	Jun. Carlton.	1832
369	*Lawrence, Sir J. J. Trevor	C.	Mid Surrey '75-85, Reigate D. '85-86, '86.	E. India U.S., Carlton.	1831
370	*Lawrence, W. F.	C.	Liverpool, Abercromby D., '85-86, '86	Carlton	1844
371	*Lawson, H. L. W.	G.L.	St. Pancras W.D. '85-86, '86	37, Grosvenor Square.	1862
372	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid	G.L.	Carlisle '59-65, '68-85, Cumberland, Cockermouth D., '86.	Reform	1829
373	Lea, Thomas	U.L.	Kidderminster '68-74, Donegal '79-85, Londonderry Co. S.D. '86.	Reform	1841
374	*Leahy, James	N.	Kildare Co. '80-85, S.D., '85-86, '86	. . . .	1822
375	*Leake, R.	G.L.	Lancs. S.E. '80-85, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D. '85-86, '86.	Reform	1824
376	*Leamy, E.	N.	Waterford City '80-85, Cork Co. N.E.D. '85-86, '86-87, S. Sligo '88.	. . . . . .	1848
377	*Lechmere, Sir E.	C.	Tewkesbury '66-68, W. Worcestersh. '76-85, Bewdley D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton	1826
378	Lees, E.	C.	Oldham '86	Carlton	1860
379	*Leighton, Stanley	C.	Shropshire N. '76-85, Oswestry D. 85-86, '86.	Athenæum.	1837
380	*Lethbridge, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E.	C.	Kensington N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton, City Carlton.	1840
381	*Lewis, Sir Charles E., Bart.	C.	Londonderry City '72-86, '86: Mr. J. McCarthy declared sitting member Oct. '86, elect. Antrim N.D. Feb. '87.	Carlton, Conservative	1825
382	Lewis, T.	G.L.	Anglesey '86	. . . . . .	1821
383	**Lewisham, Rt. Hon. Visct.*	C.	West Kent '78-'85, Lewisham '85-86, '86	Carlton	1851
384	*Llewellyn, E. H.	C.	Somerset N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton	1847
385	*Lockwood, F.	G.L.	York '85-86, '86	Brooks's	1846
386	*Long, Walter H.	C.	N. Wilts '80-85, Devizes D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Turf, Cavalry.	1854
387	Low, Malcolm	C.	Grantham '86	Union	1835
388	Lowther, J. W.	C.	Rutland '83-85; Cumberland, Mid or Penrith D., '86.	Carlton	1855
389	*Lowther, Hon. W.	C.	Westmorland '68-85, Appleby D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, S. Stephen's, etc.	1821
390	*Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bart., F.R.S.	U.L.	Maidstone '70-80, London Univ. '80-85-86, 86.	Nat. Liberal.	1834
391	*Lyell, L.	G.L.	Orkney and Shetland '85-86, '86.	Reform and Athenæum.	1850

Biographical.	No.
s. late D. S. Ker, Montalto; 1st Dragoons, J.P. co. Down, High Sheriff '80	351
s. Lyons Kerans; *E.* Rugby; Called to bar '73	352
c. s. Fredk., 8th Earl of Cavan; *E.* Harrow; R.N., accompanied Prince of Wales to Canada '60, D.L. Somerset, J.P. Som. and Herts, Vice-Chamb. of Household Jan. to July '86.	353
s. J. Kimber, Canonbury; *E.* Univ. C. London; Sol. '58, 1st prize Law Soc., railway direc., Chm. Colonisation Cos.	354
e. s. late H. S. King, Chigwell; *E.* Balliol C. Oxon ; banker, E. India agent, Lt. City Lond.	355
e. s. late Hon. L. H. King-Harman; *E.* Eton; Army, Privy Council Ireland, L.L. co. Roscommon, J.P. Sligo, Longford, Westmeath, Hon. Col. Roscommon Militia; appointed Parl. Und. Sec. for Ireland (unpaid) April '87, and held that office until his decease.	356
y. s. late Sir E. Knatchbull, M.P.; *E.* Eton & Trin. C. Oxon; Linc. Inn '60, B.A. '56, M.A. '59	357
s. late Sir C. Knightley, M.P.; *E.* Eton; D.L. and J.P. Northamptonshire	358
e. s. J. Knowles, J.P., Pendlebury; *E.* Rugby and Trin. C. Camb., M.A., LL.M.; Linc. Inn '82, joint editor and ed. "Greenwood's Real Property Statutes"; P. Sec. Pres. L. G. Board.	359
s. J. Kynoch, Peterhead, Aberdeen; ammunition manufacturer, Birmingham	360
See biographical notice.	361
s. Sir J. P. Lacaita, K.C.M.G.; *E.* Eton & Balliol C. Oxon, B.A. '75, M.A. '78; Linc. Inn '79, Assist. priv. sec. Lord Granville till June '85.	362
s. late Mr. S. Lafone, W. Derby, Lanc.; memb Lond. Sch. Bd. Bermondsey twice, J.P. Middx.	363
s. Pat. Lalor, M.P. Queen's Co. '33-34; civil engineer, farmer, J.P. Queen's Co.	364
s. late T. Lambert, Telham Court, Battle; *E.* Rugby and Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '72, M.A. '76; Middle Temple '74, author Eastern travels	365
s. John Lane, merch., Cork; *E.* Vincen. C. Cork; memb. Cork Town Counc., Chamb. Com. etc.; imprisoned under Crimes Act, Jan. '88.	366
s. R. P. Laurie, Harley St., Lond ; *E.* Tonbridge Sch.; Col.-Comdt. 3rd Lond. R.V., J.P. Kent.	367
s. late T. M. Lawrance, Q.C. '77, Recorder Derby '80; app. a Judge of the High Court, Feb. '90	368
s. late Sir W. Lawrence, Bt., Serg.-Surg. to Queen; *E.* Winchester C.; Indian Army Med. Ser., J.P. Surrey, Pres. Roy. Hort. Soc.	369
s. late Rev. C W. Lawrence; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '67, M.A.; Linc. Inn '71 .	370
s. E. Levy Lawson. One of the props *Daily Telegraph*; *E.* Eton & Oxford, M.A.; bar-at-law In. Temp.; J.P. Bucks, Capt. Roy. Bucks Yeo.; Memb. Lond. County Council St. Parncras, W.; Memb. Roy. Com. on Civil Estabs. '89-90; *m.* Olive, 2nd *d.* Gen. Sir H. P. de Bathe.	371
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s. late G. B. Lea, Kidderminster; manufacturer at Kidderminster, J.P. Worcestershire, Chm Birmingham Banking Co.	373
s. Mr. D. Leahy, farmer, Tipperary; tenant farmer	374
e. s. late Robert Leake, Manchester; J.P. for Lancashire, Pres. Salford Liberal Assn. '70; Pres. Manchester Liberal Assn., etc.	375
s. late J. Leamy, Tipperary; *E.* S. John's C., Waterford; Solicitor '78	376
s. late Sir E. H. Lechmere; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon; banker, D.L. Worcester '52, High Sheriff '62, Chancellor Order St. John of Jerusalem, Chm. St. John's Amb. Assn.; 1st class Medjidieh.	377
s. T. E. Lees, D.L., J.P. Oldham; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Capt. Dorset Yeomanry . .	378
e. s. late Sir Baldwin Leighton, M.P.; *E.* Harrow and Ball. C. Oxon, M.A., 2nd cl. Class. 2nd Mods. '57; Inner Temple '61, D.L. and J.P. Salop, J.P. Montgomeryshire.	379
e. s. late E. Lethbridge; *E.* Exeter C. Ox.; Inn. Temp. '80, Prof. Pol. Econ. State C. Calcutta Univ. '68, Prin. Krishnagur Coll. '74, Pres. Com. of India and Indian Agent 1st cl., '78.	380
3 *s.* late Rev. G. W. Lewis, M.A., of Magd. Hall, Oxon; *E.* S. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark; J.P. co. Derry, Direc. Lond. & Prov. Bank, author legal handbooks; created a Bt. '87.	381
s. T. Lewis, farmer, Anglesey; *E.* National Sch., Anglesey; corn and flour mercht. . . .	382
See PEERAGE	383
s. Ll. Llewellyn, Buckland Filleigh, N. Devon; *E.* Rugby; J.P. Somerset, Major 4th Batt. Somerset Regt.	384
E. Camb., bar Linc. Inn '72; Recorder Sheffield '74; Q.C. '82; Bencher '86	385
e. s. late R. P. Long, M.P.; *E.* Harrow & Oxford; Sec. Local Govt. Bd. '86, D.L., J.P. Wilts.	386
e. s. late Gen. Sir J. Low, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., of Clatto, Fifeshire; *E.* Haileybury C.; polit. officer with forces during Ind. Mutiny, receiving H.M.'s special thanks, D.L., J.P. Fifesh.	387
e. s. Hon. Wm. Lowther, M.P.; *E.* Eton, King's Coll. Lond., and Trin. Camb., In. Temp. '79, LL.M. '82, D.L. Cumberland; a deputy Chairman of Committees, '91; Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs '91.	388
3 *s.* late Hon. Col. H. Cecil Lowther; *E.* Magd. C. Camb.; Attaché Berlin Emb. '41, Sec. Legat. Naples '52, St. Petersburg '58, and Berlin '59, Sec. Emb. Berlin '62, Min. Plenipo. Argent. Repub. '67, resig. '68, J.P. Westmorland, raised to rank of earl's son '72.	389
See biographical notice	390
s. Lt.-Col. H. Lyell, *n.* Sir C. Lyell, the eminent geologist; *E.* Berlin and Lond. Univ.; was Prof. Nat. Science Univ. C. Wales suc. to family estate Kinnordy on death of uncle . .	391

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
392	**Lymington, Viscount* . .	U.L.	Barnstaple '80-85, Devon, South Molton D., '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1856
393	*Macartney, W. G. E. . .	C.	Antrim S.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1852
394	**Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. H. A.; res. Oct.* '88.	C.	Edin. and S. Andrews Universities '85-86, '86.	Carlton, &c.	1836
395	*MacInnes, Miles	G.L.	Northumbld., Hexham D., '85-86, '86.	Oxf. & Camb.	1830
396	*Mackintosh, C. Fraser- .	U.L.	Inverness Dist. '74-85, Inverness-shire '85-86, '86.	Devonshire.	1828
397	M'Laren, W. S. B. . . .	G.L.	Cheshire, Crewe D., '86	National Liberal.	1853
398	**Maclean, F. W.*	U.L.	Oxfordshire, Woodstock D.,'85-86, '86	United Univ.	1844
399	*Maclean, J. M.	C.	Oldham '85-86, '86	Carlton, Jun. Athenæum.	1835
400	Maclure, J. W.	C.	Lancashire N.E., Stretford D., '86 .	Carlton, etc.	1835
401	**Macnaghten*, E., Q.C. (*see* Ld. Macnaghten, PEERAGE).	C.	Antrim '80-85, Antrim N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton & United Univ.	1830
402	Mahony, Pierce	N.	Meath N.D. '86	Kilmorna, co. Kerry.	1850
403	*Makins, Lieut.-Col. W. T.	C.	South Essex '74-85, Essex S.E.D. '85-86, Walthamstow D., '86.	Carlton . .	1840
404	Malcolm, Col. J. W. . . .	C.	Boston '60-78, Argyllshire '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1833
405	Mallock, R.	C.	Devonshire, Torquay D., '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1843
406	**Manners, Rt. Hon. Lord J.* (*see* Duke of Rutland, PEERAGE).	C.	Newark '41-47, Colchester '50-57, Leic. N. '57-85, Leic. E. '85-86, Leic., E. E. or Melton D., '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1818
407	*Mappin, Sir F. T., Bart. .	G.L.	East Retford '80-85, Yorks, Hallamshire D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform and Nat. Liberal.	1821
408	**March, Earl of; res. Mar.* '88.	C.	West Sussex '69-85, Sussex, Chichester D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1845
409	*Marjoribanks, Rt. Hon. E.	G.L.	Berwickshire '80-85, '86	Brooks's . .	1849
410	*Marriott, Rt. Hon. Sir W. T.	C.	Brighton '80-86, '86	Carlton . .	1834
411	**Marum, E. P. M.; died Sept.* '90.	N.	Kilkenny Co. '80-85, Kilkenny N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1820
412	**Mason, S.; res. April* '88 .	G.L.	Lanarkshire, Mid D., '85-86, '86 . .	Nat. Liberal.	1830
413	*M'Arthur, Alex.	G.L.	Leicester '74-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1814
414	M'Arthur, W. A.	G.L.	Yorkshire, East Riding, Buckrose D., '86 (unseated on scrutiny); elected for Cornwall (St. Austell) May '87	Devonshire, Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1857
415	*M'Calmont, Capt. J. . . .	C.	Antrim E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	Carlton . .	1847
416	M'Cartan, M.	N.	Down S.D. '86	Nat. Liberal.	1851
417	*M'Carthy, Justin	N.	Longford Co. '79-85, North D. '85-86, '86 (unop.), declared '86 to be sitting mem. for Londonderry, decided to sit for this const. instead of Longfd.	20, Cheyne Grdns., S.W. Devonshire.	1830
418	*M'Carthy, J. H.	N.	Athlone '84-85, Newry '85-86, '86 . .	Savile . .	1860
419	*M'Donald, Dr. R.	G.L.	Ross and Cromarty '85-86, '86 . . .	Nat. Liberal	1840
420	**M'Donald, P.; d. Mar.* '91	N.	Sligo N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	. . . . .	1836
421	Macdonald, W. A. . . .	N.	Queen's Co., Ossory D., '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	1841
422	M'Ewan, W.	G.L.	Edinburgh, Central D., '86 . . .	Devonshire.	1827
423	**M'Garel-Hogg, Sir J. M., Bart.* (Lord Magheramorne); *died June* '90.	C.	Bath '65-68, Truro '71-85, Middlesex, Hornsey D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Travellers'.	1823
424	*M'Kenna, Sir Joseph . .	N.	Youghal '65-68 and '74-85, Monaghan S.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1819
425	*M'Lagan, P.	G.L.	Linlithgowshire '65-86, '86	Windham.	1823
426	Matthews, Rt. Hon. H. .	C.	Dungarvan '68-74, Birm. E.D. '86 .	Carlton . .	1826

Biographical.	No.
e. s. E. of Portsmouth; *E.* Balliol C. Oxon, succeeded to Earldom of Portsmouth '91. See PEERAGE.	392
e. s. John W. E. Macartney, M.P. co. Tyrone '74-85; *E.* Eton and Exeter C. Ox.; In. Temp. '78	393
s. Matthew Norman Macdonald Hume; *E.* Univ. of Basle and Edin., LL.D.; Sol.-Gen. Scot. '76-80, Q.C. '80, Ld. Advoc. Scot. '85-6, and '86-8, Dean Fac. of Advoc., memb. Comtee. Counc. Educat. Scot., D.L., J.P. co. Edin., Col. com. Queen's Edin. Rifles, etc.; app. Lord Justice Clerk Oct. '88 (taking judicial title of Lord Kingsboro'), retiring from Parliament.	394
e. s. late Gen. MacInnes; *E.* Rugby and Balliol C., Oxon; Direc. L. & N.W.R. Co. . . .	395
s. late Alexander Fraser; solic. retd., assd. '57 by royal licence addit. name Mackintosh, J.P. Inverness Co.; author "Antiquarian Notes," etc.	396
y. s. late D. M'Laren, long M.P. Edin.; *E.* Edin. Univ. M.A. '73; Director of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Middlesbrough.	397
s. late A. Maclean, Carshalton, S.W.; *E.* Trin. Camb.; In. Temp. '68, mem. Linc. Inn, Q.C. '86,	398
app. Master in Lunacy, thereupon ceasing to be an M.P., April '91.	399
s. Alex. Maclean; *E.* Fellow Bombay Univ.; Propr. *Western Mail,* Chm. Bombay Town Counc., author "Guide to Bombay," etc.	400
e s. J. Maclure, Manchester; *E.* Gram. Sch. Manchester; Hon. Sec. Lanc. Cotton Famine Fund '62-65, was Maj. 40th Lanc. R.V., J.P. Manchester, D.L., J.P. Lancs.	401
2 s. late Sir E. C. W. Macnaghten, Bart.; *E.* Camb. Univ., B.A. '52, M.A. '55, Fellow Trin. C. Dub.; Q.C. '80; app. Lord Justice of Appeal in Ordinary '87.	402
s. late P. K. Mahony, Kilmorna, co. Kerry; *E.* Magd. C. Oxon, Roy. Agric. C.; Assist. Land Comm. '81-84, J.P. Kerry and Limerick, Haygarth gold med. Roy. Agricultural Coll. '75.	403
s. C. Makins, Craven Hill, W.; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Essex, Lt.-Col. com. 3rd Essex Artil. Vol. '72, Hon. Col. '74, Direc. G.E.R., D.L. Lond.	404
s. J. Malcolm, Poltalloch, Argyllshire; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Col. Argyllshire Highland R.V., D.L., J.P. Argyllshire and Kent.	405
s. late C. H. Mallock, Cockington Court, Devon; *E.* Harrow, Roy. Mil. Acad., & Wool.; Lt. R.A. '65-76, J.P. Devon.	406
2nd *s.* of 5th, and *b.* of late D. of Rutland; *E.* Eton & Trin. C. Camb.; Commr. of Works '52, '58-59, '66-68, Postmaster-Gen. '74-80, '85, Chanc. Duchy Lanc. '86, D.C.L. (Oxon.) '76.	407
s. Jos. Mappin, Sheffield; Direc. M.R. Co., Chm. Sheffield Gas Co., Mayor Sheffield '77-78, Master Cutler '55-56, J.P., W.R. Yorks and Sheriff, appointed Legion of Honour.	408
e. s. D. Richmond and Gordon; *E.* Eton; Gren. Gds. '65-69, Lt.-Col. 3rd and 4th Batt. Roy. Sussex Reg., J.P. Sussex and Banffshire.	409
e. s. Ld. Tweedmouth; *E.* Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon; D.L. and J.P. Berwick and Inverness cos., Comptroller of Household Jan. to July '86; 2nd Liberal Whip since Jan. '86.	410
s. late C. Marriott, Crumpsall, Manch.; *E.* S. John's C. Camb.; Q.C. '77, Bencher '79, Judge Adv.Gen. '85-86, reap. July '86; was a Liberal; Dep. Prov. Gd. Mast. Sussex Freemasons '90.	411
e. s. late R. C. Marum, Queen's Co.; *E.* Carlow C. and Lond. Univ., M.A. and LL.B.; Irish bar '46, J.P. Kilkenny and Queen's Co., author works on Irish Land Question.	412
e. s. David Mason; merchant Glasgow, author of pamphlets on land and monetary questions, Direc. and late Pres. Glasgow Chamb. Commerce.	413
s. Rev. J. M'Arthur, Wesleyan minister late Londonderry, *b.* of Sir W. M'Arthur, K.C.M.G.; memb. Legis. Assem. N.S.W.; memb. Legis. Council; memb. 1st Lond. Sch.Bd.; D.L. Lond.	414
e. s. A. M'Arthur, M.P.; D.L. London, Com. N.S. Wales to Colonial and Indian Exhibition; Director Bank of Australia.	415
s. of late J. M'Calmont, Abbeylands, Belfast; *E.* Eton; Cornet 8th Huss. '66, ret. Capt. '74, A.D.C. to Duke of Marlborough and Earl Cowper during their successive viceroyalties.	416
s. John M'Cartan, Castlewellan; *E.* S. Malachy's C. Belfast and French C. Blackrock, Dublin; solicitor '82, took a leading part in establishing the Land League in co. Down.	417
See biographical notice.	
only s. J. M'Carthy, M.P.; journalist; author of "History of the French Revolution," a translation of "Omar Khayyam," "Dolly," etc.; also of successful comedy *The Candidate.*	418
s. Angus M'Donald, a Skye crofter; *E.* Glasgow Normal Sch. and Univ.; physician and surgeon; a leader in Crofter movement; elected coroner for N. E. Middlesex '88.	419
s. Randal M'Donald, Kilfinane; *E.* Blackrock C.; wine merchant and rectifying distiller.	420
s. Arch. Macdonald, Dublin; *E.* Trin. C. Dub., B.A. '66, M.A. '76; lost his sight at age of thirteen; author of pamphlets on various subjects, was in orders in Irish Protest. Church.	421
s. J. M'Ewan, shipowner, Alloa; *E.* Alloa Acad.; a brewer in Edinburgh, D.L. Edin. . .	422
e. s. late Sir J. Weir Hogg; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; 1st Life Gds. '43, retired as Maj. and Lt.-Col. '59, Chm. Metrop. Board Works since '70; raised to the Peerage, as Lord Magheramorne, '87.	423
s. Michael M'Kenna, Dublin; *E.* Trin. C. Dublin; Irish bar '48, D.L. Cork Co., J.P. Cork and Waterford; knighted '67.	424
s. late P. M'Lagan, Pumpherston, Midcalder; *E.* Edin. Univ.; D.L. Linlithgowsh., J.P. Edin. and Linlith., memb. Counc. Edin. Univ.; memb. Hypothec. and other Commns.	425
See biographical notice	426

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
427	*Maxwell, Sir H. E., Bart.	C.	Wigtownshire '80-86, '86	Carlton	1845
428	*Mayne, T.	C.	Pembroke and Haverfordwest District '86	United Serv., Carlton.	1835
429	*Mayne, T.; res. May '90*	N.	Tipperary '83-85, Mid D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1832
430	**Menzies, R. S.; died Jan. '89.*	G.L.	Perthshire E.D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1856
431	*Mildmay, F.	U.L.	Devon, Totnes D., '85-86, '86	White's	1861
432	*Mills, Hon. C. W.	C.	Kent, W. or Sevenoaks D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	White's	1855
433	*Milnes-Gaskell, C.	G.L.	Yorkshire, West Riding South, Morley D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Brooks's	1842
434	*Milvain, T.	C.	Durham City '85-86, '86	Carlton	1844
435	*Molloy, B. C.	N.	King's Co. '80-85, Birr D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1842
436	*Montagu, S.	G.L.	Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., '85-86, '86.	12, Kensington Palace Gardens.	1832
437	*More, R. J.	U.L.	Shropshire S.D. '65-68, Ludlow D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Brooks's	1836
438	*Morgan, Col. Hon. F. C.	C.	Monmouthshire '74-85, S.D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Army&Navy.	1834
439	*Morgan, Rt. Hon. G. O.	G.L.	Denbighshire '68-85, East or Bromfield D., '85-86, '86.	Athenæum.	1826
440	*Morgan, O. V.	G.L.	Battersea '85-86, '86	Devonshire, Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1837
441	*Morley, Rt. Hon. John	G.L.	Newcastle-on-Tyne '85-86, '86	Athenæum	1838
442	*Morley, A.	G.L.	Nottingham '80-85, E.D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Brooks's, Athenæum.	1849
443	Morrison, W.	U.L.	Plymouth '61-74; Yorks W.R.N., Skipton D., '86.	Reform	1836
444	*Mount, W. G.	C.	Berks, S. or Newbury D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton	1824
445	Mowbray, R. G. C.	C.	Lancashire S.E., Prestwich D., '86	Carlton	1850
446	*Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R.	C.	Durham '53-68, Oxford Univ. '68-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton	1815
447	*Mulholland, H. L.	C.	Londonderry N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	1854
448	*Muncaster, Lord	C.	Cumberland W.D. '72-80, Egremont D. '85-86, '86.	Marlborough, Carlton.	1834
449	*Mundella, Rt. Hon. A. J.	G.L.	Sheffield, Brightside D., '68-85, '86	Athenæum, Nat. Liberal, Reform.	1825
450	*Muntz, P. A.	C.	Warwickshire N.D. '84-85, Tamworth D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Union	1839
451	*Murdoch, C. T.	C.	Reading '85-86, '86	Carlton and Jun. U. Ser.	1837
452	*Murphy, W. M.	N.	Dublin, St. Patrick's D., '85-86, '86	Dartry, co. Dublin.	1844
453	*Newark, Visct.	C.	Notts, Newark D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Guards', Carlton.	1854
454	*Newnes, George	G.L.	Cambridgeshire, East or Newmarket D., '85-'86, '86.	Nat. Liberal, Devonshire.	1851
455	Noble, W.	C.	Hastings '86	. . . . .	1854
456	*Nolan, Col. J. P.	N.	Galway Co. '74-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Army and Navy.	1838
457	*Nolan, Joseph	N.	Louth N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	—
458	*Norris, Edward S.	C.	Tower Hamlets, Limehouse D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Constitut'n'l.	1832
459	*Northcote, Hon. Sir (H.) Stafford, Bart., C.B.	C.	Exeter '80-86, '86	Athenæum, Carlton, S. Stephen's, Garrick, etc.	1846

Biographical.	No.
s. late Sir W. Maxwell; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; D.L. and J.P. Wigtownsh., Maj. 4th Batt. Scots Fusil., app. a Jun. Lord of Treasury July '86.	427
s. late Sir R. Mayne, K.C.B., Chief Comm. of Met. Police; *E.* Eton; Navy '47, served Crimea, severely wounded New Zeal. '63, ret. Rear-Adm. '79, has order of the Medjidie, is Chevalier of Legion of Honour, C.B.; J.P. Haverfordwest.	428
s. John Mayne, Dublin; *E.* Roy. C. Sci. and Cath. Univ. Dub.; warehouseman, late town councillor Dublin, is member Port and Docks Bd., Dublin.	429
e. s. late Graham Menzies, Hallyburton; *E.* Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon., B.A. '80; Lincoln's Inn '82, J.P. Perthshire and Forfarshire.	430
s. H. B. Mildmay of Flete, S. Devon, *g.g.s.* 2nd E. Grey; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb. . .	431
e. s. Lord Hillingdon; *E.* Eton; Glyn, Mills & Co.	432
e.s. late J. Milnes-Gaskell, M.P.; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '63; called to bar '66; D.L. and J.P. West Riding, Yorks.	433
s. H. Milvain, N. Elswick, Newcastle; *E.* Trin. Hall Camb.; M.Temp. '69, LL.M., LL.B.; Q.C. '88	434
s. late Kedo Molloy, Cornolaur, King's Co.; *E.* S. Edmund's C. Herts, and Univ. of France; Mid. Temple '72, is Private Chamberlain at Vatican, and has been in the French army.	435
s. L. Samuel, L'pool, a *n.* late Sir M. Montefiore; *E.* High School of L'pool Inst.; Foreign banker, London; name reversed by parents; J.P., D.L.; Pres. of Jewish Working Men's Club, and has promoted the establishment of many Jewish benevolent institutions.	436
s. Rev. T. F. More; *E.* Balliol C. Oxon., M.A. and B.C.L. '62; Lincoln's Inn '63, D.L. Shropsh., J.P. Shropsh., Montgomerysh., and Wenlock, author "Under the Balkans."	437
2 *s.* 1st Lord Tredegar; *E.* Winchester; served in Crimea, Capt. Rifle Brig., ret., Lt.-Col. com. 1st Monmouth Admin. Batt. R.V.	438
e. s. Rev. Morgan Morgan, vicar of Conway; *E.* Ball. C. Oxon, Fell. Univ. C.; Q.C. '69, Benc. of his Inn, Jud.-Adv. Gen. '80-85; Und. Sec. Col Jan. to July '86; a Chm. Grand Comm. '88-91.	439
s. late Thomas Morgan, of Glasbury, Breconshire; *E.* Abergavenny Sch.; merchant and banker, crucible manufacturer, one of founders of *European Mail*, memb. of Imp. Fed. League and the Royal Colonial Institute.	440
See biographical notice.	441
s. late Samuel Morley, M.P.; *E.* Trin. C. Camb. (B.A. '71, M.A. '74); In. Temp. '73, a mem. of Senate Camb. Univ., Patronage Sec. to the Treas. Feb. to July '86; is principal "Whip" of the G.L. party.	442
s. late J. Morrison, M.P.; *E.* Eton and Balliol C. Oxon; has been Capt. 15th W.R. Rifle Vol., is J.P. W. Riding, was Sheriff '83.	443
s. W. Mount, D.L. and J.P. Berks; *E.* Eton and Balliol C. Oxon; J.P. and Chm. Berks Quarter Sessions; chm. Berks C.C.	444
s. Sir J. Mowbray, M.P.; *E.* Eton and Balliol C. Oxon; Fellow of All Souls, Priv. Sec. to Mr. Goschen '87.	445
s. R. S. Cornish, of Exeter, *m.* Elizabeth, *d.* of G. I. Mowbray, whose name he assumed; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon (M.A. '39, hon. D.C.L. '69); In. Temp. '41, D.L. and J.P. Durham, J.P. Berks, a Church Estates Commr., Judge-Advocate-Gen. '58-59, '66-68.	446
e. s. J. Mulholland, Esq., Ballywater Park, Down Co.; *E.* Eton, R. Mil. Acad. Woolwich and Balliol C. Oxon; Lieut. R.E. '74-78, and is Capt. 5th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, J.P. co. Down, Direc. Belfast and Co. Down Railway Co.	447
2 *s.* 3rd Ld. Muncaster; *E.* Eton; an Irish Peer, served in Crimea, was in Rifle Brig. and 90th Foot, and has been Hon. Col. Cumberland Vol., is L.L. of Cumberland.	448
e. s. late Antonio Mundella, of Como, Italy, an Italian refugee; a Nottingham manufacturer for many years, J.P. Nottingham and Middx., Vice-Pres. Coun. on Education '80-85, Pres. Bd. of Trade Feb. to July '86, with seat in Cabinet, F.R.S., Memb. Labour Com. '91.	449
s. late G. F. Muntz, M.P.; J.P. Warwickshire	450
s. late J. G. Murdoch, Berkhampstead; *E.* Eton; D.L. and J.P. Berks, was in Rifle Brig. and served in Crimea, is a member of Barclay, Ransom & Co., bankers.	451
s. D. W. Murphy, Bantry, co. Cork; *E.* Jesuit Sem., Belvedere House, Dublin; C.E., Director Waterford and Limerick, and Cork and Bandon Railway Cos., J.P. Co. Cork.	452
e. s. Earl Manvers; *E.* Eton; Gren. Guards '72-80, has been Capt. S. Notts Yeo. Cav., is D.L., J.P. Notts.	453
s. Rev. T. M. Newnes, late of Matlock; *E.* City of Lond. Sch.; propr. of *Tit-Bits* and other serial publications.	454
s. J. Noble, D.L., J.P., Henley; *E.* Eton and Camb.; In. Temp. '80	455
e. s. John Nolan, Ballinderry, co. Galway; *E.* Trin. C. Dublin, Roy. Milit. Acad. Woolwich, etc.; Lt. R.A. '57, retd. '81, J.P. Galway Co.	456
Manager Aquarium, New Brighton	457
s. late S. E. Norris, Upper Clapton; D.L. and J.P. Tower Hamlets, J.P. Westminster and Middx., V.-Chm. Sthmpton. Dock Co., Direc. Lond. and St. Kath., and Lond. and Ind. Dks.	458
2 *s.* E. Iddesleigh; *E.* Eton and Merton C. Oxon; Clerk Foreign Office '68-80, attached to E. de Grey's special mission to arrange Washington Treaty, app. 3rd sec. Dip. Service '76, Finan. Sec. War Office '85-86, Surv.-Gen. Ordnance '86-87, when that office was abolished; created a Bart. '87; sec. to H.M. Claims Comm. at Washington '71-73; private sec. to Marquis of Salisbury '76-77, and to Chancellor of Exchequer '77-80; app. Charity Commissioner (unpaid) Nov. '91.	459

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
460	*Norton, R.	C.	Kent, S.W. or Tonbridge D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Union.	1838
461	*O'Brien, J. F. X.	N.	Mayo S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	. . . . . .	—
462	*O'Brien, Patrick	N.	Monaghan N.D. Feb. '85, '86 . . .	. . . . . .	1853
463	*O'Brien, Patrick J. . . .	N.	Tipperary N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	Nenagh . .	1835
464	*O'Connor, A.	N.	Queen's Co. '80-85, Donegal E. '85-86, '86.	. . . . . .	1844
465	**O'Connor, John; res. Sept. '87.*	N.	Kerry S. '85-86, '86	Catholic, Dub.	—
466	*O'Connor, John	N.	Tipperary Co. '85, S.D. '85-86, '86 .	Nat. Liberal.	1850
467	*O'Connor, T. P.	N.	Galway Borough '80-85, Galway and L'pool, Scotland D., '85-86 (elect. to sit for latter), '86	Nat. Liberal.	1848
468	**O'Doherty, J. E.; res. June '90.*	N.	Donegal N.D. '85-86, '86	Buncrana, co. Donegal.	1848
469	*O'Hanlon, T.	N.	Cavan E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	. . . . . .	—
470	**O'Hea, P.; res. May '90* .	N.	Donegal W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	Buxton Ter., Cork.	1852
471	*O'Kelly, J.	N.	Roscommon '80-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Democratic, Roscommon.	1845
472	*O'Neill, Hon. R. T. . . .	C.	Antrim Mid D. '85-86, '86	Junior Carlton.	1845
473	*Orr-Ewing, Sir A., Bart. .	C.	Dumbartonshire '68-71, '71-74, '74-80, '80-85, '86.	Carlton . .	1819
474	*Paget, Col. Sir R. H., Bart.	C.	Somerset E.D. '65-68, Somerset M.D. '68-85, Wells D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1832
475	§*Palmer, Sir C. M., Bart. .	G.L.	Durham N. '74-'85, Jarrow D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform and Brooks's.	1822
476	*Parker, C. S.	G.L.	Perthshire '68-74, Perth City '78-86, '86	Athenæum .	1829
477	Parker, Hon. F.	C.	Oxfordshire, S. or Henley D., '86 .	Carlton . .	1851
478	**Parnell, C. S.; died Oct. '91*	N.	Meath '75-80, Cork '80-86, '86 (unop.)	. . . . . .	1846
479	*Paulton, J. M.	G.L.	Durham, Bishop Auckland D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Brooks's . .	1857
480	*Peacock, R.; died Mar. '89* .	G.L.	Lancashire S.E., Gorton D., '85-86, '86	. . . . . .	1820
481	*Pearce, Sir W., Bart.; died Dec. '88*	C.	Lanarkshire, Govan D., '85-86, '86 .	. . . . . .	1835
482	*Pease, A. E.	G.L.	York '85-86, '86	Reform and Brooks's.	1857
483	*Pease, H. F.	G.L.	Cleveland D. '85-86, Yorkshire N.R. '86 (unop.).	Devonshire, Reform, & Nat. Lib.	1838
484	*Pease, Sir J. W., Bart. . .	G.L.	Durham S.D. '65-85, Barnard Castle D. '85-86, 86.	Brooks's, Reform.	1828
485	*Peel, Right Hon. A. W. (Speaker).	U.L.	Warwick '65-85, Warwick and Leamington '85-86, '86.	United University.	1829
486	*Pelly, Sir L., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	C	Hackney N.D '85-86, '86	United Serv. Carlton.	1825
487	Penton, Capt. F. T. . . .	C.	Finsbury, Central D., '86	Carlton . .	1851
488	**Percy, Lord A.; res. Jan. '87*	C	Westminster '82-85, S. George's, Hanover Square, '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1851
489	*Pickard, B.	G.L.	Yorks. W.R., Normanton D. '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal	1842
490	*Pickersgill, E. H.	G.L.	Bethnal Green S.W.D. '85-86, '86 . .	. . . . . .	1850
491	*Picton, J. A.	G.L.	Leicester '84-86, '86	Reform . .	1832
492	Pinkerton, J.	N.	Galway City '86 (unop.)	. . . . . .	1845
493	*Pitt-Lewis, G.	U.L.	Devonshire N.W., Barnstaple D., '85-86, '86.	Reform . .	1845

Biographical.	No.
s. late W. Norton, Barcott Ho., Northants; Mid. Temp. '66, J.P. Kent.	460
Tea and wine mercht., Dublin; tried '67 for high treason and sentenced to death; sentence commuted, released.	461
Entered parliament when Mr. Healy, returned for N. Monaghan and S. Derry, elected to sit for the latter; imprisoned under the Crimes Act, '88.	462
s. J. O'Brien, merchant, Nenagh; *E.* Nenagh; Chm. Nenagh Town Commn. from '80 to '87, and since '90, and Bd. Gdns. since '85.	463
e. s. late William O'Connor, M.D., of Dingle, Kerry; *E.* S. Cuthbert's C., Ushaw, Durham; for some years clerk War Office, In. Temp. '83; a Chm. Grand Committees '88-91.	464
s. E. O'Connor, co. Kildare; Alderm. Dublin '83, Ld. Mayor '85, Pres. Court of Conscience '86.	465
s. W. O'Connor, Mallow; *E.* Sch. Christian Bros. Cork; imprisoned under Crimes Act, '89.	466
See biographical notice.	467
s. B. P. O'Doherty, Buncrana; *E.* Maynooth C.; gold medal Incorporated Law Society, solicitor '70.	468
Wine merchant, etc., Derry and London; has been memb. Derry Town Council and Bd. Gdns.	469
s. late Dr. O'Hea, Clonakilty; *E.* Gayfield (Dublin); solicitor '75, memb. Cork Town Council.	470
s. J. O'Kelly, Roscommon; *E.* Univ. of Dub. and the Sorbonne; formerly officer in French army; became journalist 1870, connected with *New York Herald*, taken prisoner while corresponding in Cuba, war correspondent *Daily News*, Soudan, '84; imprisoned under the Crimes Act, Oct. '88.	471
2 s. of 1st Baron O'Neill, and *b.* of present peer; *E.* Harrow and Brasenose Ox. (M.A. '70); was Major 4th Batt. Royal Innisk. Fus., D.L., J.P. Derry Co., J.P. Antrim Co.	472
7 s. of William Ewing, Ardvullem; D.L., J.P. Stirlingshire, J.P. Lanark, Inverness, Argyll, and Dumbarton cos., creat. Bart. '86, Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers.	473
4 s. John Moore Paget, Cranmore, Somerset; *E.* Sandhurst; Served 66th Foot '48-'63, retd. as Capt., has been Capt. N. Somerset Yeo. and Lt.-Col. 3rd Som. Batt. R.V., D.L., J.P., Chm. Quarter Sessions Somerset; Chm. Somersetsh. C. C.	474
s. of Geo. Palmer, merchant and shipowner; D.L., J.P. N. Riding and Durham, Hon. Col. 1st Durham Engin. Vol.; creat. Bart. '86.	475
e. s. late C. S. Parker, Fairlie, Ayrshire; *E.* Eton and Univ. C. Oxon (B.A. '52, M.A. '56); Fellow and Tutor Univ. C. Oxon, Public Exam. '59, '60, '63, '68, Maj. Oxford Univ. R.V., memb. Roy. Comm. Milit. Educ. '69-70, app. Chm. Referees on Private Bills '86.	476
4 s. 6th E. of Macclesfield; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; In. Temp. '75	477
See Obituary	478
s. late A. W. Paulton, editor of *Manchester Examiner*; *E.* Trin. Hall, Camb.; war correspondent in Soudan '84, priv. sec. Rt. Hon. H. Childers, Home Sec., '86.	479
s. late R. Peacock, Swaledale, Yorks; *E.* Gram. Sch. Leeds; C.E., partner Gorton Lane Foundry, Manchester, J.P. Lancs.	480
s. J. G. Pearce, Admiralty; Chm. Scottish Oriental S.S. Co. and Guion Line Co., served upon Coms. on Loss of Life at Sea and Tonnage, J.P. Lanarkshire; creat. a Bart. '87.	481
e. s. Sir J. W. Pease M.P.; *E.* Trin. C. Camb.; Director, J.P. N. Riding, Dep. Com. of Lieutenancy City of London.	482
s. late H. Pease, M.P. S. Durham '57-65; Director several public and private cos., J.P. and D.L. N. Riding Yorks. and J.P. Durham, Pres. Nat. Lib. Fed. '81-83, Mayor Darlington '74-75.	483
s. J. Pease, Darlington, merchant, M.P. S. Durham '32-41; Pease and Partners, Lim., D.L. and J.P. Durham and N. Riding; dep. chm. North-Eastern Raily. Company.	484
See biographical notice	485
s. late J. Hinde Pelly, H.E.I.C.S.; *E.* Rugby; Lieut.-Gen. Indian Staff Corps, Hon. E. I. Co.'s military service '40, author "North-West Frontier of India" and other works.	486
e. s. late Col. Penton, D.L., J.P., London; *E.* Harrow & Ch. Ch. Oxon; 4th Drag. Gds. '73, served Egyptian campaign, retired '84, D.L. and J.P. Middx., Hon. Col. 22nd Middx. R.V.	487
2 s. 6th D. of Northumberland; *E.* Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon. (M.A. '71); Lt. & Adjut. Gren. Gds. '77, retired '80, is Maj. 3rd Batt. 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, J.P. Surrey.	488
s. T. Pickard, miner, Kippax, Leeds; *E.* Kippax Gram. Sch.; sec. Yorks. Miners' Assoc. '73, Pres. Miners' Fed. of Gt. Brit., Sec. 1st Internat. Fed. Miners,' County Aldm. S.W. Riding.	489
s. late T. Pickersgill, architect, York; *E.* Lond. Univ. (B A. '72); In. Temp. '84, volunteer lecturer for London and Co. Liberal Union.	490
s. Sir James A. Picton, F.S.A., Sandy Knowe, Liverpool; *E.* Liverpool Inst., Lanc. Ind. C., Owens C., and Lond. Univ.; formerly Congreg. minister, memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '70-79, author of "Life of Oliver Cromwell" and other works.	491
s. John Pinkerton, Ballymoney, co. Antrim; tenant farmer, J.P. co. Antrim, memb. Coleraine Board of Guardians.	492
e. s. Rev. G. T. Lewis, Exminster; assd. surname Pitt '76; Mid. Temp. '70, Q.C. and Recorder of Poole '85, author of legal works.	493

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
494	*Playfair, Rt. Hon. Sir L., K.C.B., F.R.S.	G.L.	Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '68-85; Leeds S.D. '85-86, '86.	Athenæum, Nat. Liberal.	1819
495	Plowden, Sir Wm., K.C.S.I.	G.L.	Wolverhampton W.D. '86	Nat. Liberal, Brooks's, Devonshire.	1832
496	*Plunket, Right Hon. D. R.	C.	Dublin University '70-86, '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1838
497	Plunkett, Hon. J. W. (Lord Dunsany).	C.	Gloucestersh., S. or Thornbury D., '86	Carlton . .	1853
498	*Pomfret, W. P.	C.	Kent, Ashford D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1828
499	*Portman, Hon. E. B. . .	G.L.	Dorset N.D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1830
500	*Potter, T. B.	G.L.	Rochdale '65-86, '86	Reform, Cobden.	1817
501	*Powell, F. S.	C.	Wigan '57-59, Cambridge '63-68, N.W. Riding '72-74, Wigan '85-86, '86 . .	. . . . .	1827
502	**Powell, W. R. H.; died June '89.**	G.L.	Carmarthenshire '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1819
503	*Power, P. J.	N.	Waterford Co. '84-'85, E.D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1850
504	*Power, R.	N.	Waterford City '74-86, '86 (unop.). .	Garrick.	1851
505	*Price, Captain G. E. . . .	C.	Devonport '74-86, '86	. . . . .	1842
506	*Price, T. P.	G.L.	Monmouthshire N. D. '85-86, '86 . .	Union, Devonshire.	1844
507	*Priestley, B.	G.L.	Yorks. W.R., Pudsey D., '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1831
508	Provand, A. D.	G.L.	Glasgow, Blackfriars and Hutchesontown D., '86	Nat. Liberal, Reform.	1838
509	**Pugh, D.; died July '90** .	G.L.	Carmarthenshire '57-68, E.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1806
510	*Puleston, Sir J. H. . . .	C.	Devonport '74-86, '86	Carlton . .	1830
511	**Pyne, J. D.; died Nov. '88**	N.	Waterford W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	. . . . .	1847
512	*Quilter, W. Cuthbert . .	U.L.	Suffolk, S. or Sudbury D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	74, S. Audley Street, W.	1841
513	Quinn, T.	N.	Kilkenny City '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	1838
514	**Raikes, Rt. Hon. H. C.; died Aug. '91.**	C.	Chester '68-80, Preston '82, Camb. Univ. '82-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1838
515	Rankin, J.	C.	Herefordshire, N. or Leominster D., '80-85, '86.	Carlton, New Univ.	1842
516	Rasch, Major F. C. . . .	C.	Essex S.E.D. '86	Naval and Military.	1846
517	*Rathbone, W.	G.L.	Liverpool '68-80, Carnarvonshire '80-85, N. or Arfon D. '85-86, '86.	Reform, Athenæum.	1819
518	**Redmond, J. E.**	N.	New Ross '81-85, Wexford N.D. '85-86, '86.	Union (Wexford).	1856
519	*Redmond, W.	N.	Wexford Borough '83-85, Fermanagh N.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1861
520	*Reed, Sir E. J., K.C.B. .	G.L.	Pembroke Dist. '74-80, Cardiff '80-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1830
521	Reed, H. Byron	C.	Bradford E.D. '86	Carlton, S. Stephen's	1855
522	Reid, R. T.	G.L.	Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Dist. '86 .	Devonshire, Garrick.	1846
523	*Rendel, S.	G.L.	Montgomeryshire '80-86, '86 . . .	Athenæum, Brooks's.	1834
524	*Reynolds, W. J.	N.	Tyrone E.D. '85-86, '86	Nat. Lib.	1856
525	**Richard, H.; died Aug. '88**	G.L.	Merthyr Tydvil '68-86, '86 (unop.) .	. . . . .	1812
526	**Richardson-Gardner, Col. R.; res. March '90.**	C.	Windsor '74-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton . .	1827
527	**Richardson, T.; d. Dec. '90**	U.L.	Hartlepool '74-75, '80-86, '86	. . . . .	1821
528	*Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T. .	C.	Tower Hamlets '74-85, St. George's D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1838
529	*Roberts, J.	G.L.	Flint District '78-86, '86	Reform . .	1835
530	*Roberts, J. Bryn	G.L.	Carnarvonshire, S. or Eifion D., '85-86, '86.	Nat. Liberal	1843

Biographical.	No.
s. Dr. G. Playfair, Insp.-Gen. Hosp., Bengal; *E.* St. And. U., Edin. U. and Giessen; Gov. Insp. R. Sch. Mines '53-58, Prof. Chem. Edin.'58-69, Spec. Comr. Exhib.'51, C.B. '51, Postmaster-Gen. '73-74, Chm. Ways and Means '80-83, Vice-Pres. Com. Coun. '86; Memb. of Council Duchy Cornwall.	494
s. late W. H. C. Plowden, M.P. Newport, I.W.; *E.* Harrow; Bengal Civil Serv. '52-85, was mem. Viceroy's Legis. Counc., Bd. Revenue N.W. Provs., and Imperial Census Comm. India, specially thanked for services rendered during Mutiny.	495
3 *s.* 3rd Baron Plunket; *E.* Trin. C. Dub.; Q.C. '68, Law Adviser to Crown in Ireland '68, Sol.-Gen. Irel. '75-77, Paymaster-Gen. '80, First Commiss. Works '85-86, reapp. Aug. '86.	496
E. Trin. C. Camb.; succ. as Lord Dunsany in the Peerage of Ireland '89	497
e. s. late William Burra, banker; *E.* Shrewsbury Sch.; assumed name of Pomfret (his mother's maiden name) by royal licence '82, J.P. Kent.	498
2 *s.* Visct. Portman; *E.* Rugby and Balliol C. Oxon; In. Temple '52, has been private sec. to the First Commr of Works.	499
s. late Sir Thomas Potter; *E.* Rugby and Univ. C. Lond.; retired merchant, D.L. and J.P. Lanc., J.P. Manchester, hon. sec. Cobden Club.	500
s. late Rev. Benj. Powell; *E.* S. John's C. Camb. (Fellow '51); In. Temp. '53, J.P. W. Riding and Lancs.	501
e. s. late W. R. H. Powell, Maesgwynne; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon; D.L. and J.P. Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, High Shff. Carmarthenshire '49, J.P. Cardiganshire.	502
s. Pierse Power; *E.* Stonyhurst; J.P. Waterford, and Chairman Waterford Bd. Guardians.	503
s. P. W. Power, J.P.; *E.* Old Hall C. Herts.	504
s. G. Price; R.N. '55, Lt. '62, Commander '73	505
s. late Rev. W. Price, vicar Llanarth; *E.* Winchester and Univ. C. Oxon; In. Temp. '69, J.P. Monmouthshire, High Shff. '82, Capt. Monmouth Eng. Mil. '79-83.	506
Worsted manufacturer Bradford	507
s. George Provand, Glasgow merchant; is an India and China merchant in Manchester. .	508
s. late D. H. Pugh, Manoravon, Llandilo; *E.* Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon; In. Temp. '37, D.L.	509
e. s. John Puleston, Ruthin; *E.* King's Coll. London; knighted '87; app. Constable of Carnarvon Castle '90.	510
s. Rev. W. M. Pyne, rector Oxted, Surrey; tenant farmer, Waterford; sentenced under Crimes Act '88. Is believed to have fallen overboard between Holyhead and Dublin, Nov. 14th, '88.	511
e. s. W. Quilter, founder Quilter, Ball & Co.; memb. of Stock Exch. since '62, Quilter, Balfour & Co., J.P. Suffolk; Alderman W. Suffolk County Council.	512
s. Matthew Quinn, Longford; *E.* Longford and Mullingar; chosen to sit for a division of Longford in '85, but being indirectly interested in a Govt. contract withdrew candidature.	513
e. s. late H. Raikes, Llwynegrin, Flintshire; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '63; Mid. Temp. '63, Bencher '80, is J.P. Cheshire, D.L. & J.P. Flintshire; Chm. of Ways and Means and Dep.-Speaker '74-80, app. Postmaster-General '86.	514
s. late R. Rankin, Pollock, Gilmour & Co., L'pool, merchants; *E.* Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '65; D.L. and J.P. Herefordshire, J.P. Hereford, Chief Steward Hereford '78, scientific author.	515
s. late F. C. Rasch, Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; 6th Drag. Guards '67, is Maj. 4th Essex Regt., D.L. and J.P. Essex.	516
s. late W. Rathbone, Greenbank, Liverpool; merchant and shipowner at L'pool, D.L. and J.P. Lancs.	517
e. s. late W. A. Redmond, M.P.; *E.* Trin. C. Dub.; Gray's Inn '86; imp. under the Crimes Act, Sept. '88. On decease of Mr. Parnell, was chosen leader of the minority of the Irish Parliamentary Party who had remained faithful to the hon. mem. Resigned his seat for N. Wexford to contest Cork City, where he was defeated Nov. 6th, '91.	518
s. late W. A. Redmond, M.P.; *E.* Clongowes C.; imp. under the Crimes Act, Sept. '88 .	519
s. late J. Reed, of Sheerness Dkyrd.; *E.* Sch. of Math. & Nav. Cnstr. Prtsmth.; Chf. Cnstor. Navy '63-70, Kt. Com. St. Joseph '74, Jun. Ld. Treasury '86, author naval works, K.C.B.	520
s. H. D. Reed, and *n.* Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., M.P.; director of Northern Counties Constitutional Newspaper Co., J.P. Darlington; Chm. Nat. Union Conserv. Assoc.	521
2 *s.* late Sir J. J. Reid, Chief Justice of Ionian Islands; *E.* Balliol C. Oxon., B.A. '68; In. Temp. '71, Q.C. '82, Bencher '90.	522
3 *s.* late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S., C.E.; *E.* Eton and Oriel C. Oxon., B.A. '56; In. Temp. '61, J.P. Montgomeryshire, mem. Sir W. Armstrong & Co., engineers.	523
s. late D. Reynolds, Dungannon; *E.* Roy. Sch., Dungannon; solicitor '79	524
s. late Rev. E. Richard, a Calvinistic Method. min. of Tregaron, Cardiganshire; *E.* Highbury Congl. Coll.; formerly Independent minister, sec. Peace Society since '48; author.	525
s. J. Richardson, Swansea, *m.* a *d.* H. Gardner, whose name he assumed; Mid. Temp. '53, D.L. Tower Hamlets, Commr. Orders Leopold of Belgium and Crown of Italy.	526
e. s. late J. Richardson, Durham.	527
See biographical notice.	528
s. late D. Roberts, Tanyralt, Denbighshire; timber merchant, J.P. Liverpool and Denbighsh.	529
s. late D. Roberts, Bryn Adda, Bangor; *E.* Cheltenham G. Sch.; barrister.	530

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
531	*Robertson, Edmund . . .	G.L.	Dundee '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1846
532	**Robertson, Rt. Hon. J. P. B.; res. Sept. '91.*	C.	Buteshire '85-86, '86	Jun. Carlton.	1845
533	Robinson, B.	C.	Dudley '86	Jun. Carlton.	1836
534	*Robinson, T.	G.L.	Gloucester '80, '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1827
535	*Roe, T.	G.L.	Derby '83-86, '86	Reform . .	1832
536	Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye . .	C.	Islington S.D. '86	Carlton, Constitutional.	1842
537	*Roscoe, Sir H. E. . . .	G.L.	Manchester S.D. '85-86, '86	Athenæum.	1833
538	**Ross, Major A. H.; died Dec. 3, '88.*	C.	Maidstone '80-85-86, '86	. . . . . .	1829
539	*Rothschild, Baron F. J. de	U.L.	Aylesbury July to Nov. '85, Bucks, Mid or Aylesbury D., '85-86, '86.	Reform, Turf.	1839
540	*Round, J.	C.	Essex E.D. '68-85, Essex, N.E. or Harwich D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1842
541	Rowlands, W. Bowen . .	G.L.	Cardiganshire '86	National Liberal.	1836
542	Rowlands, J.	G.L.	Finsbury E.D. '86	. . . . . .	1851
543	Rowntree, J.	G.L.	Scarborough '86	National Liberal.	1844
544	*Royden, T. B.	C.	Liverpool W., Toxteth D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1833
545	*Russell, Sir Charles . . .	G.L.	Dundalk '80-85, Hackney S.D. '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1833
546	**Russell, E. R.; res. Aug. '87.*	G.L.	Glasgow, Bridgeton D., '85-86, '86 .	. . . . . .	1834
547	*Russell, Sir George, Bart.	C.	Berks June to Nov. '85, Wokingham D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1828
548	Russell, T. W.	U.L.	Tyrone S.D. '86	National Liberal.	1841
549	**Rylands, P.; died Feb. '87.*	U.L.	Warrington '68-74, Burnley '76-86, '86	. . . . . .	1820
550	**St. Aubyn, Sir J.* (*see* Ld. St. Levan, PEERAGE).	U.L.	Cornwall, W. or St. Ives D., '86 . .	Brooks's . .	—
551	Salt, T.	L.C.	Stafford '59-65, '69-80, '81-85, '86 . .	Carlton, United Univ., S. Stephen's.	1830
552	*Samuelson, Sir B., Bart. .	G.L.	Banbury Feb. to April '59, '65-85, Oxfordsh., N. or Banbury D., '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1820
553	*Sandys, Lt.-Col. T. M. . .	C.	Lancs., Bootle D., '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	Carlton, Constitutional, U. Service.	1837
554	*Saunderson, Col. E. J. . .	C.	Cavan Co. (as a Liberal) '65-74, N. Armagh '85-86, '86.	Brooks's . .	1837
555	Schwann, C. E.	G.L.	Manchester N.D. '86	Reform . .	1844
556	**Sclater-Booth, Rt. Hon. G.* (*see* Ld. Basing, PEERAGE).	C.	Hampshire N.D. '57-85, N. or Basingstoke D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton and Athenæum.	1826
557	*Seale-Hayne, C.	G.L.	Devonshire, Mid or Ashburton D., '85-86, '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1833
558	**Sellar, A. Craig; died Jan. '90.*	U.L.	Haddington Dist. '82-85, Lanarkshire, Partick D., '85-86, 86.	. . . . . .	1835
559	*Selwin-Ibbetson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bart.	C.	S. Essex '65-68, W. Essex '68-85, Essex, W. or Epping D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1826
560	*Selwyn, Capt. C. W.; res. July '91.*	C.	Cambridgeshire, Wisbech D., '86 .	Carlton, White's.	1858
561	*Seton-Karr, H.	C.	St. Helen's '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1853
562, 563	Sexton, Thomas	N.	Sligo '80-85, Sligo S.D. '85-86, Belfast W.D. 86, and Sligo S.D. '86.	. . . . . .	1848
564	*Shaw, T.	G.L.	Halifax '82-86, '86	Reform . .	1823

Biographical.	No.
s. late E. Robertson, Kinnaird, Dundee; *E.* Linc. C. Oxon, Prizeman and Vinerian Sch.; Lincoln's Inn '72, Fell. Corpus Ch. C., hon. LL.D. St. Andrews.	531
s. late Rev. R. J. Robertson, Forteviot, Perthshire; *E.* Edin. Univ., M.A. '64; Q.C. '85, Sol.-Gen. Scotland June '85 to Jan. '86, and July '86 to Oct.'88; Lord Adv. for Scotland '88-91, app. '91 Pres. of High Court of Justice in Scotland, thereupon ceasing to be an M.P.	532
s. late W. Robinson, sol., Dudley; *E.* Rugby; ret. sol., was Capt. Dudley Troop Worc. Yeo.	533
J.P. Gloucester, four times Mayor	534
e. s. late Alderman Roe, J.P. Derby; timber merchant, Derby, Mayor of Derby '67 . . .	535
s. John Rollit, sol., Hull; *E.* King's C. Lond. & Lond. Univ., B.A. '63, LL.D. '66, First & Univ. Gold Medallist, memb. of Senate and Fell. U.L., Fell. & memb. Council King's; solic. '63, Prizeman Incorp. Law Soc. '63; steamship owner; Lt.-Col. Com. Submarine Miners R.E., D.L. W.Riding and York city and Tow.of Lond.; Sheriff Hull '75-6, Mayor '83-5, hon. Freeman '91, elder brother Trinity House '91, knighted '86, D.C.L. Durham '91.	536
See biographical notice	537
s. late C. Ross, M.P.; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon., M.A.; Inn. Temple '54, J.P. Middlesex, was memb. Met. Asylums Bd., served W. Kent Mil., retired Major; *ob.* Dec. 3rd, '88.	538
2 s. late Baron A. de Rothschild, Vienna; D.L. & J.P. Bucks, High Shff. '83, founder Evelina Hospital, Southwark Bridge Road.	539
e. s. Rev. J. T. Round, rector All Saints, Colchester; *E.* Eton & Ch. Ch. Ox. (B.A. '64, M.A. '72); In. Temp. '68, D.L., J.P. Essex, formerly Major West Essex Militia.	540
e. s. T. Rowlands, J.P., Glenover, Pembrokesh.; *E.* Jesus C. Oxon; Gray's Inn 71 (1st class cert. of hon. '70), Q.C. and Bencher Gray's Inn '82, was Treasurer '89; J.P. Pembrokesh. and Haverfordwest, J.P. and D.L. Cardigansh., memb. Council of Legal Education, Leader of S. Wales Circuit, member of Bar Library Comm.	541
E. Working Men's C., Gt. Ormond St.; watch-case maker, one of the founders and now sec. Leaseholds Enfranchisement Association.	542
s. J. Rowntree, Scarborough; *E.* Friends' Sch. York; solic. '65, Mayor Scarboro' '85, but resigned on being elected M.P.	543
s. T. Royden, L'pool; *E.* Liverpool C.; shipbuilder, memb. L'pool City Council since '73, Mayor '78-79, J.P. L'pool, was memb. Commns. Unseaworthy Ships and Tonnage, and Load Line Commission.	544
See biographical notice	545
s. E. H. Russell; editor *Liverpool Daily Post* since '69, Life Gov. Univ. Coll., and Pres. Lit. and Philos. Soc., L'pool, 1st Pres. L'pool Reform Club.	546
y. s. late Sir H. Russell; *E.* Eton and Exeter C. Oxon; Linc. Inn '53, Recorder Wokingham, was County Court Judge Kent and Derbyshire, is D.L. and J.P. Berks.	547
s. David Russell, Scotch mason; *E.* Madras Acad., Cupar, Fife; Temperance hotel propr. and insurance agent, Dublin.	548
s. late J. Rylands, Bewsey H., Warrington; *E.* Warrington Gram. Sch.; dir. various companies	549
e. s. late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; *E.* Eton & Trin. C. Camb. (B.A. '52); D.L., J.P. Cornwall, Dep. Spec. Warden Stanneries, Devon & Cornwall, formly. Col. 3rd Batt. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.	550
s. late Thos. Salt, Weeping Cross, Stafford; *E.* Rugby and Balliol C. Oxon (B.A. '53); retired banker, D.L., J.P. Staffs, an Eccles. Commr. '80, Parl. Sec. Local Gov. Bd. '76-80, Hon. Chm. Lunacy '83, on panel of Chm. of Committees '89-91.	551
s. late S. H. Samuelson, L'pool; J.P. Oxon, F.R.S., M.I.C.E., was Chm. Royal Commn. Technical Education (made Bart. for his services), memb. Roy. Comm. Scientific Instruction.	552
e. s. Capt. T. Sandys, R.N.; *E.* Shrewsbury; H.E.I.Co.'s milit. serv., served in Bengal thro' Mut., joined 7th Roy. Fusil., retd. as Capt. (20 years' service), now Lt.-Col. comdg. 4th (Militia) Battn. Loyal North Lancashire Regt.	553
s. late Col. Saunderson; D.L., J.P. co. Cavan, High Sheriff '59, Army, retd. as Major, now Col. 4th Battn. Regt.	554
s. late F. Schwann, Hyde Park, W.; *E.* Univ. C. Lond.; V.-Pres. Nat. Reform Union . .	555
s. W. L. Sclater, Hoddington Ho., Hants, assumed name of Booth by roy. licence '57; *E.* Balliol C. Oxon, M.A. '48; In. Temp. '51, F.R.S., J.P. Hants, an Official Verderer New Forest, Public Works Loan Commr., Parlt. Sec. Poor Law Bd. '67-68, Fin. Sec. Treas. Feb. to Dec. '68, Pres. Local Govt. Bd. '74-80, and a Chm. Grand Committees '83.	556
s. Charles H. Seale-Hayne; *E.* Eton; Linc. Inn '57, J.P. Devon and Dartmouth; Col. commandg. 3rd Batt. Devon Regt., Chm. Texas Land & Mortg. Co., & Buenos Ayres N. Ry.	557
s. late Patrick Sellar, Westfield, Morayshire; *E.* Rugby and Balliol C. Oxon.; Scotch bar '62, Asst. Commr. Education (Scotland) '64, Legal Sec. Ld. Advoc. 70-74, memb. Royal Commn. Endowed Institutions Scotland '73, D.L., J.P. Argyllshire.	558
s. late Sir J. Selwin; *E.* S. John's C. Camb.; Under Sec. Home Dep. '74-78, Finan. Sec. Treas. '78-80, is J.P. and Chm. Quar. Sess. Essex, app. 2nd Church Estates Commr. '85; a Chm. Grand Committees '88 and '89.	559
e. s. late Rt. Hon. Sir C. J. Selwyn, Lord Justice of Appeal; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; Capt. Roy. Horse Gds., served with distinction in Egyptian campaign '82.	560
s. late G. B. Seton-Karr, of Indian Civil Service; *E.* Harrow and Corp. Ch. Oxon; Linc. Inn '79, Direc. Capital Freehold Land and Cattle Co.	561
e. s. late J. Sexton, Waterford; Belfast return petitioned against, but declared duly elected; decided to sit for Belfast; High Sheriff Dublin '87, Lord Mayor '88 and '89.	562 563
s. late Joseph Shaw, Halifax; *E.* Huddersfield C.; woollen manufacturer and merchant, J.P. Halifax, D.L. W. Riding, Mayor Halifax '66-'68, Pres. Chamb. Commerce '74-76.	564

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
565	*Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Hon. G.	G.L.	Reading '63-85, Bradford, Central D., April to June '86, '86.	Brooks's	1832
566	Shaw-Stewart, M. H.	C.	Renfrewshire E.D. '86	Carlton	1854
567	*Sheehan, J. D.	N.	Kerry E.D. '86, '86 (unop.)		1842
568	*Sheehy, D.	N.	Galway S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).		1844
569	*Sheil, E.	N.	Athlone '74-80, Meath '82-85, Meath S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Garrick	1851
570	*Shepherd-Cross, H.	C.	Bolton '85-86, '86	Junior Carlton.	1847
571	**Shirley, W.S.; res. Feb.* '88	G.L.	Yorks W.R.S., Doncaster D., '85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1851
572	Sidebotham, J. W.	C.	Cheshire, Hyde D., '86	Carlton	1857
573	*Sidebottom, T. H.	C.	Stalybridge '74-80, '85-86, '86	Carlton, Constitutnl.	1826
574	*Sidebottom, W.	C.	Derbyshire, High Peak D., '85-86, '86	Carlton	1841
575	**Simon, Sir John; res. Oct.* '88.	G.L.	Dewsbury '68-86, '86	Reform, Cobden.	1818
576	Sinclair, W. P.	U.L.	Falkirk District '86	Devonshire.	1837
577	*Smith, A.	C.	Herts '54-57, '59-65, '66-85, Hertford D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton	1829
578	**Smith, D.; died Nov.* '86	C.	Brighton '85-86, '86		1826
579	**Smith, Rt. Hon. W. H.; died Oct.* '91.	C.	Westminster '68-85, Strand '85-86, '86		1825
580	*Smith, Samuel	G.L.	Liverpool '82-85, Flintshire Feb. to June '86, '86 (unop.).	Reform	1836
581	Smith-Barry, A. H.	C.	Cork '67-74 (Lib.), Huntingdonshire, S. or Huntingdon D., '86.	20, Hill St., W.	1843
582	Spencer, Ernest	C.	West Bromwich '86	Carlton.	1848
583	*Spencer, Hon. C. R.	G.L.	Northamptonshire '80-85, Mid D. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's.	1857
584	*Stack, J.	N.	Kerry N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)		—
585	*Stanhope, Right Hon. E.	C.	Lincolnshire, Mid D., '74-85, Horncastle D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Athenæum.	1840
586	Stanhope, Hon. P. J.	G.L.	Wednesbury '86	S. James's	1847
587	*Stanley, E. J.	C.	Somerset W.D. '82-85, Bridgwater D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	14, Grosvenor Sq., London.	1826
588	**Stanley, Sir F.* (*see* Ld. Stanley of Preston, PEERAGE).	C.	Lancashire N.D., Blackpool D., '86	Carlton	—
589	*Stansfeld, Right Hon. J.	G.L.	Halifax '59-86, '86	Reform, Athenæum, Devonshire.	1820
590	*Stepney-Cowell, Sir Arthur K., Bart.	G.L.	Carmarthen Dist. '76-78, '86	Travellers'.	1834
591	*Stevenson, F. S.	G.L.	Suffolk, N.E. or Eye D., '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1862
592	*Stevenson, J. C.	G.L.	South Shields '68-86, '86 (unop.)	Reform	1825
593	*Stewart, M. J.	C.	Wigtown Burghs '74-80, Kirkcudbrightshire '85-86, '86.	Carlton	1834
594	*§Storey, S.	G.L.	Sunderland '81-86, '86	Devonshire.	1840
595	*Story-Maskelyne, M. N.	U.L.	Cricklade '80-85, Wiltshire, N. or Cricklade D., '85-86, '86.	Athenæum, Brooks's.	1823
596	*Stuart, J.	G.L.	Hackney '84-85, Shoreditch, Hoxton D., '85-86, '86.	Nat. Lib.; 24, Grosvenor Road, SW.	1843
597	*Stuart-Wortley, C. B.	C.	Sheffield '80-85, Hallam D., '85-86, '86	Carlton; 7, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.	1851
598	*Sullivan, Donal	N.	Westmeath S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Nat. Liberal.	1838
599	*Sullivan, T. D.	N.	Westmeath '80-85, College Green D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Nat. Liberal.	1827

Biographical.	No.
See biographical notice	565
s. Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart.; Eton & Ch. Ch. Oxon.; D.L., J.P. Stirlingsh., J.P. Renfrewsh.	566
Proprietor Innisfallen Hotel, Chm. Killarney Brd. Guardians since '79, Chm. Town Comsnrs. since '85, Pres. branch Nat. Fed. Pros. under Crimes Act '87, and imprisoned for one month. Pros. in '88, convicted, but not sentenced in consequence of prison doctor's report.	567
2 s. R. Sheehy; *E.* Jesuit Seminary Limerick and Paris; in business at Mallow; imp. under Crimes Act '88 and '89.	568
s. late Gen. Sir Justin Sheil, *E.* the Oratory School, Birmingham, under the late Cardinal Newman.	569
s. T. Cross, J.P., banker, Bolton, assumed the name of Shepherd '84; *E.* Harrow and Exeter C. Oxon; J.P. Herts and Lancs., Capt. Duke of Lancaster's Regt. of Yeo.	570
s. W. E. Shirley, twice Mayor Doncaster; *E.* Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon; Inner Temple '76, author of law books and popular pamphlet "Politics made Easy."	571
s. late J. Sidebotham, J.P., Bowdon, Cheshire; *E.* Owens C., Manchester (Mus. Bac. Oxon); colliery proprietor.	572
e. s. late W. Sidebottom, J.P., Hadfield, Cheshire; *E.* Manchester Gram. Sch.; Manchester merchant, cotton spinner in Derbyshire and Cheshire, J.P. Derbyshire and Cheshire.	573
y. s. late W. Sidebottom, Harewood Lodge, Broadbottom; J.P. Cheshire and Glossop and Maj. 4th Cheshire Rifle Vol.	574
s. Isaac Simon, Jamaica; *E.* Univ. C. & Univ. Lond. (LL.B. '41); called to bar Mid. Temp. '42, Serjeant-at-Law '64, received a patent of precedence '68, knighted '86.	575
s. John Sinclair, The Grove, co. Antrim; *E.* Queen's C. Belfast, and Heidelberg; merchant and shipowner in L'pool., J.P. L'pool, memb. Mersey Docks and Harbour Bd.	576
s. late Abel Smith, Woodhall Park, Herts; *E.* Trin. C. Camb., B.A.; extensive landowner Herts.	577
s. Alex. Smith; J.P. Brighton, Mayor '80-81, D.L. City London and Sussex	578
See OBITUARY	579
e. s. J. Smith, J.P., S. Carleton, Kirkcudbrightshire; *E.* Edin. Univ.; merchant and cotton broker, Liverpool, J.P. Liverpool and Kirkcudbrightshire, has been memb. L'pool City Council, Pres. Chamber Commerce '76-77.	580
e. s. late J. H. Smith-Barry, Fota Island, Queenstown; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; D.L., J.P., and High Sheriff Cork Co., J.P. Cheshire and High Sheriff '73, J.P. Hunts.	581
y. s. late J. Spencer, W. Bromwich; barrister Mid. Temp. '85, chose Oxford Circuit. . . .	582
y. s. late Earl Spencer; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L., J.P. Northamptonshire, Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting Jan. to July '86.	583
Draper, Listowel; farmer, president Listowel branch Nat. League	584
2 s. 5th Earl Stanhope; *E.* Harrow & Ch. Ch. Ox. (B.A. '62, M.A. '65), Fell. All Souls' '62; In. Temp. '65, Parl. Sec. Bd. Trade '75-78, U.-Sec. India '78-80, V.-Pres. Counc. on Ed. June to Aug. '85, Pres. Bd. Trade Aug. '85 to Jan. '86, Col. Sec. Aug. '86 to Jan. '87, War Sec. Jan. '87.	585
4 s. 5th Earl Stanhope; R.N. '62-65, is a civil engineer, but does not now practise	586
s. E. Stanley, Cross Hall, Lancs.; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon. (B.A. '49, M.A. '52); D.L. Lancashire, J.P. Somersetshire, Sheriff '80.	587
y. s. 14th Earl of Derby; *E.* Eton	588
s. late J. Stansfeld, Judge of Halifax County Court; *E.* Univer. C. Lond.; In. Temp. '49, Ld. of Admiralty '63-64, Und. Sec. India '66, Ld. of Treasury '68-69, Pres. Poor Law Bd. Mar. to Aug. '71, Pres. Local Govt. Bd. 71-74, and Mar. to July '86.	589
s. Sir J. Cowell-Stepney, M.P.; *E.* Eton; Foreign Office clerk '52-73, accompanied E. of Clarendon on special mission to coronation of King of Prussia '61.	590
s. late Sir W. Stevenson, Gov. of Mauritius; *E.* Harrow and Ball. C. Oxon, 1st class classics	591
s. late J. Stevenson, Glasgow merch.; *E.* Univ. Glasgow; chemical manufacturer, S. Shields, Chm. Tyne Improvement Commissioners, late Lt.-Col. comdt. 3rd Durham Art. Vol.	592
?. s. M. S. Stewart, Southwick; Ch. Ch. Oxon. (B.A. '58); In. Temp. '62, D.L. and J.P. Kirkcudbrightshire, J.P. Wigtownshire, Lt.-Col. Ayr and Galloway Art. Vol.	593
s. R. Storey, Whitburn, Durham; *E.* Training C. Durham; newspaper proprietor, Alderm. Sunderland, has been thrice Mayor.	594
?. s. late A. Story-Maskelyne, Swindon, *g.s.* Dr. Maskelyne, Astron. Royal; *E.* Wadham C. Oxon. (M.A.); Prof. Mineralogy Univ. Oxon. '56, Keeper Min. Dep. Brit. Museum '57-80, author works on chem. and mineralogy, D.L. Brecknockshire, J.P. Wilts and Gloucester.	595
s. J. G. Stuart, Markinch, Fifeshire; *E.* Trin. C. Camb. (3rd Wrangler '66, Fell. '67, Prof. of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics '75-90), Asst. M.I.C.E., writer on social and scientific questions. LL.D. St. Andrews; Ald. London C.C. '90; *m.* '90, Laura, *d.* J. J. Colman, M.P.	596
? s. Rt. Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley, Q.C., Recorder of Lond., and Sol.-Gen. Grandson of 1st Baron Wharncliffe; *E.* Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon.; In. Temp. '76, N.E. Circuit; Parly. Und.-Sec. Home Dept. '85-86, reapp. Aug. '86; Principal Delegate for H.M. Govt. to the International Conference on the Protection of Industrial Property at Madrid '90.	597
?. of T. D. Sullivan, M.P.; formerly manager of publishing department of *The Nation* . .	598
. s. late D. Sullivan, Dublin; *E.* Bantry Sch.; Memb. Dublin Corp., Lord Mayor '85 and '87, Imprisoned under Crimes Act '87.	599

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
600	Summers, W.	G.L.	Stalybridge '80-85, Huddersfield '86	Reform . .	1853
601	Sutherland, A.	G.L.	Sutherlandshire '86.	Nat. Liberal.	1843
602	*Sutherland, Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.	U.L.	Greenock '84-86, '86.	Reform . .	1834
603	*Swetenham, E.; died March '90.*	C.	Carnarvon District '86.	. . . . .	1822
604	*Swinburne, Sir J., Bart. .	G.L.	Staffordshire, Lichfield D., '85-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1831
605	**Talbot, C. R. M.; died Jan. '90.*	G.L.	Glamorganshire '30-85, Mid. D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1803
606	*Talbot, J. G.	C.	W. Kent '68-78, Oxford University '78-86, '86.	Carlton, Travellers'.	1835
607	*Tanner, Dr. C. K. D. . .	N.	Cork, Mid D., '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	78, Ebury Street, W.	1850
608	*Tapling, T. K.; died April '91.*	C.	Leicestershire, S. or Harborough D., '86.	. . . . .	1855
609	*Taylor, F.	U.L.	Norfolk S.D. '85-86, '86.	Reform . .	1845
610	*Temple, Sir Richard, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	C.	Worcestershire, S. or Evesham D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1826
611	Theobald, J.	C.	Essex, S. or Romford D., '86 . . .	Jun. Carlton, Carlton.	1829
612	*Thomas, A.	G.L.	Glamorgan E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	Devonshire.	—
613	Thorburn, W.	U.L.	Peebles and Selkirk shires '86 . .	Devonshire.	1842
614	*Tollemache, H. J. . . .	C.	West Cheshire '81-85, Cheshire, Eddisbury D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton; 42, Half Moon-st.	1846
615	*Tomlinson, W. E. M. . .	C.	Preston '82-86, '86	Carlton . .	1838
616	**Tottenham, A. L.; died Dec. '87.*	C.	Co. Leitrim '80-85, Winchester '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1838
617	Townsend, F.	C.	Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon D., '86.	Carlton . .	1823
618	*Trotter, H. J.; died Dec. '88*	C.	Colchester '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1840
619	*Tuite, J.	N.	Westmeath N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	. . . . .	1849
620	*Tyler, Sir H. W.	C.	Harwich '80-85, Great Yarmouth '85-86, '86.	Army & Navy, Carlton.	1827
621	Tyssen-Amherst, W. H. .	C.	Norfolk W.D. '80-85, '86	Carlton . .	1835
622	*Verdin, R.; died July '87.*	U.L.	Cheshire, Northwich D., '86 . . .	. . . . .	1835
623	Vernon, Hon. G. R. . . .	U.L.	Ayrshire S.D. '86	Travellers'.	1835
624	*Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P. .	U.L.	Wolverhampton '35-86, '86 (unop.) .	Reform . .	1802
625	*Vincent, C. E. H., C.B. .	C.	Sheffield, Central D., '85-86 . . .	Carlton, Marlboro'.	1849
626	*Vivian, Sir H. H. . . .	L.	Truro '52-57, Glamorganshire '57-85, Swansea Dist. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Athenæum.	1821
627	Waddy, S. D.	G.L.	Barnstaple '74-9, Sheffield '79-80, Edin. '82-85, Lincolnshire, Brigg D., '86.	National Liberal.	1830
628	Wallace, R.	G.L.	Edinburgh E.D. '86	Reform . .	1831
629	*Walrond, Sir W. H., Bart.	C.	E. Devon '80-85, Tiverton D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Guards'.	1849
630	*Walsh, Hon. A. H. J. . .	C.	Radnorshire '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1859
631	*Wardle, H.	G.L.	Derbyshire S.D. '85-86, '86	National.	1832
632	*Waring, Colonel T. . . .	C.	Down N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1828
633	*Warmington, C. M. . . .	G.L.	Monmouthshire W.D. '85-86, '86 . .	. . . . .	1842
634	*Watkin, Sir E. W., Bart. .	U.L.	Stockport '64-68, Hythe '74-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform . .	1819

Biographical.	No.
s. late J. Summers, iron merchant, Stalybridge; *E.* Lond. Univ., Univ. C. Oxon, M.A. Lond., and Gold Medallist, B.A. Oxon.; Lincoln's Inn, '81, Gov. Vict. Univ. Manchester.	600
Mathematical master Glasgow Academy in '76 and several subsequent years	601
s. Robt. Sutherland, Aberdeen; *E.* Univ. of Aberdeen; Direc. P. & O. Co. '73, now Chm., Direc. Suez Canal Co., D.L. City London; created K.C.M.G. Jan. '91.	602
s. C. Swetenham, Somerford Booths Hall, Cheshire; *E.* Brasenose C. Oxon; Lincoln's Inn '48, Q.C. '80, J.P. Denbighshire.	603
3 s. late E. Swinburne, Calgarth; R.N., Burmah campaign '52, and Russian campaign, ret. Capt. '80, J.P. Northumberland, High Sheriff '66.	604
s. late T. M. Talbot, Margam; *E.* Harrow and Oriel C. Oxon; L.L. Glamorgansh., F.R.S., F.L.S., Direc. G.W.R. Co., was M.P. uninterruptedly from '30, and was for several years "father" of the House of Commons; declined a peerage '69.	605
s. late Hon. J. C. Talbot, Q.C.; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon. (M.A. '60, Hon. D.C.L. '78); Chairman West Kent Quarter Sessions since '67, Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '78-80; Vice-Chm. Met. Asylums Board '88; Charity Commissioner '89.	606
s. Dr. Tanner, Professor of Surg., Q. Coll. Cork; *E.* Queen's C., Cork, B.A.; Univs. Paris, Leipsig, and Berlin, M.A., M.D. and Ch. Queen's U. Irel., L.R.C.S.I., Conserv. River Lea, imprisoned under Crimes Act '89.	607
s. T. Tapling, Gresham Street, E.C.; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C. Camb. (M.A. and LL.M.); In. Temp. '80, head of T. Tapling & Co.	608
3 s. late T. L. Taylor, Starston, Norfolk; *E.* Univ. C. London; brewer, Diss, Norfolk, J.P. Norfolk, Capt. 4th Vol. Batt. Norfolk Regt.	609
s. late R. Temple, J.P. Worc.; *E.* Rugby and Haileybury; Bengal C.S. '47, Fin. Min. in Govt. of India '68-73, Lt.-Gov. Beng. '74-77, Gov. Bomb. '77-'80, cr. Bart. '76, Vice-Chm. London Sch. Bd. '85-88, J.P. Worc., D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Cantab.	610
s. late J. Theobald, J.P., Hyde Abbey, Winchester; *E.* Trin. C. Ox.; extensive landowner in Essex, lord of manor of Grays-Thurrock.	611
Mercht. Cardiff and Mayor '82, J.P. Cardiff and Glamorgan, memb. Council S. Wales Univ. C.	612
s. late W. Thorburn, Peebles; *E.* Musselburgh Acad.; woollen manufr., J.P. for co. Peebles.	613
e. s. late W. Tollemache, Dorfold Hall, Nantwich; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '70; J.P. Cheshire, Major in E. of Chester's Yeomanry.	614
e. s. late T. Tomlinson, Heysham Ho., Lancs.; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon, M.A. '62; Inner Temp. '65	615
e. s. late N. L. Tottenham, Glenfarne, Inniskillen; *E.* Eton; Rifle Brig. '54, Capt. '58, ret. '61, D.L. and J.P. Leitrim, High Sheriff '66, J.P. Fermanagh and Cavan.	616
2 s. Rev. E. J. Townsend; *E.* Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; J.P. Worc., J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire, F.L.S., author of papers on botanical subjects.	617
s. Lt.-Col. W. Trotter; *E.* Oriel C. Oxon., M.A. '63; In. Temp. '64, D.L. and J.P. Durham, Dir. N.B. and G.E. Railway Cos., Lt.-Col. Durham Light Infantry.	618
s. late J. Tuite; *E.* S. Mary's C. Mullingar; wtchmkr., Chm. Mullingar Town Comrs. since '81	619
e. s. late J. C. Tyler; *E.* Roy. Mil. Acad. Wool.; R.E. '44, Capt. '53, ret. '67, Bd. of Trade Insp. Rlys. '53-70, Chief Insp. '70-77, Chm. Grand Trunk Railway, Canada, Direc. G.E.R.	620
e. s. late W. G. T. T.-Amhurst, Didlington House, Norfolk; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; J.P. Westminster, Norfolk, Middx., D.L. Middx.; assumed name Amherst by royal licence.	621
s. late J. Verdin, Winsford; J.P. Cheshire	622
y. s. late Lord Lyveden; *E.* Harrow; J.P. Ayrshire, Foreign Office '55-59, attached to Sir H. Bulwer's special mission to Danubian Provinces '56-57.	623
3 s. late Hon. G. Villiers; *E.* Camb., M.A. '27; Judge-Adv.-Gen. '52-58, Pres. Poor Law Bd. (with seat in Cabt. '59-66), D.L. Hertford, took a leading part in Anti-Corn Law agitation.	624
s. late Rev. Sir F. Vincent, Bart., Canon of Chichester; *E.* Westminster and Roy. Mil. C. Sandhurst; Lt.-Col. Queen's Westminster Vol., In. Temp. '76, Director Criminal Investigations '78-84, author of works on law of libel, volunteers, police, etc.; J.P. Middx. and Berks; mem. Lond. County Council.	625
e. s. late J. H. Vivian, Singleton, Swansea; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; D.L. and J.P. Glamorgan, late Col. 4th Glamorgan Rifle Vol.; voted against the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, but now always votes with the Opposition on questions of Irish policy; chm. Glamorganshire C. C.	626
s. Dr. Waddy, formerly Principal of Wesley College, Sheffield; *E.* Wesley C. Sheffield (B.A. Lond. '50); In. Temp. '58, Q.C. '74, Bencher '76, Direc. Star Life Assur. Soc.	627
s. J. Wallace, Culross, Perthshire; *E.* Univs. Edin. and S. Andrews; formerly minister at Old Grey Friars and editor *Scotsman*, Examiner in Philosophy S. Andrews, Prof. Church History Edin. Univ., Mid. Temp. '83.	628
e. s. late Sir J. Walrond-Walrond, Bart., Bradfield, Devon; *E.* Eton; Gren. Gds. '69, Capt. '71, ret. '72, is Lt.-Col. 1st Devon R.V., D.L. & J.P. Devon, a Jun. Lord of Treas. '85-86, reap. Aug. '86.	629
e. s. 2nd Lord Ormathwaite; *E.* Eton; Lieut. in 1st Life Guards, J.P. Radnorshire . . .	630
s. late F. Wardle; Salt & Co., brewers, Burton, J.P. & D.L. Staffs. & Derbysh., Aldn. Burton	631
e. s. late Major H. Waring; *E.* Trin. C. Dub.; Irish bar '52, D.L. & J.P. Down Co., High Sheriff '68, J.P. Armagh, Lt.-Col.-comdt. Roy. S. Down Militia.	632
s. E. Warmington, Colchester; *E.* Univ. C. Sch. Lond.; In. Temp. '69, Q.C. '82, Bencher '85	633
e. s. late A. Watkin, J.P.; J.P. Kent, Lancs. & Cheshire, D.L. Tower Hamlets, High Sheriff Cheshire '80, Chm. S.E., Metropolitan, and M. S. & L. Railway Companies; has written political pamphlets, and works on Canada and the United States, India, etc.	634

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
635	*Watson, J.	C.	Shrewsbury '85-86, '86	Carlton, Conservative	1817
636	**Watson, T.; died March '87*	G.L.	Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., '85-86, '86	. . . . .	—
637	*Watt, H.	G.L.	Glasgow, Camlachie D., '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1848
638	*Wayman, T.	G.L.	Yorkshire, West Riding North, Elland D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Nat. Liberal, Reform	1833
639	Webster, R. G.	C.	St. Pancras E.D. '86	Carlton	1845
640	*Webster, Sir R. E.	C.	Launceston June to Nov. '85, Isle of Wight '85-86, 86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1842
641	*West, Col. W. Cornwallis	U.L.	Denbighshire, W. or Vale of Clwyd D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Brooks's	1835
642	Weymouth, Visct.	C.	Somersetshire, Frome D., '86	Carlton and White's.	1862
643	Wharton, J. L.	C.	Yorkshire W.R.E., Ripon D., '86	Carlton	1837
644	*Whitbread, S.	G.L.	Bedford '52-86, '86	Brooks's	1830
645	*White, J. B.	C.	Gravesend '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1847
646	*Whitley, E.	C.	Liverpool '80-85, Everton D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton	1825
647	Whitmore, C. A.	C.	Chelsea '86	. . . . .	1851
648	*Wiggin, H.	U.L.	E. Staffordshire '80-85, Handsworth D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform	1824
649	*Will, J. Shiress	G.L.	Montrose Group '85-86, '86	Reform	1840
650	*Williams, Arthur J.	G.L.	Glamorganshire S.D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1836
651	*Williams, J. P.	U.L.	Birmingham S.D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1840
652	Williamson, J.	G.L.	Lancashire N., Lancaster D., '86	Nat. Liberal	1844
653	Williamson, S.	G.L.	St. Andrews Dist.'80-85, Kilmarnock Dist. '86.	Reform	1827
654	*Wilson, C. H.	G.L.	Hull '74-85, W.D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Bachelors'.	1833
655	*Wilson, I.	G.L.	Middlesbrough '78-86, '86 (unop.)	Reform	1822
656	Wilson, Sir S.	C.	Portsmouth '86	Carlton	1832
657	*§Wilson, Henry J.	G.L.	Yorks, Holmfirth D., '85-86, '86	Osgathorpe Hills, Sheff'ld	1833
658	*Winn, Hon. R.	C.	Pontefract '85-86, '86	Carlton	1857
659	*Winterbotham, A. B.	G.L.	Gloucestershire, E. or Cirencester D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Devonshire.	1839
660	*Wodehouse, E. R.	U.L.	Bath '80-86, '86	Travellers', Brooks's.	1835
661	*Wolmer, Viscount	U.L.	Hants, E. or Petersfield D., '85-86,'86	White's	1859
662	Wood, N.	C.	Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D.,'86	Carlton	1832
663	*Woodall, W.	G.L.	Stoke '80-85, Hanley '85-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1832
664	*Woodhead, J.	G.L.	Yorks, W.R.E., Spen Valley D., '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1824
665	*Wright, C.	G.L.	Lancs., S.W., Leigh D., '85-86, '86	Tyldesley	1810
666	Wright, H. S.	C.	Nottingham S.D. '86	Carlton	1839
667	*Wroughton, P.	C.	Berks '76-85, Abingdon D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton	1846
668	**Yeo, F. A.; died March '88*	G.L.	Glamorgan, Gower D., '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1832
669	Yerburgh, R. A.	C.	Chester '86	Carlton	1853
670	*Young, C. E. B.	C.	Christchurch '85-86, '86	Ox. & Camb.	1850

Biographical.	No.
s. late J. Watson, Edgbaston; merchant at Liverpool and Birmingham, J.P. Worcestershire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire.	635
J. P. Rochdale, Chairman Rochdale School Board	636
s. J. Watt, J.P. Ayrshire; *E.* Univ. Geneva; received for distinguished commercial services in connection with Venezuela the Grand Cross of the Order of Simon Bolivar.	637
s. late W. H. Wayman, Halifax; Gov. Crossley Orphan Home, J.P., Mayor Halifax '72-74	638
s. late R. Webster, advocate, Montrose; *E.* Trin. C. Camb. (LL.B. '68); In. Temp. '69, J.P. Middlx., memb. Metrop. Bd. Works; author of "The Trade of the World," "The Law relating to Canals," etc.	639
See biographical notice.	640
2 *s.* late F. R. West, *g. s.* John, 2nd E. Delawarr; *E.* Eton; called to the Bar '62; Hon. Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, L.L. Denbighshire.	641
e. s. 4th Marquis of Bath; *E.* Eton and Balliol C. Oxon; Lt. Wilts Yeo. Cav., was assist. sec. late Earl Iddesleigh, Aug. '86 to Jan. '87, sec. to Mr Goschen Feb. '87.	642
s. J. T. Wharton, Dryburn, Durham; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; In. Temp. '62, D.L., Chm. Quarter Sessions Durham, J.P. West Riding Yorks; a Commr. under the Local Govt. (England and Wales) Act, '88; Chm Durham C. C.	643
s. late S. C. Whitbread; *E.* Trin. C. Camb.; D.L. Beds, a Ld. of the Admiralty '59-63 . .	644
2 *s.* J. B. White, Swanscombe; *E.* Blackheath Prop. Sch.; Direc. J. Bazley White Bros. (Ld.), cement manufacturers.	645
s. late J. Whitley, Liverpool, solicitor; *E.* Rugby; solicitor '49, Pres. L'pool Law Soc. '77-78, J.P. L'pool, Mayor '68.	646
e. s. late C. S. Whitmore, Q.C.; *E.* Eton and Balliol C. Oxon; Fellow All Souls' '74, Mid. Temp. '76, appointed assistant private sec. Home Sec. Aug. '86.	647
s. late W. Wiggin, Cheadle; D.L. and J.P. Staffs, J.P. Worc. and Birmingham, Mayor '65, Direc. Muntz's Metal Co. and M.R. Co.	648
s. late J. Will, Jamaica; *E.* Edin. Univ., King's C. Lond.; Mid. Temp. '64, Q.C. '83; author of several legal works.	649
s. J. M. Williams, Bridgend; In. Temp. '67, hon. sec. Law Amendment Soc. and Legal Educ. Assoc., one of founders Nat. Lib. Club, was sec. Accidents in Mines Commission.	650
s. late J. Williams, Worcester; *E.* Edgbaston Prop. Sch.; J.P. B'ham, Town Councillor '77, Chm. Finance Committee '79, Alderman '83, was hon. sec. Nat. Liberal Federation.	651
s. late J. Williamson, Parkfield, Lancaster; *E.* Royal Gram. Sch. Lancaster; manufacturer, D.L., J.P. Lancs. and Lancaster, High Sheriff Lancs. '85.	652
e. s. late A. Williamson, Anstruther; *E.* St. Andrews; Balfour, Williamson & Co., shipowners, V.-Pres. L'pool Chamb. Comm., J.P. Cheshire; author pamphlets on currency.	653
s. late T. Wilson, Hull; *E.* Kingston C. Hull; Wilson, Sons & Co., shipowners; was Sheriff of Hull.	654
. late I. Wilson, Kendal; *E.* Tottenham Sch.; ironmaster; D.L. and J.P. N. Riding . .	655
. S. Wilson, co. Antrim; extensive landowner Australia, was twice elected Legislative Assembly and Upper House, Victoria, knighted for services to Colony; D.L. Middlesex.	656
. late W. Wilson, Sherwood Hall, Mansfield; *E.* Univ. C. Lond.; director Sheffield Smelting Co. (Limited), J.P. Sheffield.	657
. s. Ld. St. Oswald; *E.* Eton; Coldst. Guards '79, served in Soudan, J.P. W. Riding Yorks.	658
. Lindsey Winterbotham, Stroud; *E.* Amersham Hall Sch.; woollen manfacturer, J.P. Gloucestershire; voted against the Home Rule Bill, but is in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy as modified by retention of Irish Members in Supreme Parliament.	659
. Sir P. E. Wodehouse, G.C.S.I.; *E.* Eton and Balliol C. Oxon; Linc. Inn '61, private sec. E. Kimberley '64-66, and '68-74.	660
. *s.* E. Selborne; *E.* Univ. C. Oxon.; J.P. S. Hants, Capt. 3rd Battn. Hants Regt., was private sec. to Mr. Childers '82-84, and to Ld. Selborne '84-85.	661
. N. Wood, J.P., Hetton, Durham; *E.* Repton Sch.; Coal owner, D.L. and J.P. Durham.	662
'ottery manufacturer, Chm. Sneyd Colliery Co., J.P. Staffs, was memb. Roy. Commns. Technical Instruction and Deaf and Blind, Surveyor-Gen. Ordnance Feb. to July '86; is Chairman of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies.	663
. G. Woodhead, Holmfirth; newspaper proprietor and editor, formerly memb. Huddersfield Town Council, Alderman, has been twice Mayor.	664
'otton spinner, Chm. Tyldesley Sch. Bd., J.P. Lancs.	665
s. late I. C. Wright, Mapperley, Notts; *E.* Trin. C. Camb.; In. Temp. '65, became banker, retd. '78, has pub. translation of Homer's "Iliad" (1st 4 books in English Hexameters).	666
. *s.* late P. Wroughton, Ibstone House, Bucks; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '68; formerly Major Berks Yeo., D.L. and J.P. Berks.	667
. late T. Yeo, Bideford; *E.* Bideford; Chm. Swansea Harbour Trust '78-86, Direc. Swansea Bank, Mayor '74 and '87, J.P. Glamorganshire.	668
s. Rev. R. Yerburgh; *E.* Univ. C. Oxon; Mid. Temp. '80, priv. sec. Patron. Sec. Treas. '85-86	669
. *s.* late C. B. Young; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb; In. Temp. '76	670

MEMBERS RETURNED SINCE

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residenc	Born.
1	Aird, John	C.	Paddington N., July '87	14, Hyde Pk. Terrace.	1833
2	Allsopp, Hon. Alfred Percy	C.	Taunton April '87	Carlton.	1861
3	Bain, Sir James	C.	Whitehaven, April '91.	Park Terrace, Glasgow; Carlton.	1818
4	Balfour, Jabez Spencer .	G.L.	Tamworth '80-5, Burnley Feb. '89 .	. . . . .	1843
5	Ballantine, Wm. Henry W.	G.L.	Coventry July '87	. . . . .	1847
6	*Baring, T. C.; died April '91.*	C.	Essex, S. D., '74-85, City of London July '87.	. . . . .	1813
7	Barry, Francis Tress . .	C.	Windsor April '90	St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor	1825
8	Beaufoy, Mark Hanbury .	G.L.	Lambeth, Kennington Div. March '89.	87, South Lambeth Rd., S.W.	1854
9	*Bigwood, J.	C.	Finsbury E.D. '85-86; Middlesex, Brentford D., Dec. '86.	Carlton . .	1839
10	Birrell, Augustine . . .	G.L.	Fifeshire, West Div., July '89 . . .	30 Lwr. Sloane Street, S.W.	1851
11	Bolitho, Thos. Bedford . .	U.L.	Cornwall, St. Ives D., July '87 . .	. . . . .	1835
12	*Bolton, Thomas Henry. .	G.L.	St. Pancras N. '85-86, March '90 . .	11, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.	1841
13	Boulnois, Edmund . . .	C.	Marylebone, East Div., July '89 . .	Cavendish Road, St. John's Wood.	1838
14	Bowles, Capt. Henry Ferryman.	C.	Middlesex, Enfield Div., March '89	Myddelton Ho., Enfield.	1858
15	Brand, Hon. Arthur George	G.L.	Cambridgeshire, Wisbech D., July '91	Pelham Ho., Lewes.	1853
16	Bright, John Albert . . .	L.U.	Birmingham, Central Div., April '89	Reform . .	1848
17	Brooke, Lord	C.	Colchester Dec. '88	. . . . .	1853
18	Bruce, Gainsford	C.	Finsbury, Holborn D., Nov. '88 . .	Carlton . .	1834
19	*Brunner, J. Tomlinson .	G.L.	Chester, Northwich D., '85-6, and Aug. '87.	Devonshire, Nat. Lib.	1842
20	Brymer, William Ernest .	C.	Dorchester '74-85; Dorset, S. D., May '91.	Ilsington Ho., nr. Dorchester	1840
21	Carmarthen, Marquis of .	C.	Lambeth, Brixton D., July '87 . .	. . . . .	1862
22	Causton, Richard Knight .	G.L.	Colchester '80-5; Southwark (West) Feb. '88.	Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal.	1843
23	Cavendish, Victor Christian William.	L.U.	Derbyshire, W.D., June '91 . . .	78, Piccadilly, W.	1868
24	Collery, Bernard	Anti-P.	Sligo, N.D., April '91	38, Craven St., W.C.	—
25	*Compton, Earl	G.L.	S. Warwickshire '85-6, Yorks, W.R., Barnsley Div., March '89.	. . . . .	1851
26	Cornwallis, Fiennes Stanley Wykeham.	C.	Maidstone Dec. '88	Carlton . . Seaton Park, Maidstone.	1864
27	Cross, William Henry . .	C.	Liverpool (West Derby D.) Aug. '88	Carlton . .	1856
28	Cust, Henry John Cokayne	C.	Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven or Stamford D., March '90.	8, Carlton Ho. Ter., S.W.	1861
29	Dalton, James Joseph . .	N.	Donegal W. May '90	. . . . .	—
30	Darling, Charles John . .	C.	Deptford Feb. '88	Grosvenor Rd Westminster, Athenæum, Carlton.	1849
31	*Darling, Moir Tod Stormonth.*	C.	Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univ. Nov. '88.	Gt. Stuart St., Edinburgh.	1844

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Biographical.	No.
s. J. Aird, contractor; member of the firm of Lucas and Aird, contractors	1
7 *s.* 1st Ld. Hindlip; *E.* Eton and Trin. Camb.; Director of S. Allsopp and Sons, Ltd. . .	2
s. Mr. R. Bain, of Glasgow; *E.* Glasgow Univ; an ironmaster at Harrington, Cumberland; Lord Provost of Glasgow '74; D.L. Lanarkshire; J.P. Cumberland.	3
e.s. late James Balfour, of Leith, formerly Capt. 2nd Surrey R.V.; J.P. Surrey; first Mayor of Croydon; unsuccessfully contested Croydon '85, Walworth Div. '86, Doncaster Div. '88; chairman London and General Banking Co.; formerly a Parliamentary agent.	4
e. s. late Serjt. Ballantine; *E.* Trin. Hall Camb. (LL.B.'70); In. Temp. '71, S.E. Circuit .	5
e. s. late Bp. of Gloucester & Bristol, and Bp. of Durham, *n.* 1st L. Northbrook; *E.* Harrow and Wadham, Oxon (scholar of Wadham, and Fellow Brasenose, M.A. '55); Baring Bros.; J.P., D.L. Essex; author.	6
e. s. late Mr. Charles Barry, of the Priory, Orpington, Kent; J.P. and co. Ald. Berks, and J.P. and D.L. Caithness-shire; formerly in the British Consular Service.	7
only s. late George Beaufoy, of South Lambeth; *E.* Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb.; head of the firm of Messrs. Beaufoy, British wine and vinegar makers, of South Lambeth Road; an Alderman in the London County Council '89-90; J.P. Wilts and Surrey.	8
s. J. Bigwood; *E.* S. John's Camb.; memb. Champion & Co..	9
y.s. Rev. Charles Mitchell Birrell, of Liverpool; *E.* Trin. Hall, Camb.; called bar Inner Temple '75; is the author of "Obiter Dicta," 1st and 2nd series.	10
E. Harrow; banker Penzance; J.P. Cornwall; High Sheriff '84.	11
Admitted a solicitor '69, and became and is still a member of the firm of Bolton & Mote, Gray's Inn Square, London.	12
5 *s.* late William Boulnois, of Baker Street, Marylebone; *E.* Bury St. Edmunds and St. John's Coll., Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A. '68); member of the firm of W. and E. Boulnois, of the Baker Street Bazaar; J.P. and D.L. Middlesex; Chairman Marylebone Justices and Marylebone Guardians; member of Marylebone Vestry and of London County Council.	13
e.s. Henry Carrington Bowles Bowles, Capt. 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade	14
3*rd s.* of Viscount Hampden, who was Speaker of the House of Commons '72-84; *E.* Rugby; for some time an Assistant Committee Clerk in the House of Commons.	15
e.s. late Rt. Hon. John Bright by his second wife, Margaret Elizabeth (*née* Leatham); *E.* privately and Univ. Coll., London, for commercial life; is a manufacturer at Rochdale.	16
e.s. Earl of Warwick; *E.* Oxford; formerly Capt. Warwicksh.Yeo.; a Gov. Rugby School; J.P. Somerset, Essex, and Warwickshire; and D.L. Warwickshire.	17
e. s. J. C. Bruce; called bar '59; Q.C.; Rcrdr. of Bradford since '77; D.C.L. Durham '91.	18
s. Rev. J. Brunner, Zurich; proprietor alkali works, Northwich; J.P. Cheshire; member Council Liverpool University.	19
e. s. late John Brymer, of Islington; *E.* at Harrow, and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; J.P. Dorsetshire, and has served as High Sheriff.	20
e. s. D. of Leeds; *E.* Eton and Camb.; J.P. N. Riding Yorks.; 2nd Lt. Yorks. Hussars '81; unpaid private sec. to Sir H. Holland, Colonial Sec., retired Jan. '88.	21
2 *s.* late Sir Joseph Causton; member of the firm of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, a Commr. of Lieutenancy for London, Chm. of general committee London Lib. and Rad. Union, Memb. of the Executive Com. of the London Cham. of Com.	22
e. s. late Lord Edward Cavendish, in whose place he was elected	23
Wholesale grocer in Sligo, where he has lived and traded more than forty years; is an Alderman and Magistrate for the borough.	24
e. (surviving) *s.* Marq. of Northampton; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); attached to Marq. of Northampton's special mission to Spain '81; private sec. to Earl Cowper, Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; D.L. Warwickshire.	25
e.s. Major Fiennes Cornwallis, and a *g.g.s.* of the last Earl Cornwallis; *E.* Eton; J.P. Kent; Lt. W. Kent Yeo.	26
e. s. Viscount Cross; *E.* Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford (B.A. '79), Bar. Inn. Temp. '82; *m.* '83, Mary, *d.* late W. Lewthwaite.	27
e. s. late Major H. F. Cokayne Cust, who was M.P. for Grantham '74-80, and is *c.* to Earl Brownlow.	28
An Australian by birth, but was *E.* in England	29
e. s. late Charles Darling, of Langham Hall, Langham, Essex; *E.* privately; called bar Inn. Temp. '74, and joined Oxford Circuit; Q.C. '85; twice unsuccessfully contested Hackney S. Division.	30
y. s. late J. S. Darling, W.S., of Lednathie, Forfarsh.; *E.* Grammar Sch., Kelso, and Edinburgh Univ., M.A.; called Scottish bar '67; Q.C., Sol. Gen. for Scotland Oct. '88 to Oct. '90, when he was app. a Judge in the Court of Session.	31

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
32	Davey, Sir Horace . . .	G.L.	Christ Church '80-85, Stockton, Dec. '88.	86, Brook Street, W.	1833
33	Dickson, Thomas Alexander	N.	Dungannon '74-80, and co. Tyrone '81-5 (as a Liberal); Dublin (St. Stephen's Green Div.) May '88 (as a Parnellite).	St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin, Reform.	1833
34	Duncan, James A. . . .	G.L.	Barrow-in-Furness July '90. . . .	. . . . . .	1858
35	Dunn, William	G.L.	Paisley, June '91.	The Retreat, Lakenheath, Suffolk.	1833
36	Evans, F. H.	G.L.	Southampton, May '88	Reform . .	—
37	Evans, Samuel Thomas .	G.L.	Glamorganshire Mid Feb. '90 . . .	Ravensworth Neath.	1859
38	Evershed, Sydney . . .	G.L.	Staffordshire, Burton D., Aug. '86 .	Nat. Liberal.	1825
39	Fellowes, Ailwyn Edward	C.	Hunts, N. or Ramsey D., Aug. '87 .	Honingham, Norwich.	1855
40	*Firth, Joseph F. B.; died Sept.* '89.	G.L.	Chelsea '80-5; Dundee Feb. '88 . .	. . . . .	1842
41	Fitzgerald, James. . . .	N.	Longford S.D. since June '88 . . .	Arundel Ldg., Balham.	—
42	Fitzwilliam, Hon. William Henry Wentworth.	U.L.	Wicklow co. (L.) '68-74, West Riding S. Div. '80-85, Yorkshire W.R., S. (Doncaster Div.), Feb. '88.	The Lodge, Malton, Yorkshire.	1840
43	Flavin, Martin	Anti-P.	Cork City, Nov. '91	. . . . .	—
44	*Foster, Sir B. Walter . .	G.L.	Chester City '85-6, Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., March '87.	Nat. Lib., Reform.	1840
45	Furness, Christopher . .	G.L.	Hartlepool, Jan. '91	Brantford Ho. W. Hartlepool.	1852
46	Gibbs, Henry Hucks . .	C.	London City, April '91	St. Dunstan's, Regent's Pk.	1819
47	*Goschen, Rt. Hon. G. J. .	U.L.	City of London '63-80, Ripon '80-5, Edinburgh E.D. '85-6, St. George, Hanover Sq., Feb. '87.	Athenæum, City Liberal.	1831
48	Granby, Marquis of . . .	C.	Leicestershire (Melton Div.) Mar. '88	23A, Bruton St., S.W., Carlton.	1852
49	Grice-Hutchinson, Captain George W.	C.	Aston Manor, March '91	The Boynes, Upton-on-Severn.	1848
50	Hammond, John	Anti-P.	Carlow Co., July '91	. . . . .	—
51	Hanson, Sir Reginald, Bart.	C.	City of London, June '91.	4, Bryanston Sq., W.	1840
52	Harland, Sir Edward James, Bart.	C.	Belfast, North Div., Aug. '89 . . .	Baroda Ho., Kensington Palace Gardens, W.	1831
53	Harrison, Henry	N.	Tipperary, Mid Div., May '90 . . .	Nat. Liberal	1867
54	*Healy, Timothy Michael .	N.	Wexford '80 to July '83, Monaghan July '83-5, Londonderry S.D. '85-6, Longford N.D. Feb. '87.	. . . . .	1855
55	*Hennessy, Sir John Pope; died Oct.* '91.	Anti-P.	King's Co. '59-65, Kilkenny, N.D., Dec. '90 to Oct. '91.	. . . . .	—
56	Hoare, Edward Brodie. .	C.	Hampstead Feb. '88	Queen's Gate Gardens, Kensington.	1841

Biographical.	o.
See biographical notice.	32
s. late James Dickson, of Dungannon, co. Tyrone; *E.* public sch. Dungannon; a linen manufacturer and merchant Belfast, Dungannon, and Drogheda; J.P co. Tyrone; a Liberal, and supporter of Mr. Gladstone's policy for Ireland.	33
s. late David Duncan, first M.P. for Barrow; *E.* Amersham Hall School and Trin. Coll., Camb., of which he is M.A. and LL.B.; memb. In Temp., and joined Northern Circuit.	34
Senior partner in the firm of Wm. Dunn & Co., S. African merchants, and Mackie, Dunn & Co., of the Cape of Good Hope; F.R.G.S., and F.S.A.; mem. of Col. Inst., and of the Ex. Council of the Lond. Cham. of Com.; Direc. Alliance Bk., and Roy. Ex. Ass. Corp.	35
Deputy chairman Union Steamship Co.	36
E. Aberystwith Univ. Coll.; is a solicitor, and has for several years practised at Neath	37
s. J. Evershed, late of Albury, near Guildford; brewer, Burton-on-Trent, Aldm., twice Mayor; memb. Endowed Schools Governors; Commr. of Taxes; J.P. Staffordshire.	38
y. s. 1st Lord de Ramsey, and *b.* of present peer; Capt. 3rd Batt. Norfolk Militia Regt.; J.P. Norfolk and Huntingdon.	39
B. nr. Huddersfield, family belong to Soc. of Friends; grad. LL.B. Lond. '75; called bar Mid. Temp. '66; joined N.E. Circuit; author "Municipal Lond.; or, Lond. Govt. as it is and Lond. Govt. as it ought to be"; was seven years Pres. Munic. Ref. League, app. Dep. Chm. London C. C., which office he held at his death in Sept. '89.	40
Member Royal College of Surgeons since '76	41
e. surviving *s.* of Earl Fitzwilliam; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll. Cambs.; D.L. co. Wicklow; late Hon. Major West Yorks. Yeo. Cav.; *m.* '77 Lady Mary Butler, *e. d.* late and sister present Lord Ormonde.	42
Wholesale butter merchant at Cork	43
Drogheda Gram. Sch. and Dublin; F.R.C.P. '60, M.D. Erlangen, Vice-Pres. Brit. Med. Assn., Memb. General Med. Council, Sen. Prof. Med. Queen's Coll., Phys. Gen. Hosp. Birmingham, J.P. Warwickshire; Chm. Allotments Assn.; author.	44
s. late John Furness, of Hartlepool; *E.* Anderson's School; is, and has been for many years, a merchant and shipowner in that town; member Durham County Council.	45
e. s. late G. H. Gibbs, of Aldenham; *E.* Rugby and Ex. Coll., Oxon; senior partner in the firm of Anthony Gibbs & Sons, merchts., of Bishopsgate St., Lond.; Direc. and ex-Gov. of Bk. of Eng.; J.P. Hertfordshire and Middlesex; Sheriff of Herts '84; F.S.A., F.R.G.S.	46
See biographical notice	47
e. s. Duke of Rutland (who sat for many years in the Ho. of Comns. as Ld. John Manners); *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.; formerly a Capt. in 3rd Batt. Leicestersh. Regt.; principal private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury; *m.* '82 Marion Margaret Violet, 2nd *d.* of Col. the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay, C.B., a *s.* of the 24th Earl of Crawford.	48
s. late Capt. G. R. Hutchinson, R.E.; *E.* Oxford; ent. Army '71, Capt. 79; served in Zulu war of that year, retired '80; is hon. Major 7th Royal Lanc. Militia; J.P. Worcestershire, and Member of the Council for that county.	49
Is a merchant in the town of Carlow; has been a Local Town Commissioner for the past twenty years, and of late years has been Chairman of that body.	50
Head of mercantile house of Hanson & Son, Botolph Lane; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Past Master of Merchant Taylors' Co.; has been a memb. of Lond. Sch. Bd.; is an Ald. of the City of London; was Lord Mayor in Jubilee year, when he received a baronetcy; Hon. Col. City of London Volunteers.	51
4th *s.* late William Harland, M.D., of Scarborough; is head of the famous shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, Belfast; mayor of Belfast '85-6; high sheriff co. Down '87; J.P. Belfast, and cos. Antrim, Down, and Leitrim; Chm. Belfast Harbour Commrs. '75-86; created a bart. '85; memb. Labour Com. '91.	52
s. Henry Harrison, J.P., of Holywood House, Holywood, and Ardheen, co. Down; *E.* Westminster and Balliol Coll., Oxford.	53
See biographical notice	54
See OBITUARY	55
e. s. Rev. Edward Hoare, of Tunbridge Wells, Hon. Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, by his *m.* with Maria Eliza, *d.* of Sir Benj. Brodie, the eminent surgeon; *E.* Tunbridge Sch. and Trin. Coll. Camb.; formerly a partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Barnetts, Hoare & Co., and now a director of Lloyd's, Barnett's and Bosanquet's Banking Co.; *m.* '68 *d.* of Rear Ad. Sir W. E. Parry, the Arctic explorer.	56

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
57	Holden, Edward Thomas	G.L.	Walsall, Aug. '91	Glenelg, Great Barr, near Walsall.	1831
58	Jarvis, A. W.	C.	King's Lynn '86	Carlton, Bachelors'.	1855
59	Jebb, Professor	C.	Cambridge University, Oct. '91	. . . . . .	1841
60	Jeffreys, A. F.	C.	Hants, N. or Basingstoke D., July '87.	Carlton.	1848
61	Keay, J. Seymour	G.L.	Elgin and Nairn Oct. '89	Nat. Liberal.	1839
62	*Kennedy, E. J.; res. June* '88	N.	Sligo, S. D., Feb. '87	. . . . . .	—
63	Kilbride, Denis	N.	Kerry, South, Sept. '87	Duke St. Atley, co. Kildare.	1848
64	Kinloch, Sir John George Smyth, Bart.	G.L.	Perthshire, East Div., Feb. '89	Kinloch, Meigle, N.B., Devonshire.	1849
65	Knatchbull - Hugessen, Hon. E.	G.L.	Rochester April '89	Guards', Brooks'.	1857
66	Knox, Edmund Francis Vesey.	N.	Cavan Co. W.D. March '90	6, Pump Court Temple, E.C.	1865
67	§Leamy, Edmund	N.	Sligo (South Div.) July '88	. . . . .	1848
68	Legh, T. W.	C.	Lancashire S.W., Newton D., Aug. '86.	White's.	1857
69	Leng, John	G.L.	Dundee Sept. '89	Kinbrae, Newport-on-Tay.	1828
70	Lennox, Lord Walter Gordon.	C.	Sussex (Chichester Div.) March '88	Carlton	1865
71	Leon, Herbert S.	G.L.	Bucks, N.D., May '91	98, Mount St., W.	1850
72	*Leveson-Gower, George Granville.	G.L.	Staffordshire N.W.D. '85-86, Stoke-upon-Trent March '90	Brooks's and White's.	1858
73	*Lewis, Sir Charles E.	C.	Antrim, N. D., Feb. '87	. . . . . .	1825
74	Lloyd-George, David	G.L.	Carnarvon March '90	. . . . . .	1863
75	Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine.	C.	Brighton Oct. '89	48, Cadogan Sq., S.W.	1861
76	Logan, John William	G.L.	Leicestershire, Harboro' D., May '91	2, Port's Corner, S.W.	—
77	Lowther, Rt. Hon. James	C.	York City '65-80, N. Lincolnshire '81-5, Kent (Isle of Thanet Div.) June '88.	59, Grosvenor Street, W.	1840
78	M'Arthur, William A.	G.L.	Cornwall, St. Austell, during May '87	28, Wilton Place, S.W.	1857
79	MacNeill, J. G. Swift	N.	Donegal S. Feb. '87	Nat. Liberal.	1849
80	Madden, Rt. Hon. Dodgson Hamilton.	C.	Dublin University July '87; re-elected Jan. '88.	Carlton	1840
81	Maguire, James Rochfort	N.	Donegal N. June '90	. . . . . .	1856
82	Manfield, Moses Philip	G.L.	Northampton, Feb. '91	Nat. Lib.	—
83	Maple, John Blundell	C.	Camberwell, Dulwich D., Dec. '87	Carlton, S. Stephen's.	1845
84	*Mather, William	G.L.	S. Salford '85-6; Lancashire, S.E., Gorton Div., March '89.	Devonshire.	1838
85	Mattinson, Miles Walker	C.	Liverpool (Walton Div.) Feb. '88	1, Garden Ct., Temple, E.C.	1854
86	McDermott, Patrick	Anti-P.	Kilkenny, N.D., Oct. '91	. . . . . .	—
87	Milner, Sir Frederick G., Bart.	C.	York City '83-5; Notts, Bassetlaw D., Dec. '90.	Nun Appleton Hall, Tadcaster.	1849
88	Morgan, John Lloyd	G.L.	Carmarthenshire, West Div., July '89	4, Harcourt Bdgs. Temple	1861

Biographical.	No.
e. s. late Edward Holden, currier and leather merchant, of Walsall; is himself in business in the borough; an Alderman and J.P. for Walsall; has served in all the municipal offices, and has been twice Mayor.	57
s. Sir Lewis Jarvis, Middleton Towers, Lynn; *E.* Harrow; J.P. Norfolk	58
See biographical notice	59
s. late Lt. A. Jeffreys, R.N.; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon; In. Temp. '72, D.L., J.P. and County Councillor Hants.	60
Is a native of Linlithgowshire; *E.* St. Andrews; has been engaged in banking business in Scotland and India.	61
. . . .	62
s. Thomas Kilbride; *E.* Clongowes Wood Coll., Co. Kildare; was a tenant farmer under the Marquis of Lansdowne; imprisoned under Crimes Act '89.	63
succ. his father, Sir George, in baronetcy, '81; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); J.P. Perthshire and Forfarshire; D.L. Perthshire.	64
e.s. Lord Brabourne; *E.* Eton and Magdalen Coll., Oxon.; formerly Lt. Coldstream Gds.	65
e. s. late Vesey Edmund Knox; *E.* Keble Coll., Oxford, B.A. '86, being the same year elected a Fellow of All Souls' Coll.; a barrister.	66
See House of Commons, *Supra*	67
e. s. W. J. Legh, Lyme Park; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford; entered Dip. Service '80, app. at British Embassy, Paris '81, 3rd sec. '82.	68
2 *s.* late Adam Leng, of Hull, and younger *br.* of Sir W. Leng, of Sheffield; *E.* Hull Grammar School; was '47 sub-editor *Hull Advertiser*; '51 editor and managing proprietor *Dundee Advertiser*; and has since established several popular daily and weekly publications in Scotland, including the *People's Journal*; J.P. Forfar and Fife.	69
3 and *y. s.* Duke of Richmond and Gordon; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford; sometime one of Lord Salisbury's private secretaries.	70
2nd s. late Mr. G. Leon, of the Lond. Stock Ex., and is himself connected with that institution; head of firm of Messrs. Leon Bros., Throgmorton Street; memb. Bucks County Council.	71
only s. Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford; for some time one of Mr. Gladstone's private secretaries, and was attached to the Marquis of Northampton's special mission to Spain '81.	72
See House of Commons, *supra*	73
Is a solicitor; a member of the Baptist community, and an earnest lecturer on temperance	74
4 *s.* late Sir Robert Loder, Bart.; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. and LL.B. '84, M.A. '88); called bar Inner Temple '88; app. private sec. to Mr. Ritchie (Pres. Loc. Gov. Bd.) '88.	75
Partner in the firm of Messrs. Logan & Hemmingway, railway contractors.	76
Younger *s.* Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, of Swillington, Yks.; *E.* Westminster Sch. and Trin. Coll. Camb.; called bar In. Temp. '64; Parl. Sec. Poor Law Bd. '68; Und. Sec. Colonies '74-8, Chf. Sec. for Ireland '78-80; is J.P. and D.L. N. Riding; a Steward of Jockey Club.	77
See House of Commons, *supra*	78
e. s. Rev. J. G. S. Mac Neill, M.A.; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A.'73, M.A. '75; Irish bar '76; author important works on Irish subjects.	79
E. Trin. Coll. Dub. (B.A. '62); King's Inns Dublin '64, Q.C. '80, Serjeant '87, Sol.-Gen. for Ireland Jan. '88, Att.-Gen. '89.	80
A native of co. Fermanagh; *E.* Merton Coll., Oxford (B.A. '77, and a double first class), subsequently elected to a fellowship in All Souls', and graduated M.A.	81
Head of Manfield & Sons, manufacturers of boots and shoes; Alderman of Northampton, of which town he was Mayor '83 4.	82
e. s. John Maple, of Haverstock Hill, and Tottenham Court Road; *E.* King's Coll.; is the Gov. of a Ltd. Co. (business estab. by his father).	83
e. s. late Wm. Mather, of Salford; *E.* Eng. & Saxony; senior partner in the ironworks of Messrs. Mather and Platt, of Salford; J.P. Salford; Gov. Owens Coll., Manchester; Memb. Inst. Civil Engineers.	84
Only *s.* late Thomas Mattinson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne: ent. as a student at Gray's Inn '74, and gained the Bacon scholarship, a first-class studentship and certificate of honour; called to bar in Jan. '77; joined the N. Circuit; app. '86 Recorder of Blackburn; joint author of the "Law of Corrupt Practices at Elections," and other works.	85
Is a tenant on the Woodford estate, and has been active in his support of the Plan of Campaign.	86
e. surviving s, late Sir W. M. E. Milner, Bart., whom he succeeded in '80; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; J.P. and D.L. West Riding of York.	87
younger *s.* Rev. William Morgan, Prof. of Theology, Presbyterian Coll., Carmarthen; called bar Inner Temple '84; S.W. circuit.	88

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
89	Morgan, William Pritchard	G.L.	Merthyr Tydfil Oct. '88	7, Queen Anne St., Cavendish Sq., W.	1844
90	Morrell, George Herbert .	C.	Oxfordshire, Woodstock D., April '91	59, Cadogan Sq., S.W.; Carlton.	1845
91	Morrogh, John	N.	Cork, South-East Div., June '89 . .	Nat. Liberal.	1849
92	Morton, Alpheus Cleophas	G.L.	Peterborough Oct. '89	120, Chancery Lane, W.C.	1840
93	Moss, Richard	C.	Winchester '80-5, re-elect. Jan. '88 .	Carlton . .	1823
94	Munro-Ferguson, R. C. .	G.L.	Ross and Cromarty '84-85; Leith District Aug. '86.	Brooks's . .	1860
95	Murray, Andrew Graham .	C.	Buteshire, Oct. '91	Stanton, Perthshire.	1849
96	Neville, Ralph	G.L.	Liverpool, Exchange D., Jan. '87 . .	Nat. Liberal.	1848
97	*O'Brien, William	N.	Mallow '83-5, Tyrone S.D. '85-6, Cork, N.E. D., May '87.	. . . . . .	1852
98	§*O'Gormon Mahon, The; died June '91.*	N.	Clare '30-1, Ennis '47-52, Clare '79-85, Carlow Co. Aug. '87	. . . . .	1802 or 1803
99	Oldroyd, Mark	G.L.	Dewsbury, Nov. '88	Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.	1843
100	O'Keeffe, F. A.	N.	Limerick City, April '88	. . . . . .	1856
101	Pearson, Sir C. J.	C.	Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, Nov. '90.	Carlton.	—
102	Penn, John	C.	Lewisham, Aug. '91	22, Carlton Ho. Terrace, S.W.	1848
103	Philipps, John Wynford .	G.L.	Lanarkshire (Mid Div.) April '88 . .	Mid. Temple.	1860
104	Randell, David	G.L.	Glamorgansh. (Gower Div.) Mar. '88	223, Camden Road, N.W.	1854
105	Rentoul, J. A.	C.	Down Co. E.D. March '90	Carlton; 10A, Gt. Queen St.; 1, Pump Court, Temple	—
106	Ridley, Sir M. W., Bart. .	C.	North Northumberland '68-85; Lancashire, Blackpool D., Aug. '86.	Carlton . .	1842
107	*Robertson, Sir W. Tindal; died Oct. '89.*	C.	Brighton, Nov. '86	. . . . . .	1825
108	Roby, Henry John . . .	G.L.	Lancashire S.E., Eccles, Oct. '90. .	Pendleton .	1830
109	Roche, John	N.	Galway E. May '90	. . . . . .	—
110	Samuelson, G. B.	G.L.	Gloucester, Forest of Dean D., July '87.	5, Stanhope Gns., Reform.	1863
111	*Sinclair, John; res. March '90.*	G.L.	Ayr Burghs, June '88	Grangemouth nr. Falkirk.	1842
112	*Slagg, John; res. Feb. '89.*	G.L.	Manchester '80-5, Burnley Feb. '87 .	Reform.	1841
113	Smith, James Parker . .	L.U.	Lanarkshire, Partick D., Feb. '90 .	Jordan Hill, Renfrewsh.	1854
114	Smith, Hon. Wm. Frederick Danvers.	C.	Strand, Oct. '91.	. . . . . .	1868
115	Somervell, James	C.	Ayr Dist. March '90	Sorn Castle, Mauchline, Ayrshire.	1845
116	Stephens, Henry C. . . .	C.	Middlesex, Hornsey D., July '87 .	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1841
117	Stern, Sydney James . .	G.L.	Suffolk, Stowmarket D., May '91 .	Bolney, Sussex.	1845

Biographical.	No.
For some time in a lawyer's office at Newport (Mon.); emigrated to Queensland; went to Gympie gold mine '67; speculated on mines in the colony, and also practised as a lawyer; returned to England '83, and has since interested himself in gold mining in North Wales. Is known as the "Gold King."	89
e. s. Rev. G. R. Morrell, D.C.L., Vicar of Moulsford; *E.* Rugby and Ex. Coll., Oxon (M.A. and B.C.L.); called bar In. Temp.; J.P. and D.L. Oxfordshire; high sheriff '85; Lieut.-Col. 1st Volunteer Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	90
Woollen manfr., dir. mines at Kimberley; Fell. Roy. Col. Inst.	91
2nd *s.* late Francis Morton; *E.* privately; is by profession an architect and surveyor; a member of the Common Council of the City of London, Commr. of Sewers Wandsworth District Board of Works, churchwarden of St. Dunstan-in-the-West.	92
Brewer at Winchester	93
e. s. late Col. R. Munro-Ferguson, M.P.; *E.* Roy. Mil. C. Sandhurst; late Lt. Gren. Guards. is D.L. and J.P. Fifeshire, D.L. Ross-shire, holds commis. 1st Fifesh. Light Horse R.V.	94
s. late T. Murray, of Stanton, Dunkeld; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb. (M.A. '75); Scottish bar '74; sheriff of Perthshire '90-91; Sol.-Gen. Scotland and Q.C. '91.	95
s. Henry Neville, M.D., Esher, Surrey; *E.* Emman. C. Camb.; Linc. Inn '72; is leader of the local Chancery bar; Q.C. '88.	96
See biographical notice	97
e. s. late Pahdraic Mór, J.P., by Barbara, *d.* of The O'Gorman; *E.* Clongowes Wood C. and Trin. Dub. (M.A.); Irish bar '34; J.P. and D.L. Clare; formerly Capt. Clare Militia; Col. C.R., C.A.; proposed Mr. O'Connell for Clare Co. in 1828 and '29.	98
Many years connected with the manufacturing interests of Dewsbury, his native town, of which he has been town councillor, alderman, and mayor.	99
s. Laurence O'Keeffe, High Sheriff City of Limerick; solicitor; Mayor of Limerick '87-9.	100
See biographical notice	101
e. s. late John Penn; *E.* Harrow and Cambridge; Director in the eminent Marine Engineering firm of John Penn & Sons, Lim., Greenwich and Deptford.	102
e. s. Rev. Sir James Erasmus Philipps, Vic. of Warminster and Prebendary of Salisbury; *E.* Keble Coll. Oxford; called bar Mid. Temp July '86.	103
s. late John Randell, merchant of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire	104
s. of an Irish Presbyterian minister; represents Woolwich on the London C. C., called bar Inn. Temp. '84 goes S. E. circuit; was a student Queen's Univ. Ireland and Roy. Univ. Berlin, grad. B.A. (honours), LL.B. (honours and 1st Univ. Exhib. in Law, LL.D. (1st pl.), had the 100 guinea scholarship and 1st pl. in Inn. Temp.	105
s. late Sir M. W. Ridley; *E.* Harrow and Balliol C. Ox. (B.A. '65, Fell. All Souls', M.A. '67); Chm. Quar. Sess. Northumb.; Und. Sec. Home Dept. '78-80, Fin. Sec. Treas. Sept. '85 to Jan. '86, one of Chm. Grand Comtees. '83, and also in '88; Chm. Civ. Serv. (Cler. Estabs.) Inquiry Commission; Chm. Northumberland County Council	106
s. late F. F. Robertson, Bath; *E.* Univ. C. Hosp., Univs. Edin. and Paris; F.R.C.P. '74, able contri. to med press, memb. Roy. Comm. Blind, Deaf, and Dumb; knighted Jan. '88	107
s. of a solicitor of Tamworth; *E.* St. John's Coll., Camb., where he was elected scholar and exhibitioner, subsequently to a fellowship, being afterwards app. classical lecturer; sec. to the Schools Inquiry Commission '64-68, and to the Endowed Schools Commission '69, and subsequently Commissioner. Was for two years Prof. of Jurisprudence Univ. Coll., London, and is a writer on Latin Philology and Roman Law.	108
Is a miller and farmer residing at Woodford; has been several times imprisoned under the Crimes Act, and is the local leader of the Clanricarde tenantry.	109
3rd *s.* Sir B. Samuelson, M.P; unsuccessfully contested Tewkesbury D. '85, and Frome D. '86.	110
An advanced minister of the Free Kirk of Scotland; nominated for the St. Andrews Burghs at the General Election of '85, but retired before the poll.	111
Manchester merchant; Pres Manch. Chamber of Commerce and Administr. Suez Canal.	112
s. late Archibald Smith, F.R.S.; *E.* Winchester and Trin. Coll, Camb.; 4th Wrangler and bracketed equal as 2nd Smith's Prizeman '77, afterwards elected Fellow of Trinity; called bar Lincoln's Inn '80; joined Oxford Circuit.	113
Only *s.* late W. H. Smith, who was for several years First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the Ho. of Commons; *E.* Eton and New Coll. Oxon; is partner in firm of W. H. Smith & Son; *h.* peerage conferred on his mother in recognition of public services of late father.	114
E. Harrow and Oxford; called bar Inn. Temp. '70; J.P. Ayrsh. and Lanarksh., and Major in the Ayrshire Yeomanry.	115
E. Versailles, Univ. Coll. Lond., Royal Sch. Mines; F.C.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., the well-known writing-ink manufacturer; memb. Parl. Committee Liberty and Prop. Defence League; J. P. Wiltshire and Middx.	116
e. s. late Viscount de Stern, and is himself Baron and Viscount with a foreign order of nobility; *E.* Mag. Coll., Camb.; senior partner in the firm of Stern Bros., Angel Court, City; J.P. Surrey and Lond.; V.P. Lond. and Counties Lib. Union; Hon. Col. 4th Vol. Batt. Surrey Regiment,	117

No.	Name.	Party.	Present and Past Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	B
118	§Stewart, Halley	L.	Lincoln, Spalding D., July '87	Nat. Liberal.	18
119	Stokes, Sir Geo. Gabriel	C.	Cambridge University '87	Athenæum.	18
120	*Sykes, Christopher	C.	Beverley '65-68, Yorks, E. Riding '68, Buckrose D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton	183
121	Thomas, Abel	G.L.	Carmarthenshire E. Aug. '90	Nat. Liberal.	1848
122	Thomas, David Alfred	G.L.	Merthyr Tydfil March '88	Devonshire.	1856
123	*Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto.	G.L.	Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton D., Aug. '87.	Reform, Athenæum	1838
124	**Verney, Capt. Edmund Hope; expelled by House, May '91.*	G.L.	Bucks, North Div., '85-6, and Oct. '89.	Rhianva, Anglesey; Travellers'.	1838
125	Webb, Alfred	N.	Waterford W. '90	74, Abbey Street, Dublin.	1834
126	*Weston, Sir Joseph Dodge	G.L.	Bristol S. '85-86, Bristol E. May '90.	Dorset Ho., Clifton Down.	1822
127	Wilson, John	G.L.	Lanarkshire, Govan Div., Jan. '89	. . . . .	1828
128	*Wilson, John	G.L.	Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., '85-86, Durham Mid July '90.	North Road, Durham.	1837
129	Wyndham, George	C.	Dover July '89	Carlton.	1863
☛	Lambert, George	G.L.	Devon, South Molton D., Nov. 13th, '91.	Caffin's Farm, Spreyton, nr. Bow, Devon.	1866

SUMMARY.

	No. of Mem. ret.	Totals.	Table I. General Election, Nov. 1885.*				Table II. General Election, August 1886.				Table III. State of Parties, Nov. 16, 1891.§			
			Ind.	L.	C.	P.	L. U	G. L	C.	P.	L. U	G. L	C.	P.
England:														
Metropolitan Boroughs	59		. .	23	36	. .	2	11	46	. .	3	13	43	. .
,, University	1		. .	1	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .
Provincial Boroughs	167		3	85	78	1	19	49	98	1	15	56	95	1
,, Universities	4		. .	. .	4	. .	. .	. .	4	. .	. .	. .	4	. .
Counties	234	465	1	133	100	. .	34	65	135	. .	30	73	131	. .
Wales:														
Boroughs	11		. .	9	2	. .	1	7	3	. .	. .	9	2	. .
Counties	19	30	. .	18	1	. .	1	17	1	. .	1	17	1	. .
Scotland:														
Boroughs	31		. .	30	1	. .	8	22	1	. .	5	24	2	. .
Counties	39		. .	32	7	. .	9	21	9	. .	9	22	8	. .
Universities	2	72	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	2	. .
Ireland:														
Boroughs	16		. .	. .	5	11	. .	. .	4	12	. .	. .	3	13
Counties	85		. .	. .	11	74	2	. .	11	72	2	. .	11	72
University	2	103	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	2	. .
Grand Total	. .	670	4	331	249	86	†77	192	316	85	65	215	304	86‡

* The bye elections held between this General Election and the next resulted in a Conservative gain of two seats.
† The Speaker is counted with the Liberal Unionists.
§ After the South Molton Election. At this time three seats were vacant for North Wexford, Mr. J. Redmond having resigned to contest Cork city, North Leeds, Mr. Jackson having been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland; and for East Dorset, by the decease of Mr. Bond; and the table was made upon the assumption that they would be filled up by gentlemen holding the same political opinions as the late members.
‡ See heading IRISH (NATIONALIST) PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES.

Biographical.	No.
s. late Rev. A. Stewart, Barnet; J.P. Sussex; contested Spalding unsuccessfully in '86 and '87; Stewart Bros. & Spencer, Rochester	118
See biographical notice	119
2 s. late Sir T. Sykes; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll. Camb.; D.L. and J.P. E. Riding Yorks .	120
s. of Rev. T. E. Thomas, J.P., Baptist minister; *E.* Clifton School and Lond. Univ., of which he is a B.A.; called bar '74, and practises on the S. Wales Circuit; J.P. County Pembroke.	121
s. late Samuel Thomas; *E.* Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., B.A. '80, M.A. '83; managing partner of Thomas, Riches & Co., colliery owners, Cardiff; J.P. Glamorganshire.	122
See special biography	123
e.s. Sir Harry Verney, Bart., P.C.; *E.* Harrow; ent. R.N. '51, Comm. '66, Capt. '77, retired '84; served in Crimea and India with distinction; D.L. and J.P. Bucks and Anglesey; has been Chm. Quarter Sess. Anglesey; and Memb. London County Council, Brixton Div.	124
s. of Richard D. Webb, editor of *Anti-Slavery Advocate*, who was principal Irish worker in the cause of American anti-slavery; *E.* privately; was a master printer, but is now retired from business; was one of the secretaries of the Home Rule Association inaugurated in '70; author of a "Compendium of Irish Biography."	125
One of the originators of the Bristol Waggon Works Co.; has been for many years Chairman of the Patent Nut and Bolt Co.; J.P. Bristol; Mayor of that City '80-84.	126
s. John Wilson, of Ferguslie, Paisley; *E.* Paisley High School; head of the firm of Wilson & Co., iron tube manufacturers.	127
Worked as a miner for some years, and also spent some time at sea; assisted at the formation of the Miners' Association '69, app. '82 treasurer of that association; in '90 app. Fin. Sec. of that Association; he is Sec. of the Durham Miners Political Association.	128
e.s. Hon. Percy S. Wyndham, formerly M.P. for W. Cumberland; late Lieut. Coldstream Guards; served in Suakin expedition '85; private sec. to Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour since '87.	129
A tenant farmer, who is well known in the district which he now represents.	[illegible]

In the foregoing List the members of the House are divided into the usual four broad Parties—Conservative, Liberal Unionist, Gladstonian Liberal, and Nationalist, as they stood at the close of the General Election. Not the least noteworthy fact concerning the result of this election was the confusion into which the party nomenclature was thrown. Members who followed the leadership of Mr. Gladstone claimed to be Liberals, while to this designation those who disagreed with that statesman, but who had been formerly associated with that party, still laid claim. Thus it came about that the latter were called Liberal Unionists, while the former were classed as Gladstonian Liberals. The Irish party, who followed Mr. Parnell, were, in like manner, called Parnellites, but owing to events which split the party, we have now described all Irish members, not Conservatives, as Nationalists. (See IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES.) The following gentlemen desire to be described as follows:- **Bright, Jacob,** "Liberal, *not* Gladstonian Liberal;" **Corbett, J.,** "Independent Unionist;" **Grove, Sir T. F.,** "Liberal;" **Hunter, W. A.,** "Liberal, *not* Gladstonian Liberal;" **Palmer, Sir C. M.,** "Liberal;" **Stewart, Halley,** "Liberal, *not* Gladstonian Liberal;" **Storey, S.,** "Radical, *not* Gladstonian Liberal;" **Wilson, Henry J.,** "Radical and Home Ruler, *not* Gladstonian Liberal."

Pollings at the General Election of 1886, and at all subsequent Bye-Elections to Nov. 13th, '91.

The following is an **alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom,** with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures polled by the candidates, at the last general election (July '86), and at every subsequent bye-election to Nov. 13th, **'91.** The great majority of the old constituencies were by the last Redistribution Act split up into divisions each returning one member, and the name of these divisions is given in parentheses after the name of the county or borough, but as under an alphabetical arrangement of counties and boroughs it may not be easy to readily find some of these divisions which bear local names, a **special list** has been compiled, showing in one column the local name of the division and in the other the name of the county or borough in which it is situate. This list will be found at the beginning of the alphabetical list of constituencies. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., were not broken up into single-member divisions, and still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure thus (2). The figures in brackets, *e.g.* [5280], show the number of electors on the register as revised for **'91.**

Local Names of Divisions and the County of Borough in which each is situate.

DIVISION.	COUNTY OR BOROUGH.
Abercromby - - -	Liverpool.
Abingdon - - -	Berks.
Accrington - - -	Lancs, N.E.
Altrincham - - -	Cheshire.
Andover - - -	Hants.
Appleby - - - -	Westmorland.

Arfon	Carnarvon.
Ashburton	Devon.
Ashford	Kent.
Attercliffe	Sheffield.
Aylesbury	Bucks, Mid.
Banbury	Oxfordshire.
Barkston Ash	Yorks, W.R.E.
Barnard Castle	Durham.
Barnsley	Yorks, W.R.S.
Barnstaple	Devon.
Basingstoke	Hants.
Bassetlaw	Notts.
Bermondsey	Southwark.
Berwick	Northumberland.
Bewdley	Worcestershire.
Biggleswade	Bedfordshire.
Birr	King's County.
Bishop Auckland	Durham.
Blackfriars and Hutchesontown	Glasgow.
Blackpool	Lancs, N.
Bodmin	Cornwall.
Bootle	Lancs, S.W.
Bordesley	Birmingham.
Bosworth	Leicestershire.
Bow and Bromley	Tower Hamlets.
Brentford	Middlesex.
Bridgeton	Glasgow.
Bridgewater	Somerset.
Brigg	Lincolnshire.
Brightside	Sheffield.
Brixton	Lambeth.
Buckrose	Yorks, E.R.
Burton	Staffordshire.
Camborne	Cornwall.
Camlachie	Glasgow.
Chelmsford	Essex.
Chertsey	Surrey.
Chesterfield	Derbyshire.
Chester-le-Street	Durham.
Chesterton	Cambridge.
Chichester	Sussex.
Chippenham	Wilts.
Chorley	Lancs, N.
Cirencester	Gloucestershire.
Clapham	Battersea.
Cleveland	Yorks, N.R.
Clitheroe	Lancs, N.E.
Cockermouth	Cumberland.
College Green	Dublin.
Colne Valley	Yorks, W.R.S.
Connemara	Galway.
Crewe	Cheshire.
Cricklade	Wilts.
Dartford	Kent.
Darwen	Lancs., N.E.
Dean, Forest of	Gloucestershire.
Derby, West	Liverpool.
Devizes	Wilts.
Doncaster	Yorks, W.R.S.
Droitwhich	Worcestershire.
Dulwich	Camberwell.
Ealing	Middlesex.
Eastbourne	Sussex.
East Grinstead	Sussex.
Eccles	Lancs, S.E.
Ecclesall	Sheffield.
Eddisbury	Cheshire.
Edgbaston	Birmingham.
Egremont	Cumberland.
Eifion	Carnarvon.
Elland	Yorks, W.R.N.
Enfield	Middlesex.
Epping	Essex.
Epsom	Surrey.
Eskdale	Cumberland.
Everton	Liverpool.
Evesham	Worcestershire.
Exchange	Liverpool.
Eye	Suffolk.
Fareham	Hants.
Faversham	Kent.
Frome	Somerset.
Gainsborough	Lincolnshire.
Gorton	Lancs, S.E.
Govan	Lanark.
Gower	Glamorgan.
Guildford	Surrey.
Haggerston	Shoreditch.
Hallam	Sheffield.
Hallamshire	Yorks, W.R.S.
Handsworth	Staffordshire.
Harborough	Leicestershire.
Harbour	Dublin.
Harrow	Middlesex.
Harwich	Essex.
Henley	Oxfordshire.
Hexham	Northumberland.
Heywood	Lancs, S.E.
High Peak	Derbyshire.
Hitchin	Herts.
Holborn	Finsbury.
Holderness	Yorks, E.R.
Holland	Lincolnshire.
Holmfirth	Yorks, W.R.S.
Honiton	Devon.
Horncastle	Lincolnshire.
Hornsey	Middlesex.
Horsham	Sussex.
Houghton-le-Spring	Durham.
Howdenshire	Yorks, E.R.
Hoxton	Shoreditch.
Hyde	Cheshire.
Ilkeston	Derbyshire.
Ince	Lancs, S.W.
Isle of Wight	Hants.
Jarrow	Durham.
Keighley	Yorks, W.R.N.
Kendal	Westmorland.
Kennington	Lambeth.
Kesteven, N & S.	Lincolnshire.
Kingston	Surrey.
Kingswinford	Stafford.
Kirkdale	Liverpool.
Knutsford	Cheshire.
Launceston	Cornwall.
Leek	Stafford.
Leigh	Lancs, S.W.
Leix	Queen's County.
Leominster	Hereford.
Lewes	Sussex.
Lichfield	Stafford.
Limehouse	Tower Hamlets.
Lindsey, N.,E.,S.,&W.	Lincolnshire.
Louth	Lincolnshire.
Loughborough	Leicestershire.
Lowestoft	Suffolk.
Ludlow	Shropshire.
Luton	Bedfordshire.
Macclesfield	Cheshire.
Maldon	Essex.
Malton	Yorks.
Mansfield	Notts.
Medway	Kent.
Melton	Leicestershire.
Middleton	Lancs, S.E.
Mile End	Tower Hamlets.
Morley	Yorks, W.R.S.
Newbury	Berks.
New Forest	Hants.
Newark	Notts.
Newport	Shropshire.

Newton	Lancs, S.W.
Newmarket	Cambridgeshire.
Normanton	Yorks, W.R.S.
North Lonsdale	Lancs, N.
Northwich	Cheshire.
Norwood	Lambeth.
Nuneaton	Warwickshire.
Ormskirk	Lancs., S.W.
Osgoldcross	Yorks, W.R.E.
Ossory	Queen's County.
Oswestry	Shropshire.
Otley	Yorks, W.R.E.
Partick	Lanarkshire.
Peckham	Camberwell.
Penrith	Cumberland.
Penryn	Falmouth.
Petersfield	Hants.
Poplar	Tower Hamlets.
Prestwich	Lancs, S.E.
Pudsey	Yorks, W.R.E.
Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth	Lancs, S.E.
Reigate	Surrey.
Richmond	Yorks, N.R.
Ripon	Yorks, W.R.E.
Rhondda	Glamorgan.
Romford	Essex.
Rosendale	Lancs, N.E.
Ross	Hereford.
Rotherham	Yorks, W.R.S.
Rotherhithe	Southwark.
Rugby	Warwickshire.
Ramsey	Huntingdon.
Rushcliffe	Notts.
Rye	Sussex.
Saffron Walden	Essex.
St. Albans	Herts.
St. Augustine's	Kent.
St. Austell	Cornwall.
St. Ives	Cornwall.
St. George-in-the-East	Tower Hamlets.
St. Stephen's Green	Dublin.
St. Patrick's	Dublin.
St. Rollox	Glasgow.
Scotland	Liverpool.
Sevenoaks	Kent.
Shipley	Yorks, W.R.N.
Skipton	Yorks, W.R.N.
Sleaford	Lincolnshire.
Sowerby	Yorks, W.R.N.
South Molton	Devon.
Southport	Lancs, S.W.
Spen Valley	Yorks, W.R.E.
Spalding	Lincolnshire.
Stamford	Lincolnshire.
Stepney	Tower Hamlets.
Stowmarket	Suffolk.
Stratford-on-Avon	Warwickshire.
Stretford	Lancs, S.E.
Stroud	Gloucestershire.
Sudbury	Suffolk.
Tullamore	King's County.
Tamworth	Warwickshire.
Tavistock	Devon.
Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire.
Thanet	Kent.
Thirsk and Malton	Yorks, N.R.
Thornbury	Gloucester.
Tiverton	Devon.
Torquay	Devon.
Totnes	Devon.
Tottenham	Middlesex.
Toxteth, East	Liverpool.
Toxteth, West	Liverpool.
Tradeston	Glasgow.
Truro	Cornwall.
Tunbridge	Kent.
Tyneside	Northumberland.
Uxbridge	Middlesex.
Walthamstow	Essex.
Walton	Liverpool.
Walworth	Newington.
Wansbeck	Northumberland.
Watford	Herts.
Wellington	Shropshire.
Wellington	Somerset.
Wells	Somerset.
Westbury	Wilts.
Westhoughton	Lancs, S.E.
Widnes	Lancs, S.W.
Wilton	Wilts.
Wimbledon	Surrey.
Wirral	Cheshire.
Wisbech	Cambridgeshire.
Whitby	Yorks, N.R.
Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets.
Wokingham	Berks.
Woodbridge	Suffolk.
Woodstock	Oxfordshire.
Wycombe	Bucks.

Aberdeen (N.) [8400].
W. A. Hunter (G L) unopp.

Aberdeen (S.) [8599].
J. Bryce (G L) unopp.

Aberdeenshire (E.) [11,738].
P. Esslemont (G L) - 4952
W. H. Lumsden (L U) - 2544

Aberdeenshire (W.) [9884].
Dr. Farquharson (G L) - 3854
F. H. Irvine (C) - 1657

Anglesey [11,798].
T. P. Lewis (G L) - 3727
Captain Rayner (C) - 3420

Antrim (E.) [8695].
Capt. J. M'Calmont (C) unopp.

Antrim (Mid.) [8317].
R. T. O'Neill (C) - 4631
J. H. McKelvey (P) - 933

Antrim (N.) [9191].
E. Macnaghten (C) - 4429
S. C. M'Elroy (P) - 1910

On Mr. Macnaghten being appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (polling Feb. 11th, '87):—
Sir C. E. Lewis (C) - 3858
S. C. M'Elroy (G L) - 2526
W. A. Trail (Ind. C) - 424

Antrim (S.) [10,508].
W. G. E. Macartney (C) unopp.

Argyllshire [10,013].
Col. Malcolm (C) - 3658
D. H. Macfarlane (P) - 3045

Armagh (Mid.) [7716].
Sir J. P. Corry (C) - 4160
R. R. Gardner (P) - 2522

Armagh (N.) [9856].
Major Saunderson (C) - 4572
J. Williamson (P) - 1677

Armagh (S.) [7999].
A. Blane (C) unopp.

Ashton-under-Lyne [6791].
J. E. Addison (C) - 3049
A. B. Rowley (G L) - 3049

The Mayor's casting vote was given to Mr. Addison, who was thereupon declared duly elected

Aston Manor [9950].
G. Kynoch (C) - 3495
H. G. Reid (G L) - 2713

On decease of Mr. Kynoch (C) (polling March 20th, '91):—
Capt. Grice Hutchinson (C) 5310
W. Phipson Beale (GL) - 2332

Ayr (District) [5449].
R. F. F. Campbell (L U) - 2673
Capt. Sinclair (G L) - 1498

On decease of Mr. Campbell (polling June 15th '88):—
John Sinclair (G L) - 2321
Hon. E. Ashley (L U) - 2268

On resignation of Mr. J. Sinclair (polling March 26th, '90):—
J. Somervell (C) - 2610
E. Routledge (GL) - 2480
(C gain.)

Ayrshire (N.) [12,465].
Hon. H. F. Elliot (L U) unopp.

Ayrshire (S.) [15,109].
G. R. Vernon (L U) - - 6123
Eugene Wason (G L) - - 6118

Banffshire [7190].
R. W. Duff (G L) - - 2583
Sir C. Grant (L U) - - 1394

Barrow-in-Furness [6547].
W. S. Caine (L U) - - 3212
J. Ainsworth (G L) - - 1882

On resignation of Mr. W. S. Caine on change of his views, there was a contest (polling July 2nd, '90);—
J. A. Duncan (G L) - - 1994
H. Wainwright (C) - - 1862
W. S. Caine (I L) - - 1280
(G L gain.)

Bath (2) [6986].
E. R. Wodehouse (L U) - 3309
Col. R. P. Laurie (C) - 3244
Sir A. D. Hayter (G L) - 2588
F. Verney (G L) - - 2529

BATTERSEA AND CLAPHAM.

Battersea Div. [13,086].
O. V. Morgan (G L) - - 3683
E. C. Willis (C) - - 3497

Clapham Div. [12,896].
J. S. Gilliat (C) - - 3816
J. F. Moulton (G L) - - 3347

Bedford [3801].
S. Whitbread (G L) - - 1399
J. H. de Ricci (C) - - 1376

Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [14,808]
Visc. Baring (L U) - - 4853
C. Magniac (G L) - - 4371

Beds (S. or Luton) [13,611].
Cyril Flower (G L) - - 4275
W. G. Barttelot (C) - - 3602

Belfast (E.) [9792].
E. de Cobain (C) - - 5068
J. M'Calmont (P) - - 1239

Belfast (N.) [7632].
W. Ewart (C) - - - 4522
C. Dempsey (P) - - - 732

On death of Sir W. Ewart, Sir E. J. Harland (C) was (Aug. 12th, '89) returned unopp.

Belfast (S.) [7055].
W. Johnston - - - 4442
A. M'Erlean (P) - - - 657

Belfast (W.) [8296].
T. Sexton (P) - - - 3832
J. H. Haslett (C) - - 3729

Berks (N. or Abingdon) [8583].
P. Wroughton (C) - - 3899
E. C. Keevil (G L) - - 1914

Berks (S. or Newbury) [10,466].
W. G. Mount (C) unopp.

Berks (E. or Wokingham) [9927].
Sir G. Russell, unopp.

Berwickshire [5887].
E. Marjoribanks (G L) - 2778
R. H. Elliot (L U) - - 1177

Bethnal Green (N.E.) [7461].
G. Howell (G L) - - - 2278
E. J. Stoneham (L U) - 1906

Bethnal Green (S.W.) [7481].
E. H. Pickersgill (G L) - 2550
Capt. Aylmer (C) - - 2001

Birkenhead [12,513].
Gen. Sir E. Hamley (C) - 5255
W. R. Kennedy (G L) - 4086

Birmingham (Bordesley) [12,561].
J. Collings (L U) - - - 4475
L. Tait (G L) - - - 1040

Birmingham (Central) [11,699].
Rt. Hon. J. Bright (L U) unopp.

On decease of Rt. Hon. John Bright (polling April 15th,'89):—
John Albert Bright (L U) - 5621
Phipson Beale (G L) - - 2561

Birmingham (E.) [10,852].
H. Matthews (C) - - 3341
Alderman Cook (G L) - 2552

On Mr. Matthews accepting office of Home Secretary; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).

Birmingham (Edgbaston) [9835].
George Dixon (L U) unopp.

Birmingham (N.) [9457].
W. Kenrick (L U) unopp.

Birmingham (S.) [11,127].
J. P. Williams (L U) unopp.

Birmingham (W.) [11,426].
J. Chamberlain (L U) unopp.

Blackburn (2) [17,685].
W. Coddington (C) unopp.
W. H. Hornby (C) unopp.

Bolton (2) [17,304].
H. Shepherd Cross (C) - 7779
Col. Bridgman (C) - - 7669
J. C. Haslam (G L) - - 6460
R. C. Richards (G L) - - 6230

Boston [3260].
H. J. Atkinson (C) - - 1102
W. J. Ingram (G L) - - 1142

Bradford (Cent.) [11,678].
G. Shaw Lefevre (G L) - 4410
C. M. Norwood (L U) - 3951

Bradford (E.) [12,238].
H. Byron Reed (C) - - 4519
A. Holden (G L) - - - 4223

Bradford (W.) [10,732].
A. Illingworth (G L) - - 3975
A. W. Stirling (L U) - - 2623

Brecknockshire [12,162].
W. Fuller-Maitland (G L) unopp.

Brighton (2) [16,139].
Alderman D. Smith (C) - 5963
W. T. Marriott (C) - - 5875
W. Hall (G L) - - - 2633

On Mr. Marriott accepting office of Judge Advocate-Gen.; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).

On death of Alderman Smith, Dr. William Tindal Robertson (C) returned without contest (Nov. 29th, '86).

On decease of Sir W. Tindal Robertson, there was a contest (polling Oct. 25th, '89):—
Gerald Loder (C) - - 7132
Sir R. Peel (G L) - - 4625

Bristol (E.) [10,593].
H. Cossham (G L) - - 3672
J. Inskip (C) - - - 1936

On death of Mr. Handel Cossham (polling May 9th, '90):—
Sir J. Weston (G L) - - 4775
J. Inskip (C) - - - 1900
J. H. Wilson (Labour) - 602

Bristol (N.) [10,533].
Lewis Fry (L U) - - - 3587
Dr. A. Carpenter (G L) - 2737

Bristol (S.) [11,752].
Lieut.-Col. Hill (C) - - 4447
J. D. Weston (G L) - - 3423

Bristol (W.) [7922].
Sir M. Hicks-Beach (C) - 3819
James Judd (G L) - - 1801

On Sir M. Hicks-Beach accepting office of Chief Secretary for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, on being appointed Pres. of the Board of Trade, was re-elected without opposition (Feb. 20th, '88).

Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [10,924].
Bar. F. de Rothschild (L U) 4723
C. D. Hodgson (G L) - - 1780

Bucks (N. or Buckingham) [11,407].
E. Hubbard (C) - - - 4460
Capt. Verney (G L) - - 4389

On succession of Mr. Hubbard to the peerage, there was a contest (polling Oct. 11th, '89):—
Capt. E. H. Verney (G L) - 4855
Hon. E. Hubbard (C) - - 4647
(G L gain.)

On Captain Verney being expelled (polling May 28th, '91).
H. S. Leon (G L) - - 5013
Hon. E. Hubbard (C) - 4632

Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [11,452].
Visct. Curzon (C) - - 4620
A. Gilbey (G L) - - - 3537

Burnley [12,151].
P. Rylands (L U) - - 4209
J. Greenwood (G L) - - 4166

On decease of Mr. Rylands (polling Feb. 19th, '87):—
J. Slagg (G L) - - - 5026
J. O. S. Thursby (C) - - 4481
(G L gain.)

On resignation of Mr. Slagg, Mr. J. Spencer Balfour (GL) was (Feb. 27th, '89) returned unopp.

Bury (Lancs.) [7798].
Sir H. James (L U) unopp.

Bury St. Edmunds [2518].
Lord F. Hervey (C) - - 1135
F. Goodwin (G L) - - 809

Buteshire [3159].
J. P. B. Robertson (C) - 1364
Rev. N. McNeill (G L) - 819

On Mr. Robertson accepting office of Sol.-Gen. for Scotland; no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86).

On the appointment of Mr. Robertson to be president of the High Court of Justice in Scotland (polling Oct. 9th, '91).
Graham Murray (C) - - 1335
J. Mc Culloch (G L) - - 990

Caithness-shire [4078].
Dr. Clark (G L) - - - 2034
R. Niven (C) - - - - 584

Camberwell (Dulwich) [10,817].
J. Morgan Howard (C) unopp.
On Mr. Morgan Howard being appointed a County Court Judge (polling Dec. 1st, '87):—
J. Blundell Maple (C) - 4021
Jas. Henderson (G L) - - 2609

Camberwell (N.) [10,667].
J. R. Kelly (C) - - - 2717
E. H. Bailey (G L) - - 2352
W. Pirie Duff (L U) - - 246

Camberwell (Peckham) [10,398].
A. A. Baumann (C) - - 3439
W. Willis (G L) - - - 2688

Cambridge [7178].
R. Penrose Fitzgerald (C) 2937
Cyril Dodd (G L)- - - 2497

Cambs. (W. or Chesterton) [12,818].
C. Hall (C) - - - - 4248
C. Smith (G L) - - - 3272

Cambs. (E. or Newmarket) [10,118].
George Newnes (G L) - 3405
Marq. of Carmarthen (C) - 3105
W. Hall (L U) - - - 298

Cambs. (N. or Wisbech) [11,660].
Capt. Selwyn (C) - - 4169
J. Rigby (G L) - - - 3082
On resignation of Captain Selwyn (C) (polling July 23rd, '91).
Hon. A. Brand (G L) - - 3979
S. W. Duncan (C) - - 3719
(G L gain.)

Cambridge Univ. (2) [about 6450].
A. J. Beresford Hope (C) and H. Cecil Raikes (C) unopp.
On Mr. Raikes accepting office of Postmaster-General; no opposition (Aug. 13th, '86).
On death of Mr. Beresford Hope, Prof. Stokes (C) was returned unopp. (Nov. 17th, '87).
On decease of Mr. Raikes Professor Jebb (C) was (Oct. 10th, '91) returned unopposed.

Canterbury [4351].
J. Henniker Heaton (C) unopp.

Cardiff [15,804].
Sir E. J. Reed (G L) - 5307
Hon. H. R. Brand (L U) - 4965

Cardiganshire [13,415]
W. Bower Rowlands (G L) 4252
D. Davis (L U) - - - 4243

Carlisle [6036].
W. Gully (G L - - - 2448
F. Bentinck (C - - - 2155

Carlow Co. [6997].
J. A. Blake (P) unopp.
On death of Mr. Blake, The O'Gorman Mahon (P) was returned unopp. (Aug. 24th, '87).
On decease of The O'Gorman Mahon (polling July 7th, '91).
John Hammond (anti-P) - 3755
A. J. Kettle (P) - - - 1539

Carmarthen Dist. [5400].
Sir A. Cowell-Stepney (G L) 2120
Sir J. J. Jenkins (L U) - 1897

Carmarthenshire (E.) [9009].
David Pugh (G L) unopp.
On death of Mr. Pugh, Mr. Abel Thomas was returned unopposed (August 9th, '90).

Carmarthenshire (W.) [10,186].
W. R. H. Powell (G L) - 4181
Sir J. C. Lawrence (L U) - 1916
On decease of Mr. Powell (polling July 17th, '89):—
John Lloyd Morgan (G L) - 4252
Hugh Williams - Drummond (C) - - - - 2533

Carnarvon (Dist.) [4488].
E. Swetenham (C) - - 1820
L. Jones Parry (G L) - 1684
On decease of Mr. Swetenham (polling April 10th, '90):—
D. Lloyd-George (G L) - 1963
Ellis Nanney (C) - - 1945
(G L gain.)

Carnarvonsh. (S. or Eifion) [8978].
J. Bryn Roberts (G L) - 4244
G. Farren (L U) - - - 1267

Carnarvonsh. (N. or Arfon) [9136].
W. Rathbone (G L) - - 4272
Col. H. Platt (C) - - 2950

Cavan (E.) [9130].
T. O'Hanlon (P) unopp.

Cavan (W.) [11,496].
J. G. Biggar (P) unopp.
On death of Mr. Biggar, E. F. Vesey Knox (P) was returned unopposed (March '90).

Chatham [8957].
Sir J. Gorst (C) - - - 3187
Sir A. Clarke (G L) - - 2422

Chelsea [12,197].
C. A. Whitmore (C) - - 4304
Sir Charles Dilke (G L) - 4128

Cheltenham [6673].
J. T. Agg Gardner (C) - 3323
R. Biggs (G L) - - - 2260

Chester [6788].
R. A. Yerburgh (C) - - 2549
Dr. B. W. Foster (G L) - 2483

Cheshire (Altrincham) [11,712].
Sir W. Cunliffe-Brooks (C) unopp.

Cheshire (Eddisbury) [10,998].
H. J. Tollemache (C) - - 4357
J. Tomkinson (G L) - - 3678

Cheshire (Crewe) [12,588].
W. S. B. M'Laren (G L) - 4690
F. R. Twemlow (C) - - 4045

Cheshire (Hyde) [10,354].
J. W. Sidebotham (C) - 4328
T. G. Ashton (G L) - - 3885

Cheshire (Knutsford) [10,049].
Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton (C unopp.

Cheshire (Macclesfield) [9284].
W. Bromley Davenport (C) 3283
W. C. Brocklehurst (G L) - 2756

Cheshire (Northwich) [12,284].
R. Verdin (L U) - - - 4416
J. T. Brunner (G L) - - 3758
On decease of Mr. Verdin (polling Aug. 13th, '87):—
J. T. Brunner (G L) - - 5112
Lord H. Grosvenor (L U) - 3983
(G L gain.)

Cheshire (Wirral) [11,024].
Capt. Cotton (C) unopp.

Christchurch [5879].
C. E. B. Young (C) - - 2072
A. C. Morton (G L) - - 1853

Clackmannan and Kinross [7470].
J. B. Balfour (G L) - - 3159
C. C. Bethune (L U) - - 1844

Clare (E.) [10,997].
J. R. Cox (P) unopp.

Clare (W.) [11,164].
J. Jordan (P) unopp.

Colchester [4596].
H. J. Trotter (C) - - - 1996
R. K. Causton (G L) - - 1701
On death of Col. Trotter there was a contest (polling Dec. '88):—
Lord Brooke (C) - - - 2126
Sir W. B. Gurdon (G L) - 1687

Cork City (2) [14,569].
C. S. Parnell (P) and Maurice Healy (P) unopp.
On decease of Mr. Parnell (polling Nov. 6th, '91):—
M. Flavin (anti-P) - - 3669
J. Redmond (P) - - - 2157
Capt. Sarsfield (U) - - 1161
(anti-P. gain.)

Cork Co. (E.) [6934].
W. J. Lane (P) unopp.

Cork Co. (Mid.) [7409].
Dr. Tanner (P) unopp.

Cork Co. (N.) [7827].
J. C. Flynn (P) unopp.

Cork Co. (N.E.) [8175].
Edmund Leamy (P) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. Leamy, Mr. W. O'Brien (P) was returned without opposition (May '87).

Cork Co. (S.) [7299].
Dr. Kenny (P) unopp.

Cork Co. (S.E.) [8007].
J. Hooper (P) unopp.
An resignation of Alderman Hooper, Mr. J. Morrogh (P) was (June 4th, '89) returned unopp.

Cork Co. (W.) [6126].
P. Gilhooly (P) unopp.

Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [10,238].
L. H. Courtney (L U) - 3763
J. Abraham (G L) - - 2101

Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne) [8706].
C. A. V. Conybeare (G L) - 3056
Drew Gay (L U) - - - 1969

Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston) [10,751].
C. T. D. Acland (G L) unopp.

Cornwall (Mid. or St. Austell) [10,262].
W. C. Borlase (G L) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. Borlase (polling May 18th, '87):—
W. M'Arthur (G L) - - 3540
Brydges Willyams (L U - 3329

Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [8116].
Sir J. St. Aubyn (L U) - 3395
S. Barrow (G L) - - - 888
On Sir J. St. Aubyn being elevated to the peerage under the title of Lord St. Levan, Mr. T. B. Bolitho (L U) was returned unopposed (July 9th, '87).

Cornwall (Truro) [9163].
W. Bickford Smith (L U) - 3522
T. Lough (G L) - - - 1546

Coventry [9932].
H. W. Eaton (C) - - - 4201
W. Ballantine (G L) - - 3796
On resignation of Mr. Eaton, with a view to his elevation to the peerage under the title of Lord Cheylesmore (polling July 9th, '87):—
W. Ballantine (G L) - - 4229
Col. W. Eaton (C) - - 4213
(G L gain.)

Croydon [14,295].
Hon. Sidney Herbert (C) unopp.
On Mr. Herbert accepting office of a Junior Lord of the Treasury; no opp. (Aug. 11, '86).

Cumberland (Cockermouth) [11,738].
Sir W. Lawson (G L) - - 4130
H. Fraser Curwen (L U) - 3126

Cumberland (W. or Egremont) [10,093].
Lord Muncaster (C) - - 3583
D. Ainsworth (G L) - - 3419

Cumberland (N. or Eskdale) [10,294].
R. A. Allison (G L) - - 4112
Rt. Hon. J. Lowther (C) - 3226

Cumberland (Mid. or Penrith) [10,257].
J. W. Lowther (C) - - 3676
W. Lawson (G L) - - 3032

Darlington [6122].
T. Fry (G L) - - - - 2620
H. Arnold Forster (L U) - 2563

Denbigh (Dist.) [3431].
G. T. Kenyon (C) - - 1657
J. E. Barlow (G L) - - 1446

Denbighshire (E.) [8297].
G. O. Morgan (G L) - - 3536
Sir W. W. Wynn (C) - - 3510

Denbighshire (W.) [8899].
Col. Cornwallis West (L U) unopp.

Deptford [11,515].
W. J. Evelyn (C) - - 3682
L. Ghose (G L) - - - 3055
On resignation of Mr. Evelyn, who disapproved the Irish policy of the Government, there was a contest (polling Feb. 29th, '88):—
C. J. Darling (C) - - - 4345
W. S. Blunt (G L) - - 4070

Derby (2) [15,500].
T. Roe (G L) - - - 6571
Sir W. Harcourt (G L) - 6431
T. W. Evans (L U) - - 4446

Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [8836].
A. Barnes (L U) - - - 3567
T. Bayley (G L) - - - 3453

Derbyshire (High Peak) [9465].
Capt. W. Sidebottom (C) - 4162
H. Rhodes (G L) - - - 4001

Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [11,272].
T. Watson (G L) - - - 4055
S. Leeke (C) - - - 3793
On decease of Mr. Watson (polling March 24th, '87):—
Sir Walter Foster (G L) - 5512
S. Leeke (C) - - - 4180

Derbyshire (Mid.) [9673].
J. A. Jacoby (G L) - - 4569
C. H. Seeley (L U) - - 3706

Derbyshire (N.E.) [9370].
T. D. Bolton (G L) - - 3879
C. Markham (L U) - - 3158

Derbyshire (S.) [12,175].
H. Wardle (G L) - - - 5102
Hon. E. Coke (L U) - - 3949

Derbyshire (W.) [10,419].
Lord E. Cavendish (L U) unopp.
On decease of Lord E. Cavendish, Mr. Victor C. W. Cavendish (LU) was (June 2nd, '91) returned unopposed.

Devon (Mid. or Ashburton [9252].
C. Seale-Hayne (G L) - - 3413
R. B. Martin (L U) - - 3007

Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple) [10,254].
G. Pitt-Lewis (L U) - - 4222
J. S. Leadam (G L) - - 2960

Devon (E. or Honiton) [9109].
Sir J. Kennaway (C) unopp.

Devon (N. or S. Molton) [8172].
Visc. Lymington (L U) - 4041
W. H. Walker (G L) - - 2352
On the succession of Lord Lymington to the peerage (polling Nov. 13th, '91).
G. Lambert (G L) - - 4222
C. Buller (L U) - - - 3010
(G L gain.)

Devon (N.E or Tiverton) [9153].
Col. Walrond (C) unopp.
On Col. Walrond accepting office as a Junior Lord of the Treasury; no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86).

Devon (W. or Tavistock) [11,622].
Visc. Ebrington (L U) - 3917
Sir J. Phear (G L) - - 2722

Devon (Torquay) [9061].
R. Mallock (C) - - - 3135
L. M'Iver (L U) - - - 3055

Devon (S. or Totnes) [9228].
F. Mildmay (L U) - - 4652
P. Edgecumbe (G L) - - 1141

Devonport (2) [11,940].
J. H. Puleston (C) - - 2954
Capt. Price (C) - - - 2943
Major Ford (G L) - - 1963
Gen. Showers (G L) - - 1918

Dewsbury [11,940].
Serjeant Simon (G L) - - 5117
J. S. Colfax (C) - - - 2759
On retirement of Sir John Simon (polling Nov. 16th, '88):—
Mark Oldroyd (G L) - - 6071
H. O. Arnold-Forster (L U) 3969

Donegal (E.) [7642].
A. O'Connor (P) - - - 3972
J. B. Stoney (L U) - - 2551

Donegal (N.) [7058].
J. E. O'Doherty (P) - - 4263
Col. Stewart (L U) - - 914
On the resignation of Mr. O'Doherty, Mr. James Rochfort Maguire (P) was returned unopposed (June 25th, '90).

Donegal (S.) [6173].
B. Kelly (P) - - - - 4905
A. H. Foster (L U) - - 1399
On death of Mr. Kelly (polling Feb. 3rd, '87):—
J. G. Swift M'Neill (P) - 4604
Mr. Minster (L U) - - 933

Donegal (W.) [6931].
P. O'Hea (P) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. O'Hea, Mr. Dalton (P) was returned unopposed (May 30th, '90).

Dorset (E.) [10,175].
G. H. Bond (C) - - - 4317
P. C. Glyn (G L) - - - 3662
On decease of Mr. G. H. Bond, there was a contest (polling after we had gone to press).

Dorset (N.) [8613].
E. B. Portman (G L) - - 3571
Evelyn Ashley (L U) - - 3336

Dorset (S.) [7757].
Col. C. Hambro (C) - - 3477
H. P. Sturgis (G L) - - 2486
On decease of Col. Hambro (polling May 7th, '91).
W. E. Brymer (C) - - 3278
Pearce Edgecumbe (GL) - 3238

Dorset (W.) [7805].
H. R. Farquharson (C) - 3672
H. C. G. Batten (G L) - 2467

Dover [5038].
Major Dickson (C) unopp.
On death of Major Dickson, Mr. George Wyndham (C) was (July 12th, '89) returned unopposed.

Down (E.) [8980].
R. W. Ker (C) - - - 5093
H. M'Grath (P) - - - 2561
On resignation of Capt. R. W B. Ker, Dr. Rentoul (C) was returned unopposed (March 25th '90).

Down (N.) [9368].
Col. Waring (C) - - - 4959
R. M'Nabb (P) - - - 964

Down (S.) [9674].
M. M'Cartan (P) - - - 4786
R. S. Corbett (L U) - - 3816

Down (W.) [10,960].
Lord A. Hill (C) - - - 6589
J. M'Hugh (P) - - - 1199
On Lord A. Hill accepting office of Comptroller of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 13th, '86).

Dublin (College Green) [7497].
T. D. Sullivan (P) unopp.

Dublin (Harbour) [8303].
T. Harrington (P) unopp.

Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [8670].
E. D. Gray (P) - - - 5008
Sir E. Sullivan (L U) - - 2565
On death of Mr. Gray there was a contest (polling May 12th, '88):
T. A. Dickson (P) - - 4819
Mr. Sexton (C) - - 2932

Dublin (St. Patrick's) [6062].
W. M. Murphy (P) unopp.

Dublin Co. (N.) [11,109].
J. J. Clancy (P) unopp.

Dublin Co. (S.) [11,000].
Sir T. Esmonde (P) - - 5022
J. T. Pim (L U) - - - 3254

Dublin University (2) [4273].
D. Plunket (C) - - - 1871
H. Holmes (C) - - - 1867
H. H. Johnson (P) - - 57
E. Counsel (P) - - - 56
On Mr. Plunket accepting office as First Commissioner of Works, and Mr. Holmes that of Attorney-General for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 13th, '86).
On Mr. Holmes being appointed a judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland (polling closed July 12th, '87):—
Serjeant Madden (C) - - 1376
R. C. Parsons (C) - - 712
Mr. Serjeant Madden (C), on being appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, was re-elected without opposition (Feb. 3rd, '88).

Dudley [14,201].
B. Robinson (C) - - - 6475
H. B. Sheridan (G L) - - 4545

Dumbartonshire [10,746].
Sir A. Orr-Ewing (C) - - 4249
R. Munro Ferguson (G L) - 4217

Dumfries (Dist.) [3429].
R. T. Reid (G L) - - 1547
M. Mattinson (C) - - 1217

Dumfriesshire [9129].
Sir R. Jardine (L U) - - 4106
T. M'Kie (G L) - - - 3252

Dundee (2) [17,603].
E. Robertson (G L) - - 8236
C. C. Lacaita (G L) - - 8216
B. Nixon (L U) - - - 3545
Gen. Sir H. Daly (L U) - 3346
On the resignation of Mr. Lacaita there was a contest (polling Feb. 16th, '88):—
J. F. B. Firth (G L) - - 7856
Gen. Sir H. Daly (L U) - 4217
On the decease of Mr. Firth (G L) Mr. John Leng (G L) was (Sept. 25th, '89) returned unopp.

Durham (City) [2297].
T. Milvain (C) - - - 1129
G. Brooks (G L) - . . 855

Durham (Barnard Castle) [10,270].
Sir J. Pease (G L) unopp.

Durham (Bishop Auckland) [9906].
J. M. Paulton (G L) unopp.

Durham (Chester-le-Street) [12,734].
J. Joicey (G L) unopp.

Durham (Jarrow) [11,763].
Sir C. M. Palmer (G L) unopp.

Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [13,208].
N. Wood (C) - - - 5871
J. Wilson (G L) - - - 5059

Durham (Mid.) [11,398].
W. Crawford (G L) unopp.
On death of Mr. W. Crawford (polling July 17th, '90):—
John Wilson (G L) - - 5469
A. Vane Tempest (C) - - 3375

Durham (N.W.) [9647].
A. Atherley Jones (G L) unopp.

Durham (S.E.) [13,758].
Gen. Sir H. Havelock Allan (L U) - - - - - 4984
H. Boyd (G L) - - - 4045

Edinburgh (Cent.) [7878].
W. M'Ewan (G L) - - 3760
J. Wilson (L U) - - - 2236

Edinburgh (E.) [8638].
Dr. Wallace (G L) - - 3694
G. J. Goschen (L U) - - 2253

Edinburgh (S.) [10,416].
H. C. E. Childers (G L) - 3778
R. Purvis (L U) - - - 2191

Edinburgh (W.) [8164].
T. R. Buchanan (L U) - 3083
R. Wallace (G L) - - - 2393
Mr. Buchanan (L U), having changed his views on the Irish Question, resigned, and offered himself for re-election as a G L (polling Feb. 18th, '88):—
T. R. Buchanan (G L) - - 3294
T. Raleigh (L U) - - - 3248
(G L gain.)

Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities [7899].
J. H. A. Macdonald (C) unopp.
On Mr. Macdonald accepting office of Lord Advocate; no opposition (Aug. 13th, '86):—
On Mr. Macdonald being appointed Lord Justice Clerk, Mr. Stormonth Darling (C), Sol-Gen. for Scotland was (Nov. 6th, '88) returned without opposition.
On Mr. Darling being appointed a Judge of the Scottish Court of Session, Sir Chas. J. Pearson was returned (Nov. 12th, '90) without opposition.

Elgin Burghs [4961].
Alexander Asher (G L) unopp.

Elgin and Nairn [5812].
C. H. Anderson (G L) - - 1991
Sir G. Grant (L U) - - 1872
On death of Mr. Anderson (polling Oct. 8th, 89):—
J. Seymour Keay (G L) - 2573
C. B. Logan (L U) - - 2044

Essex (Mid. or Chelmsford) [9227].
W. J. Beadel (C) unopp.

Essex (W. or Epping) [9239].
Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson (C) unopp.

Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [10,141].
J. Round (C) - - - 4623
J. Wicks (G L) - - - 2322

Essex (E. or Maldon) [9869].
C. W. Gray (C) - - - 4143
E. B. Barnard (G L) - - 3686

Essex (S. or Romford) [12,591].
G. Theobald (C) - - - 4233
J. H. Webster (G L) - - 1755
J. Westlake (L U) - - 1457

Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [9306].
H. Gardner (G L) - - 4059
G. W. Brewis (C) - - 3319

Essex (S.E.) [9367].
Major Rasch (C) - - - 3758
W. H. Wills (G L) - - 2916

Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow) [11,233].
Col. Makins (C) - - - 4461
A. Spicer (G L) - - - 2639

Exeter [7607].
H. S. Northcote (C) - - 3222
E. Johnson (G L) - - 2879

Falkirk Group [7100].
W. P. Sinclair (L U) - - 2713
H. Smith (G L) - - - 2693

Falmouth and Penryn [2575].
W. G. Cavendish Bentinck (C) - - - - - - 1089
D. Jenkins (G L) - - - 998

Fermanagh (N.) [6001].
W. Redmond (P) - - 3128
W. H. Archdale (C) - - 2862

Fermanagh (S.) [5920].
H. Campbell (P) - - - 3553
F. Brooke (C) - - - 2320

Fifeshire (E.) [9119].
H. H. Asquith (G L) - - 2863
J. Boyd Kinnear (L U) - 2489

Fifeshire (W.) [9328].
R. Preston Bruce (G L) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. Preston Bruce (polling July 5th, '89):—
Augustine Birrell (G L) - 3551
E. Wemyss (L U) - - 2758

Finsbury (Cent.) [8488].
Capt. Penton (C) - - 2245
H. Spensley (G L) - - 2240

Finsbury (E.) [5990].
J. Rowlands (G L) - - 1973
J. Bigwood (C) - - - 1912

Finsbury (Holborn) [12,335].
Col. Duncan (C) - - - 3651
D. Naoroji (G L) - - - 1950
On death of Col. Duncan (polling Nov. 29th, '88):—
Gainsford Bruce (C) - - 4398
Earl Compton (G L) - - 3433

Flint (Dist.) [3760].
J. Roberts (G L) - - - 1827
Sir H. Jackson (L U) - - 1403

Flintshire [10,249].
Samuel Smith (G L) unopp.

Forfarshire [11,302].
J. Barclay (L U) - - - 3839
D. C. Guthrie (G L) - - 3432

Fulham [9135].
W. Hayes Fisher (C) - 2557
G. W. E. Russell (G L) - 2247

Galway (City) [1311].
J. Pinkerton (P) unopp.

Galway Co. (E.) [8191].
Matthew Harris (P) unopp.
On decease of Mr. M. Harris, Mr. John Roche (P) was returned unopposed (March 14th, '90).

Galway (Connemara) [6419].
P. J. Foley (P) unopp.

Galway Co. (N.) [7364].
Col. Nolan (P) unopp.

Galway Co. (S.) [6724].
David Sheehy (P) unopp.

Gateshead [12,702].
W. H. James (G L) unopp.

Glamorganshire (E.) [11,165].
A. Thomas (G L) unopp.

Glamorganshire (Mid.) [11,136].
C. R. M. Talbot (G L) unopp.
On decease of Mr. C. Talbot, Mr. S. T. Evans (G L) was returned unopp. (Feb. 20th, '90).

Glamorganshire (W. or Gower) [11,544].
F. A. Yeo (G L) unopp.
On decease of Mr. Yeo (polling March 27th, '88):—
D. Randall (G L) - - 3964
J. D. Llewellyn (C) - - 3358

Glamorganshire (Rhondda) [8921].
W. Abraham (G L) unopp.

Glamorganshire (S.) [11,834].
A. J. Williams (G L) - - 3497
J. Mowatt (L U) - - - 2177

Glasgow (Bridgeton) [10,146].
E. R. Russell (G L) - - 4364
C. Mackenzie (C) - - 3567
On resignation of Mr. Russell (polling Aug. 3rd, '87):—
Sir G. O. Trevelyan (G L) - 4654
Evelyn Ashley (L U) - - 3253

Glasgow (Blackfriars) [9352].
A. D. Provand (G L) - - 4201
Mitchell Henry (L U) - 3337

Glasgow (Camlachie) [9555].
H. Watt (G L) - - - 3467
J. B. Burleigh (L U) - - 3308

Glasgow (Cent.) [14,197].
J. G. A. Baird (C) - - 5779
G. Beith (G L) - - - 4423

Glasgow (College) [12,990].
Dr. Cameron (G L) - - 4880
R. V. Campbell (L U) - 4225

Glasgow (St. Rollox) [13,162].
J. Caldwell (L U) - - 4788
P. S. Macliver (G L) - - 4669

Glasgow (Tradeston) [9336].
A. C. Corbett (L U) - - 3878
Prof. Meiklejohn (G L) - 3174

Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities [7984].
J. A. Campbell (C) unopp.

Gloucester City [6384].
T. Robinson (G L) - - 1908
J. Ward (C) - - - 1712

Gloucestershire (Forest of Dean) [12,259].
T. Blake (G L) - - - 3822
F. L. Lucas (L U) - - 2415
On resignation of Mr. Blake (polling July 30th, '87):—
G. B. Samuelson (G L) - 4286
E. Wyndham (C) - - 2736

Gloucester (S. or Thornbury) [14,625].
J. W. Plunkett (C) - - 4935
E. S. Howard (G L) - - 4054

Gloucester (Mid. or Stroud) [10,581].
G. Holloway (C) - - 4620
J. Stanton (L U) - - - 3911

Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury) [11,738].
Sir John Dorington (C) unopp.

Gloucester (E. or Cirencester) [10,077].
A. B. Winterbotham (L U) unopp.

Grantham [3088].
Malcolm Low (C) - - 1197
J. W. Mellor (G L) - - 1161

Gravesend [4695].
J. B. White (C) - - - 1938
E. S. Price (G L). - - 1430

Greenock [6638].
T. Sutherland (L U) - - 2905
H. Wright (G L) - - 2208

Great Yarmouth [7887].
Sir H. Tyler (C) - - 2977
Capt. Norton (G L) - - 2011

Greenwich [9845].
T. W. Boord (C) - - 3240
G. C. Whiteley (G L) - - 2551

Grimsby [9958].
E. Heneage (L U) - 2982
T. Sutherst (G L) - - 2649

Hackney (Cent.) [8650].
Sir G. Hunter (C) - - 3047
Major Sharp Hume (G L) - 1961

Hackney (N.) [10,467].
Sir Lewis Pelly (C) - - 3351
Dr. Aubrey (G L) - - 1848

Hackney (S.) [10,465].
Sir C. Russell (G L) - - 2800
C. Darling (C) - - - 2700

Haddingtonshire [6215].
R. B. Haldane (G L) - - 2677
P. A. Myburgh (L U) - 1714

Halifax (2) [13,177].
T. Shaw (G L) - - - 5427
J. Stansfeld (G L) - - 5381
A. Morris (C) - - - 3612

Hammersmith [11,208].
Gen. Goldsworthy (C) - 3991
F. Dethridge (G L) - - 2362

Hants (W. or Andover) [9183].
W. W. Beach (C) unopp.

Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [7745].
G. Sclater-Booth (C) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. Sclater-Booth, with a view to his elevation to the peerage under the title of Lord Basing (polling July 18th, '87):—
A. F. Jeffreys (C) - - 3158
R. Eve (G L) - - - 2426

Hants (S. or Fareham) [12,240].
Gen. Sir F. FitzWygram (C) unopp.

Hants (New Forest) [9431].
F. Compton (C) unopp.

Hants (E. or Petersfield) [8211].
Viscount Wolmer (L U) - 3188
W. Nicholson (C) - - 3077

Hants (Isle of Wight) [15,098].
Sir R. Webster (C) - - 5271
J. Stuart (G L) - - - 4013
On Sir R. Webster accepting office of Attorney-General; no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86).

Hampstead [7810].
Sir H. Holland (C) - - 2707
W. R. Scott (G L) - - 945
On Sir H. Holland accepting office of Vice-President of the Council; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).
On Sir H. Holland being called up to the House of Peers under the title of Baron Knutsford, Mr. Edward Brodie Hoare (C) was elected without opposition (Feb. 28th, '88).

Hanley [11,076].
W. Woodall (G L) unopp.

Hartlepool [10,378].
T. Richardson (L U) - - 3381
M. L. Hawkes (G L) - - 2469
On decease of Mr. T. Richardson (LU), there was a contest (polling Jan. 21st, '91).
Christopher Furness (GL) 4603
Sir W. Gray (LU) - - 4305
(G L gain.)

Hastings [6159].
W. Noble (C) - - - 2765
Capt. Brand (G L) - - 2230

Hawick Burghs [5293].
A. L. Brown (G L) - - 2523
Sir G. Trevelyan (L U) - 2493

Hereford (City) [3065].
Sir J. Bailey (C) - - - 1401
J. Pulley (G L) - - - 1136

Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [9801].
J. Rankin (C) - - - 4287
E. S. Lucas (G L) - - 2394

Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [10,712].
M. Biddulph (L U) - - 3968
T. Duckham (G L) - - 1670

Herts (E. or Hertford) [9250].
Abel Smith (C) unopp.

Herts (N. or Hitchin) [8922].
Baron Dimsdale (C) unopp.

Herts (Mid. or St. Albans) [9603].
Viscount Grimston (C) unopp.

Herts (W. or Watford) [10,900].
T. F. Halsey (C) unopp.

Huddersfield [15,770].
W. Summers (G L) - - 6210
J. Crosland (C) - - - 6026

Hull (Cent.) [12,083].
H. S. King (C) - - - 4968
R. C. Lehmann (G L) - - 3861

Hull (E.) [9817].
F. B. Grotrian (C) - - 3139
W. Saunders (G L) - - 3102

Hull (W.) [13,149].
C. H. Wilson (G L) - - 4623
A. Dibb (C) - - - - 3045

Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5590].
A. Smith Barry (C) - - 2302
T. Coote (G L) - - - 2141

Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [6545].
Capt. Fellowes (C) unopp.
On Capt. Fellowes succeeding to the title of Lord de Ramsey, not long before conferred upon his late father (polling Aug. 30th, '87):—
A. E. Fellowes (C) - - 2700
J. H. Sanders (G L) - - 2414

Hythe [4083].
Sir E. Watkin (L U) unopp.

Inverness (Dist.) [3635].
R. B. Finlay (L U) - - 1619
Sir R. Peel (G L) - - 1346

Inverness-shire [8405].
C. F. Mackintosh (L U) unopp.

Ipswich (2) [9251].
Lord Elcho (C) - - - 3846
C. Dalyrmple (C) - - 3838
S. Stern (G L) - - - 3386
B. T. Thomson (G L) - - 3334

Islington (E.) [9660].
C. Lambert (C) - - - 3732
H. B. Ince (G L) - - - 2336

Islington (N.) [10,248].
G. C. T. Bartley (C) - - 3456
P. W. Clayden (G L) - - 1976

Islington (S.) [7955].
Sir A. Rollit (C) - - 2774
H. Spicer (G L) - - - 2208

Islington (W.) [8056].
R. Chamberlain (L U) - 2793
W. A. Macdonald (G L) - 1501

Kensington (N.) [8978].
Sir R. Lethbridge (C) - 3394
E. Routledge (G L) - - 2443

Kensington (S.) [8727].
Sir A. Borthwick (C) - - 4156
Major Speed (G L) - - 1022

Kent (S. or Ashford) [14,293].
W. Pomfret (C) unopp.

Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [13,670].
Sir W. Hart Dyke (C) - 4198
J. E. Saunders (G L) - - 2965
On Sir W. Hart Dyke accepting office of Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education he was returned without opposition (Aug. '86).

Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [14,130].
H. T. Knatchbull-Hugessen (C) unopp.

Kent (Mid. or Medway) [14,506].
J. S. Gathorne-Hardy (C) unopp.

Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [15,115].
A. Akers-Douglas (C) unopp.

Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [13,609].
C. W. Mills (C) unopp.

Kent (Isle of Thanet) [9637].
Col. King-Harman (C) - 3399
E. J. Banks (G L) - - 1311
On decease of Col. King-Harman (polling June 29th, '88):—
Rt. Hon. J. Lowther (C) - 3547
E. Knatchbull - Hugessen (G L) - - - - - 2889

Kent (S.W. or Tunbridge) [12,282].
R. Norton (C) unopp.

Kerry (E.) [5325].
J. D. Sheehan (P) unopp.

Kerry (N.) [5738].
J. Stack (P) unopp.

Kerry (S.) [3605].
J. O'Connor (P) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Kilbride (P) was returned unopposed (Sept. 21st, '87).

Kerry (W.) [6110].
E. Harrington (P) unopp.

Kidderminster [4208].
A. F. Godson (C) - - - 2081
W. S. Blunt (G L) - - - 1796

Kildare (N.) [5108].
J. L. Carew (P) unopp.

Kildare (S.) [5070].
J. Leahy (P) unopp.

Kilkenny City [1792].
T. Quinn (P) unopp.

Kilkenny (N.) [5647].
E. M. Marum (P) unopp.
On decease of Mr. Marum (P), there was a contest (polling Dec. 22nd, '90).
Sir J. Pope - Hennessy (anti-P.) - - - - 2527
Vincent Scully (P) - - 1365
On decease of Sir J. Pope Hennessy (anti-P), Mr. P. Mc Dermott (anti-P) was (Oct. 29th, '91) returned unopposed.

Kilkenny (S.) [5924].
P. A. Chance (P) unopp.

Kilmarnock Group [10,475].
S. Williamson (G L) - - 4664
P. Sturrock (C) - - - 3870

Kincardineshire [5761].
Sir G. Balfour (G L) unopp.

King's Co. (Birr) [5271].
B. C. Molloy (P) - - - 3149
Capt. W. S. Bernard (L U) 611

King's Co. (Tullamore) [5203].
Dr. J. F. Fox (P) unopp.

King's Lynn [2934].
R. Bourke (C) - - - 1417
J. J. Briscoe (G L) - - 1146
On Mr. Bourke being appointed Governor of Madras (polling Aug. 25th, '86):—
Alexander W. Jarvis (C) - 1423
J. Harris Sanders (G L) - 1168

Kirkcaldy Group [5187].
Sir G. Campbell (G L) - 2014
T. Barclay (L U) - - - 911

Kirkcudbrightshire [7625].
Montague J. Stewart (C) - 2471
A. Young (G L) - - - 2406

Lambeth (Brixton) [9484].
E. Baggallay (C) - - - 3300
M. Cookson (G L) - - 1886
On resignation of Mr. Baggallay, with a view to his being appointed stipendiary magistrate for West Ham (polling July 19th, '87):—
Marq. of Carmarthen (C) - 3307
James Hill (G L) - - - 2569

Lambeth (Kennington) [9679].
R. Gent-Davis (C) - - 3222
Mark Beaufoy (G L) - - 2792
On resignation of Mr. Gent-Davis (polling March 15th, '89):—
Mark Beaufoy (G L) - - 4069
P. Beresford-Hope (C) - 3439
(G L gain.)

Lambeth (N.) [6951].
Gen. Fraser (C) - - - 2723
W. Wren (G L) - - - 2311

Lambeth (Norwood) [8312].
T. L. Bristowe (C) - - 3334
Oscar Browning (G L) - 1605

Lanarkshire (Govan) [10,137].
W. Pearce (C) - - - 3574
T. A. Dickson (G L) - - 3212
On death of Sir W. Pearce (polling Jan. 18th, '89):—
J. Wilson (G L) - - - 4420
Sir John Pender (L U) - 3349
(G L gain.)

Lanarkshire (Mid) [10,126].
S. Mason (G L) - - - 3779
J. Shand Harvey (L U) - 2909
On resignation of Mr. Mason (polling April 27th, '88):—
J. W. Philipps (G L) - - 3847
J. Bousfield (L U) - - 2917
J. Keir Hardie (Labour) - 617

Lanarkshire (N.E.) [11,885].
D. Crawford (G L) - - 4269
Sir E. Colebrooke (L U) - 3990

Lanarkshire (N.W.) [10,838].
R. Cunninghame Graham (G L) - - - - - 4030
J. Baird (C) - - - - 3698

Lanarkshire (Partick) [10,674].
A. Craig Sellar (L U) - - 3745
R. A. McLean (G L) - - 2944
On decease of Mr. Craig-Sellar (polling Feb. 11th, '90):—
J. Parker Smith (L U) - 4148
Sir C. Tennant (G L) - - 3929

Lanarkshire (S.) [8643].
J. H. C. Hozier (C) - - 3577
J. G. C. Hamilton (G L) - 3559

Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [17,123].
Sir F. Stanley (C) unopp.
On Sir F. Stanley accepting office of President of the Board of Trade, with a peerage (polling Aug. 20th, '86):—
Sir M. White Ridley (C) - 6263
J. O. Pilkington (G L) - 2517

Lancs. N. (Chorley) [13,038].
Gen. Feilden (C) unopp.

Lancs. N. (Lancaster) [12,784].
J. Williamson (G L) - - 3886
Major Marton - - - 3691

Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale) [11,538].
W. G. Ainslie (C) - - 4063
W. M. Edmunds (G L) - 3263

Lancs. N.E. (Accrington) [14,897].
R. T. Hermon Hodge (C) - 4971
J. F. Leese (G L) - - - 4751

Lancs. N.E. (Clitheroe) [18,205].
Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (G L) unopp.

Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [16,965].
Visc. Cranborne (C) - - 6085
J. Slagg (G L) - - - 5350

Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [14,462].
Marq. of Hartington (L U) 5399
T. Newbigging (G L) - - 3949

Lancs. S.E. (Eccles) [14,403].
A. J. F. Egerton (C) - - 4277
E. D. Gosling (G L) - - 3985
On decease of Mr. A. J. F. Egerton (polling Oct. 22nd, '90):—
Henry J. Roby (G L) - - 4901
A. Egerton (C) - - - 4696
(G L gain.)

Lancs. S.E. (Gorton) [12,371].
R. Peacock (G L) - - - 4592
Lord Grey de Wilton (C) - 4135
On decease of Mr. Peacock (polling March 23rd, '89):—
W. Mather (G L) - - - 5155
E. Hatch (C) - - - 4309

Lancs. S.E. (Heywood) [11,664].
Isaac Hoyle (G L) - - 4206
J. G. Lawson (C) - - - 3762

Lancs. S.E. (Middleton) [15,209].
T. Fielden (C) - - - 5126
C. H. Hopwood (G L) - 4808

Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich) [15,696].
R. Mowbray (C) - - - 4843
A. Buckley (G L) - - - 4704

Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [16,931].
J. W. Maclure (C) - - 4750
W. Agnew (G L) - - - 4011

Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe) [13,011].
R. Leake (G L) - - - 4695
Sir F. Milner (C) - - 4559

Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton) [15,246].
F. Hardcastle (C) unopp.

Lancs. S.W. (Bootle) [18,224].
Lieut.-Col. Sandys (C) unopp.

Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [11,451].
Col. Blundell (C) - - - 4308
G. P. Taylor (G L) - - 3228

Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [11,293].
Caleb Wright (G L) - - 3297
W. H. Myers (C) - - 3134

Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [11,365].
Sir R. Cross (C) - - - 4302
Sir Geo. Errington (G L) - 3486
On Sir R. Cross accepting office of Secretary for India, with a peerage (polling Aug. 16th, '86):—
Thomas Wodehouse Legh (C) - - - - - - 4062
D. O'Connel French (G L) 3355

Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk) [11,384].
A. B. Forwood (C) unopp.

Lancs. S.W. (Southport) [14,566].
G. N. Curzon (C) - - - 3723
Dr. Pilkington (G L) - - 3262

Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [10,446].
T. C. Edwards-Moss (C) - 3719
A. Birrell (G L) - - - 2927

Leeds (Cent.) [10,201].
G. W. Balfour (C) - - 4225
J. Kitson (G L) - - - 4212

Leeds (E.) [9006].
L. Gane (G L) - - - 3930
R. Dawson (C) - - - 2820

Leeds (N.) [11,581].
W. L. Jackson (C) - - 4301
A. Rutson (G L) - - - 3682

Leeds (S.) [10,898].
Sir Lyon Playfair (G L) - 4665
T. H. Bracken (C) - - 2924

Leeds (W.) [13,024].
Herbert Gladstone (G L) - 5226
C. Williams (C) - - - 2970

Leicester (2) [22,065].
J. A. Picton (G L) - - 9914
A. M'Arthur (G L) - - 9681
R. Bickersteth (L U) - - 5686

Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth) [10,103].
J. Ellis (G L) - - - 4732
H. Hutton (C) - - - 3440

Leicestershire (S. or Harborough) [12,834].
T. K. Tapling (C) - - 5708
H. Saunders (G L) - - 4570
On decease of Mr. Tapling (polling May 8th, '91).
J. W. Logan (GL) - - 5982
Gerald H. Hardy (C) - - 5493
(G L gain.)

Leicestershire (Mid or Loughboro') [9684].
E. De Lisle (C) - - - 4075
J. Johnson-Ferguson (G L) 3940

Leicestershire (E. or Melton) [10,577].
Lord J. Manners (C) unopp.
Lord J. Manners accepting office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; no opposition (Aug. 13th, '86).
On Lord J. Manners succeeding to the Dukedom of Rutland, the Marquis of Granby (C) was returned without opposition (March 21st, '88).

Leith Group [15,062].
W. E. Gladstone (G L) unopp.
Mr. Gladstone having been returned for Midlothian as well as for this constituency, elected to sit for the county, and there was a fresh election (polling Aug. 20th, '86):—
Munro Ferguson (G L) - 4204
D. M'Gregor (L U) - - 1528
W. Jacks (L U) - - - 1499

Leitrim (N.) [6991].
M. Conway (P) unopp.

Leitrim (S.) [7352].
L. P. Hayden (P) unopp.

Lewisham [10,150].
Visc. Lewisham (C) - - 3839
G. Offor (G L) - - - 1668
On Lord Lewisham accepting office of Vice-Chamberlain of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).
On Viscount Lewisham (C) succeeding to the peerage (polling Aug. 26th, '91).
John Penn (C) - - - 4585
G. S. Warmington (GL) - 2892

Limerick City [6009].
H. J. Gill (P) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. Gill, Mr. F. A. O'Keefe (P) was elected without oppo. (April 17th, '88).

Limerick Co. (E.) [7999].
J. Finucane (P) unopp.

Limerick Co. (W.) [7260].
W. Abraham (P) unopp.

Lincoln [7674].
F. H. Kerans (C) - - 3159
W. Crosfield (G L) - - 2851

Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg) [10,323].
S. D. Waddy (G L) - - 3887
J. M. Richardson (C) - - 3722

Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsboro') [11,107].
Col. Eyre (C) - - - 4123
J. Bennett (G L) - - - 4038

Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horncastle) [9941].
E. Stanhope (C) unopp.
On Mr. Stanhope accepting office of Colonial Secretary; no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86).

Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford) [9863].
H. Chaplin (C) unopp.
On Mr. Chaplin being appointed President of the Board of Agriculture, there was a contest (polling Sept. 26th, '89):—
Henry Chaplin (C) - - 4386
F. Otter (G L) - - - 3078

Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [11,896].
M. E. G. Finch-Hatton (C) 4561
Halley Stewart (GL) - - 4273
On Mr. Finch-Hatton succeeding to the Earldoms of Winchilsea and Nottingham (polling July 1st, '87):—
Halley Stewart (G L) - - 5110
Admiral Sir G. Tryon (C) - 4363
(G L gain.)

Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [9030].
J. C. Lawrance (C) unopp.
On Mr. Lawrance being app. a Judge of the High Court (polling March 7th, '90):—
H. J. C. Cust (C) - - - 4236
Mr. Priestly (G L) - - 3954

Lincolnshire E. (Lindsey or Louth) [10,252].
A. R. Heath (C) unopp.

Linlithgowshire [6974].
P. M'Lagan (G L) - - 2543
Capt. Hope (L U) - - 1810

Liverpool (Abercromby) [8987].
W. F. Lawrence (C) - - 3583
Sir T. Brassey (G L) - - 2844

Liverpool (Everton) [9035].
E. Whitley (C) unopp

Liverpool (Exchange) [7551].
D. Duncan (G L) - - - 2920
L. R. Baily (C) - - - 2750

On death of Mr. Duncan (polling Jan. 26th, '87):—
Ralph Neville (G L) - - 3217
Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen (L U) 3210

Liverpool (Kirkdale) [8936].
G. Baden-Powell (C) - - 3084
R. Neville (G L) - - - 2172

Liverpool (Scotland) [6144].
T. P. O'Connor (P) - - 2911
A. Earle (L U) - - - 1431

Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [8050].
Baron H. de Worms (C) unopp.

Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [8066].
T. B. Royden (C) unopp.

Liverpool (Walton) [8436].
J. G. Gibson (C) - - . 2872
C. H. Bromley (G L) - - 1681

On Mr. Gibson accepting office of Solicitor-General for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).

On Mr. Gibson (C) Attorney-General for Ireland, being appointed a Judge of Queen's Bench Division, Ireland, M. W. Mattinson (C) was elected without opposition (Feb. 3rd, '88).

Liverpool (W. Derby) [9430].
Lord Claud Hamilton (C) - 3604
Serjeant Hemphill (G L) - 2244

On resignation of Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. W. H. Cross (C) was returned without opposition (Aug. 10th, '88).

London City (2) [31,588].
Sir R. Fowler (C) and J. G. Hubbard (C) unopp.

On Mr. Hubbard being elevated to the peerage under the title of Lord Addington, Mr. T. C. Baring (C) returned without opposition (July 27th, '87).

On decease of Mr. Baring, Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs (C) was (April 19th, '91) returned unopposed.

On decease of Sir R. Fowler, Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart. (C), was (June 3rd, '91) returned unopposed.

London University [about 2900].
Sir J. Lubbock (L U) - - 1314
F. Harrison (G L) - - 516

Londonderry (City) [4002].
C. E. Lewis (C) - - - 1781
Justin M'Carthy (P) - - 1778

Mr. Lewis was unseated on petition, and Mr. Justin M'Carthy (P) declared the sitting member (Oct. 25th, '86).

Londonderry (N.) [11,344].
H. L. Mulholland (C) unopp.

Londonderry (S.) [9336].
Thos. Lea (L U) - - - 4757
T. M. Healy (P) - - - 4619

Longford Co. (N.) [4345].
J. M'Carthy (P) unopp.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy having been declared duly elected for the city of Londonderry as well as for this constituency, decided to sit for the former, and Mr. T. M. Healy (P) was returned for this division without opposition (Feb. '87).

Longford Co. (S.) [4548].
L. Connolly (P) unopp.

On resignation of Mr. Connolly, James G. Fitzgerald (P) was returned without opposition (June 30th).

Louth Co. (N.) [5484].
J. Nolan (P) unopp.

Louth Co. (S.) [5610].
T. P. Gill (P) unopp.

Maidstone [4678].
Major Ross (C) - - - 1917
T. B. Baptie (G L) - - 1603

On the death of Major Ross (polling Dec. 14th, '88).
F. S. W. Cornwallis (C) - 2050
J. Barker (G L) - - - 1865

Manchester (E.) [11,038].
A. J. Balfour (C) - - - 4160
J. H. Crosfield (G L) - - 3516

On Mr. Balfour accepting office of Secretary for Scotland; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).

Manchester (N.) [9538].
C. E. Schwann (G L) - - 3476
J. F. Hutton (C) . - - 3380

Manchester (N.E.) [9288].
Sir J. Fergusson (C) - - 3680
C. P. Scott (G L) - - - 3353

On Sir J. Fergusson being appointed Postmaster-General (polling Oct. 8th, '91).
Sir J. Fergusson (C) - - 4058
C. P. Scott (G L) - - - 3908

Manchester (N.W.) [12,130].
W. H. Houldsworth (C) - 5489
H. Lee (G L) - - - 4453

Manchester (S.) [9710].
Sir H. Roscoe (G L) - - 3407
Sir T. Sowler (C) - - 3072

Manchester (S.W.) [9523].
Jacob Bright (G L) - - 3570
Lord F. Hamilton (C) - 3459

Marylebone (E.) [7320].
Lord C. Beresford (C) - 3101
Prof. Beesley (G L) - - 1016

On Lord C. Beresford accepting office of a Naval Lord of the Admiralty; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).

On resignation of Lord C. Beresford (polling July 19th, '89):—
Edmund Boulnois (C) - 2579
G. Leveson Gower (G L) - 2086

Marylebone (W.) [8319].
F. Seager Hunt (C) - - 3064
H. S. Trower (G L) - - 1942

Mayo Co. (E.) [7150].
J. Dillon (P) unopp.

Mayo Co. (N.) [7029].
D. Crilly (P) unopp.

Mayo Co. (W.) [8849].
J. Deasy (P) unopp.

Mayo Co. (S.) [9654].
J. F. X. O'Brien (P) unopp.

Meath Co. (N.) [6652].
Pierce Mahony (P) unopp.

Meath Co. (S.) [6324].
E. Sheil (P) unopp.

Merionethshire [10,287].
T. E. Ellis (G L) - - - 4127
J. Vaughan (C) - - - 2860

Merthyr Tydvil (2) [15,609].
Henry Richard (G L) and Chas. H. James (G L) unopp.

On resignation of Mr. James, Mr. D. A. Thomas (G L) was returned without opposition (March 14th, '88).

On the death of Mr. Richard, there was a contest (polling Oct. 26th, '88):—
W. Pritchard Morgan (G L) 7149
Ffoulkes Griffiths (G L) - 4956

Middlesbrough [15,192].
Isaac Wilson (G L) unopp.

Middlesex (Brentford) [7971].
O. E. Coope (C) - - - 3043
J. Haysman (G L) - - 1409

On decease of Mr. Coope (polling Dec. 23rd, '86):—
James Bigwood (C) - - 2572
J. Haysman (G L) - - 1316

Middlesex (Ealing) [9283].
Lord Geo. Hamilton (C) unopp.

On Lord Geo. Hamilton accepting office of First Lord of the Admiralty; no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86).

Middlesex (Enfield) [8621].
Visct. Folkestone (C) - - 3287
J. T. Edgcombe (G L) - 1067

On Viscount Folkestone accepting office of Treasurer of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86).

On Viscount Folkestone succeeding to the peerage as Earl of Radnor (polling March 30th, '89):—
Capt. Bowles (C) - - 5124
Mr. Fairbairns (G L) - - 3612

Middlesex (Harrow) [10,438].
W. Ambrose (C) unopp.

Middlesex (Hornsey) [10,648].
Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg (C) unopp.

On the elevation of Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg (C) to the peerage as Lord Magheramorne (polling July 19th, '87):—
H. C. Stephens (C) - - 4476
H. Bottomley (G L) - - 2488

Middlesex (Tottenham) [10,887].
J. Howard (C) - - - 3941
C. E. Bretherton (G L) - 2061

Middlesex (Uxbridge) [9902].
F. Dixon-Hartland (C) unopp.

Midlothian [12,966].
W. E. Gladstone (G L) unopp.

Monaghan Co. (N.) [7525].
Patrick O'Brien (P) - - 3962
Sir J. Leslie (C) - - - 2491

Monaghan Co. (S.) [7474].
Sir J. M'Kenna (P) - - 4715
P. Westenra (L U) - - 1009

Monmouth (Dist.) [6485].
Sir Geo. Elliot (C) - - 3033
E. H. Carbutt (G L) - - 2568

Monmouthshire (N.) [13,486].
T. P. Price (G L)- - - 4688
E. Jones (C)- - - - 3285

Monmouthshire (S.) [14,117].
F. C. Morgan (C) - - 5235
Oliver Bryant (G L) - - 2950

Monmouthshire (W.) [12,955].
C. M. Warmington (G L) unopp.

Montgomery (Dist.) [3010].
Hon.F.Hanbury-Tracy(GL) 1424
Pryce Jones (C) - - - 1251

Montgomeryshire [9250].
Stuart Rendel (G L) - - 3799
Capt. Mytton (C) - - 3220

Montrose Group [8426].
J. Shiress Will (G L) - - 3357
Mr. Patton (L U) - - 2088

Morpeth [6733].
T. Burt (G L) unopp.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [31,244].
J. Morley (G L) - - 10,681
J. Craig (G L) - - 10,172
Sir W. Armstrong (L U) - 9657
Sir M. White Ridley (C) - 9580

Newcastle-under-Lyme [8600].
D. H. Coghill (L U) - - 2896
J.B. Brindley (G L) - - 2752

Newington (Walworth) [4263].
L. H. Isaacs (C) - - - 1983
J. S. Balfour (G L) - - 1748

Newington (W.) [7386].
C. W. Radcliffe Cooke (C) 2447
J. F. B. Firth (G L) - . 2065

Newry [1875].
J. Huntly M'Carthy (P) - 1183
J. Sanders (C) - . . 716

Norfolk (E.) [11,161].
Sir E. Birkbeck (C) - - 4578
H. Lee Warner (G L)- - 4000

Norfolk (Mid.) [9992].
R. T. Gurdon (L U) - - 3032
J. Toller (G L) - - - 2625

Norfolk (N.) [9742].
H. Cozens-Hardy (G L) - 4084
A. Fellowes (C) - - - 3324

Norfolk (N.W.) [10,444].
Lord H. Bentinck (C) - 4084
Joseph Arch (G L) - - 4064

Norfolk (S.) [10,141].
F. Taylor (L U) unopp.

Norfolk (S.W.) [9391].
W. A. Tyssen-Amherst (C) unopp.

Northampton (2) [10,895].
H. Labouchere (G L) - - 4570
C. Bradlaugh (G L) - - 4353
R. Turner (L U) - - - 3850
T. H. Lees (C) - - - 3656
On decease of Mr. Bradlaugh (polling Feb. 12th, '91).
Moses P. Manfield (GL) - 5436
Robert A. Germaine (C) - 3723

Northamptonshire (E.) [11,206].
F. A. Channing (G L)- - 4428
L. Agar-Ellis (C)- - - 3012

Northamptonshire (Mid.) [10,780].
C. R. Spencer (G L) - - 4887
W. C. Cartwright (L U) - 3931

Northamptonshire (N.) [9922].
Lord Burghley (C) unopp.
On Lord Burghley accepting office of Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting; no opposition (Aug. 16th, '86).

Northamptonshire (S.) [9390].
Sir R. Knightley (C) - - 4003
Sir J. Carmichael (G L) - 3681

Northumberland (Berwick) [9292].
Sir E. Grey (G L) - - 4131
F. W. Lambton (L U) - 3709

Northumberland (Hexham) [9991].
Miles MacInnes (G L) - 4177
Lord Melgund (L U) - - 3220

Northumberland (Tyneside) [13,800].
W. B. Beaumont (G L) - 4112
Albert Grey (L U) - - 3990

Northumberland (Wansbeck) [11,072].
Charles Fenwick (G L) - 5235
W. Wight (L U) - - - 1710

Norwich (2) [16,542].
J. J. Colman (G L) - - 6295
S. Hoare (C) - - - 6156
J. H. Tillett (G L) - - 6119
C. S. Read (C) - - - 5564

Nottingham (E.) [11,567].
Arnold Morley (G L) - - 4584
H. Finch Hatton (C) - - 4418

Nottingham (S.) [11,099].
H. S. Wright (C) - - 4586
J. Carvell Williams (G L) - 4317

Nottingham (W.) [13,527].
H. Broadhurst (G L) - - 5458
Col. Seely (L U) - - - 4609

Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw) [11,538].
W. Beckett (C) unopp.
On decease of Mr. W. Beckett (C), there was a contest (polling Dec. 8th, '90).
Sir F. Milner (C) - - 4381
Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor (GL) 3653

Nottinghamshire (Mansfield) [13,080].
C. G. S. Foljambe (G L) - 4876
L. Rolleston (C) - - - 2832

Nottinghamshire (Newark) [12,904].
Visc. Newark (C) unopp.

Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe) [14,008].
J. E. Ellis (G L) - 4784
G. S. Foljambe (L U) - - 3337

Oldham (2) [27,730].
J. M. Maclean (C) - - 11,606
Elliott Lees (C) - - 11,484
J. T. Hibbert (G L) - - 10,921
J. Cheetham (G L) - - 10,891

Orkney and Shetland [6832].
L. Lyell (G L) - - - 2353
H. Hoare (L U) - - . 1382

Oxford [7442].
A. W. Hall (C) unopp.

Oxford Univ. (2) [5830].
Sir J. Mowbray (C) and J. G. Talbot (C) unopp.

Oxfordshire (Banbury) [8347].
Sir B. Samuelson (G L) - 3677
L. M. Wynne (C) - - 3184

Oxfordshire (Henley) [8730].
F. Parker (C) - - - 3674
Sir W. Phillimore (G L) - 2600

Oxfordshire (Woodstock) [9725].
F. W. Maclean (L U) unopp.
On Mr. Maclean (U) being appointed a Master in Lunacy (polling April 21st, '91).
G. H. Morrell (C) - - 4448
G. R. Benson (GL) - - 3760

Paddington (N.) [5345].
L. L. Cohen (C) - - - 2300
J. Kempster (G L) - - 1889
On decease of Mr. Cohen (polling July 8th, '87):—
J. Aird (C) - - - - 2230
E. Routledge (G L) - - 1812

Paddington (S.) [5193].
Lord R. Churchill (C) - 2576
J. Page Hopps (G L) - - 769
On Lord R. Churchill accepting office of Chancellor of Exchequer; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).

* **Paisley** [8107].
W. B. Barbour (G L) - - 3057
J. P. Smith (L U) - - 2491
On decease of Mr. Barbour (polling June 1st, '91).
W. Dunn (GL) - - - 4145
R. W. McKerrell (LU) - 2807

Peebles and Selkirk [3415].
W. Thorburn (C) - - 1375
Sir C. Tennant (G L) - - 1325

Pembroke (Dist.) [5706].
Admiral Mayne (C) - - 2305
Lewis Morris (G L) - - 2033

Pembrokeshire [10,941].
W. Davies (G L) - - - 4099
C. E. G. Philipps (C) - - 3983

Perth [4208].
C. S. Parker (G L) - - 1573
W. Fowler (L U) - - - 1120

Perthshire (E.) [7781].
R. S. Menzies (G L) - - 3504
J. R. Holland (L U) - - 2195
On the death of Mr. Menzies there was a contest (polling Feb. 19th, '89):—
Sir John Kinloch (G L) - 4005
W. A. Boase (L U) - - 2289

Perthshire (W.) [8128].
Sir D. Currie (L U) - - 3269
G. Ormond (G L) - - - 2327

Peterborough [4394].
W. J. W. Fitzwilliam (L U) 1780
G. Greenwood (G L) - - 1491
On decease of Mr. Fitzwilliam there was a contest (polling Oct. 7th, '87):—
A. C. Morton (G L) - - 1893
Robert Purvis (U) - - 1642
(G L gain.)

Plymouth (2) [12,222].
E. Clarke (C) - - - 4137
Sir E. Bates (C) - - 4133
T. E. Stephen (G L) - - 3255
E. Strachey (G L) - - 3175
On Mr. Clarke accepting office of Solicitor-General; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).

Pontefract [2499].
R. Winn (C)- - - - 1156
C. J. Fleming (L U) - - 974

Portsmouth (2) [23,031].
Sir W. Crossman (L U) - 8482
Sir S. Wilson (C) - - 8325
P. Vanderbyl (G L) - - 7196
J. Baker (G L) - - - 7069

Preston (2) [15,734].
W. Tomlinson (C) - - 7491
R. W. Hanbury (C) - - 7276
J. Pilkington (G L) - - 4982
G. Potter (G L) - - - 4771

Queen's Co. (Leix) [6104].
R. Lalor (P) - - - - 3528
R. G. Cosby (L U) - - 406

Queen's Co. (Ossory) [6976].
W. A. Macdonald (P) unopp.

Radnorshire [4638].
A. H. J. Walsh (C) - - 1910
Sir R. Green-Price (G L) - 1668

Reading [8276].
C. T. Murdoch (C) - - 3378
W. B. Monck (G L) - - 3262

Renfrewshire (E.) [9676].
M. H. Shaw-Stewart (C) - 3806
J. Samuelson (G L) - - 2438

Renfrewshire (W.) [7954].
Sir A. Campbell (C) - - 3434
W. Dunn (G L) - - - 2881

Rochdale [11,193].
T. B. Potter (G L) - - 4738
J. Marriott (C) - - - 3481

Rochester [3927].
Col. Hughes-Hallett (C) - 1602
F. F. Belsey (G L) - - 1353
On resignation of Col. Hughes-Hallett (polling April 16th, '89):—
E. Knatchbull - Hugessen (G L) - - - - - 1655
Alderman Davis (C) - - 1580
(G L gain.)

Roscommon (N.) [9440].
J. J. O'Kelly (P) unopp.

Roscommon (S.) [9416].
Dr. Commins (P) unopp.

Ross and Cromarty [9046].
Dr. R. M'Donald (G L) - 4263
J. P. Grant (L U) - - 1197

Roxburghshire [6015].
A. R. D. Elliot (L U) - - 2570
Mark Napier G L - - 2142

Rutlandshire [4581].
G. H. Finch (C) unopp.

St. Andrew's (Dist.) [2526].
H. T. Anstruther (L U) - 1132
Sir T. Brassey (G L) - - 716
(Sir T. Brassey retired during the election.)

St. George (Hanover Square) [10,171].
Lord Algernon Percy (C) unopp.
On resignation of Lord A. Percy, in order to provide Mr. Goschen with a seat in Parliament (polling Feb 9th, '87):—
G. J. Goschen (L U) - - 5702
James Haysman (G L) - 1545
(L U replaced a C.)

St. Helens [9065].
H. Seton-Karr (C) - - 3621
A. Sinclair (G L) - - . 3404

St. Pancras (E.) [6527].
R. G. Webster (C) - - 2327
T. E. Gibb (G L) - - - 1826

St. Pancras (N.) [6190].
C. Cochrane Baillie (C) - 2074
T. H. Bolton (G L) - - 1813
On Mr. Cochrane-Baillie succeeding to the peerage (polling March 4th, '90):—
T. H. Botton (G L) - - 2657
Harry R. Graham (C) - 2549
Mr. Leighton (Ind. U) - 29
(G L gain.)

St. Pancras (S.) [5556].
Sir J. Goldsmid (L U) - 1915
E. J. Beale (G L) - - - 897

St. Pancras (W.) [7430].
H. L. W. Lawson (G L) - 2567
H. R. Graham (C) - - 2503

Salford (N.) [8071].
E. Hardcastle (C) - - 3327
A. Arnold (G L) - - - 3168

Salford (S.) [8990].
H. H. Howorth (C) - - 3645
W. Mather (G L) - - 3438

Salford (W.) [9332].
Lees Knowles (C) - - 3399
B. Armitage (G L) - - 3283

Salisbury [2754].
E. H. Hulse (C) - - - 1259
W. H. Grenfell (G L) - - 910

Scarboro' [4752].
J. Rowntree (G L) - - 2122
Sir G. Sitwell (C) - - 2020

Sheffield (Attercliffe) [10,878].
B. Coleridge (G L) - - 4365
F. W. Maude (L U) - - 2958

Sheffield (Brightside) [10,119].
A. J. Mundella (G L) - - 4280
Lord E. Talbot (C) - - 3404

Sheffield (Cent.) [9833].
Howard Vincent (C) - - 4522
J. Hawkins (G L) - - 3326

Sheffield (Ecclesall) [9530].
E. Ashmead-Bartlett (C) - 3938
W. Owen (G L) - - - 2688
On Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett accepting office of Civil Lord of the Admiralty; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).

Sheffield (Hallam) [8137].
C. B. Stuart Wortley (C) - 3581
D. Threlfall (G L) - - 2612

Shoreditch (Haggerston) [6363].
W. R. Cremer (G L) - - 2054
E. Lawrence (L U) - - 1677

Shoreditch (Hoxton) [7807].
James Stuart (G L) - - 2324
R. A. Germaine (C) - - 2079

Shrewsbury [4290].
J. Watson (C) - - - 1826
M. Jones (G L) - - - 1269

Shropshire (Ludlow) [9923].
R. J. More (L U) unopp.

Shropshire (Newport) [10,706].
Col. Kenyon-Slaney (C) - 4460
C. Higgins (G L) - - - 2884

Shropshire (Oswestry) [9989].
S. Leighton (C) unopp.

Shropshire (Wellington) [8188].
A. H. Brown (L U) unopp.

Sligo Co. (N.) [7867].
P. M'Donald (P) unopp.
On decease of P. McDonald (anti-P) (polling April 2nd, '91).
Ald. B. Collery (anti-P) . 3261
Alderman Dillon (P) - - 2493

Sligo Co. (S.) [7693].
T. Sexton (P) unopp.
Mr. Sexton having been declared duly elected for West Belfast, as well as for this division, decided to sit for the former, and Mr. E. J. Kennedy (P) was returned for this division without opposition (Feb. 7th, '87).
On resignation of Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Leamy (P) was returned without opposition (July 6th, '88).

Somersetshire (Bridgewater) [12,850].
E. J. Stanley (C) unopp.

Somersetshire (E.) [11,892].
H. Hobhouse (L U) unopp.

Somersetshire (Frome) [13,499].
Visc. Weymouth (C) - - 4349
G. Samuelson (G L) - - 3645

Somersetshire (N.) [12,971].
E. H. Llewellyn (C) - - 4252
J. D. Marshall (G L) - - 2087

Somersetshire (S.) [12,092].
Visc. Kilcoursie (G L) - 3739
H. M. I. Terry (C) - - 3582

Somersetshire (Wellington) [14,732].
C. I. Elton (C) - - - 4117
Sir T. D. Acland (G L) - 3220

Somersetshire (Wells) [13,629].
Sir R. Paget (C) unopp.

Southampton (2) [12,061].
A. Giles (C) - - - - 5023
Sir J. Commerell (C) - - 4726
J. H. Cooksey (G L) - - 4384
J. M'Coan (G L) - - - 4029
On resignation of Admiral Sir John Commerell, V.C., G.C.B.,

with a view to his appointment as Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, there was a contest (polling May 23rd,'88):—
T. H. Evans (G L) - - 5151
A. E. Guest (C) - - - 4266
(G L gain.)

South Shields [12,425].
J. C. Stevenson (G L) unopp.

Southwark (W.) [8312].
A. Cohen (G L) - - - 2566
A. Beddall (C) - - - 2453
On the resignation of Mr. Cohen (polling Feb. 17th,'88):—
R. K. Causton (G L) - - 3638
A. Beddall (C) - - - 2444

Southwark (Bermondsey) [10,165].
A. Lafone (C) - - - 3356
Thorold Rogers (G L) - 2998

Southwark (Rotherhithe) [9272].
Col. Hamilton (C) - - 3202
Sir W. Gurdon (G L) - - 2115

Stafford [4184].
T. Salt (C) - - - - 1528
C. B. M'Laren (G L) - - 1435

Staffordshire (Burton) [10,798].
Sir M. Bass (G L) unopp.
On the elevation of Sir M. A. Bass to the peerage (polling Aug. 20th, '86):—
Sydney Evershed (G L) - 4792
Gerald Hardy (C) - - 2319

Staffordshire (Handsworth) [16,272].
H. Wiggin (L U) unopp.

Staffordshire (Kingswinford) [12,814].
A. Staveley Hill (C) unopp.

Staffordshire (Leek) [12,027].
H. T. Davenport (C) - - 4324
C. Crompton (G L) - - 3669

Staffordshire (Lichfield) [9589].
Sir J. Swinburne (G L) - 3398
Visc. Anson (L U) - - 2765

Staffordshire (N.W.) [14,654].
Capt. Heathcote (C) - - 5252
G. Leveson Gower (G L) - 4459

Staffordshire (W.) [10,878].
H. A. Bass (L U) unopp.

Stalybridge [6610].
T. H. Sidebottom (C) - 3221
J. W. Probyn (G L) - - 2682

Stirling Group [5228].
H. Campbell Bannerman (G L) - - - - - 2440
J. Pender (L U) - - - 1471

Stirlingshire [12,458].
J. C. Bolton (G L) - - 5067
E. Noel (L U) - - - 4360

Stockport (2) [10,439].
L. J. Jennings (C) - - 4702
S. Gedge (C) - - - 4495
J. Leigh (G L) - - - 4184
Sir H. Davey (G L) - - 3938

Stockton [10,412].
J. Dodds (G L) - - - 3822
T. Wrightson (C) - - 2820
On the resignation of Mr. Dodds (polling Dec. 21st, '88):—
Sir H. Davey (G L) - - 3889
T. Wrightson (C) - - 3494

Stoke-upon-Trent [10,034].
W. L. Bright (G L) - - 3255
H. Corser (C) - - - 2093
On resignation of Mr. W. L. Bright (polling March 14th, '90):
G. G. Leveson-Gower (G L) 4157
Mr. Shepherd Allen (L U) 2926

Strand [11 081].
W. H. Smith (C) - - - 5034
Hilary Skinner (G L) - - 1508
On Mr. Smith accepting office of Secretary for War; no opposition (Aug. 11th, '86).
On Mr. W. H. Smith accepting the office of Warden of the Cinque Ports, he was (April 12th, '91) re-elected without opposition.
On decease of Mr. W. H. Smith (polling Oct. 27th, '91).
F. W. D. Smith (C) - - 4952
Dr. Gutteridge (G L) - - 1946

Suffolk (Eye) [11,350].
F. S. Stevenson (G L) - 4544
J. C. Reade (L U) - - 2938

Suffolk (Lowestoft) [12,823].
Sir S. Crossley (L U) unopp.

Suffolk (Stowmarket) [11,332].
E. Greene (C) - - - 3906
E. N. Buxton (G L) - - 3363
On decease of Mr. Greene (polling May 5th, '91).
S. J. Stern (G L) - - - 4346
W. Green (C) - - - 4132
(G L gain.)

Suffolk (Sudbury) [11,602].
W. C. Quilter (L U) unopp.

Suffolk (Woodbridge) [12,469].
Col. Anstruther (C) - - 4854
R. L. Everett (G L) - - 4541

Sunderland (2) [21,161].
S. Storey (G L) - - - 6970
Col. Gourley (G L) - - 6839
W. Stobart (L U) - - 6027

Surrey (Chertsey) [12,114].
F. A. Hankey (C) unopp.

Surrey (Epsom) [12,170].
G. Cubitt (C) unopp.

Surrey (Guildford) [13,723].
Hon. W. St. John Brodrick (C) unopp.

Surrey (Kingston) [15,883].
Sir J. W. Ellis (C) unopp.

Surrey (Reigate) [12,978].
Sir J. T. Lawrence (C) unopp.

Surrey (Wimbledon) [17,425].
H. C. Bonsor (C) unopp.

Sussex (Chichester) [8993].
Earl of March (C) unopp.
On resignation of the Earl of March, Lord Walter Gordon Lennox (C) was elected without opposition (March 14th, '88).

Sussex (Eastbourne) [9826].
Admiral Field (C) - - 3760
Col. Clifton Brown (G L) - 2501

Sussex (E. Grinstead) [8571].
A. E. Gathorne-Hardy (C) 3289
C. J. Heald (G L) - - 1877

Sussex (Horsham) [8923].
Sir W. Barttelot (C) unopp.

Sussex (Lewes) [11,573].
Sir H. Fletcher (C) unopp.

Sussex (Rye) [11,217].
A. M. Brookfield (C) - - 4592
J. G. De Reuter (G L) - 3094

Sutherlandshire [2738].
A. Sutherland (G L) - - 1463
R. W. Fullarton (L U) - 583

Swansea (Town) [8489].
L. L. Dillwyn (G L) - - 3040
A. J. Lambert (C) - - 1740

Swansea (Dist.) [9409].
Sir H. Vivian (L U) unopp.

Taunton [2801].
S. C. Allsopp (C) unopp.
On Mr. Allsopp succeeding to the peerage by the decease of his father, Lord Hindlip (polling April 23rd, '87):—
Percy Allsopp (C) - - 1426
J. Harris Sanders (G L) - 896

Tipperary (E.) [6899].
T. J. Condon (P) unopp.

Tipperary (Mid.) [6517].
T. Mayne (P) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. Mayne, Mr. Harrison (P) was returned unopposed (May 15th, '90).

Tipperary (N.) [7500].
P. J. O'Brien (P) unopp.

Tipperary (S.) [5841].
J. O'Connor (P) unopp.

Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley) [9531].
Capt. Colomb (C) - - 2967
W. S. Robson (G L) - 2396

Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) [6545].
E. S. Norris (C) - - - 2230
T. E. Scrutton (G L) - - 1428

Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5759].
S. Charrington (C) - - 2110
Arnold White (G L) - - 1281

Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [10,013].
Sydney Buxton (G L) - - 2903
Major Welby (C) - - - 2827

Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East) [3615].
C. T. Ritchie (C) - - - 1561
Richard Eve (G L) - - 1076
On Mr. Ritchie accepting office of President of Local Government Board (polling Aug. 12th, '86):—
C. T. Ritchie (C) - - 1545
Richard Eve (G L) - - 889

Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [6635].
F. W. Isaacson (C) - - 2237
R. S. Wright (G L) - - 1735

Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel) [5705].
S. Montagu (G L) - - 2179
Col. Le Poer Trench (C) - 1592

Tynemouth [7018].
R. S. Donkin (C) - - 2795
W. T. Raymond (G L) - 2277

Tyrone (E.) [7946].
W. J. Reynolds (P) - - 3843
M. G. Megaw (L U) - - 337

Tyrone (Mid.) [8083].
M. J. Kenny (P) - - - 4136
H. H. Moore (C) - - - 2149

Tyrone (N.) [6810].
Lord E. Hamilton (C) - - 3219
J. O. Wylie (P) - - - 2867

Tyrone (S.) [7720].
T. W. Russell (L U) - - 3481
W. O'Brien (P) - - - 3382

Wakefield [5221].
Sir E. Green (C) - - - 2253
J. J. Cousins (G L) - - 1946

Walsall [11,712].
Sir Charles Forster (G L) unopp.
On decease of Sir C. Forster (GL) (polling Aug. 12th, '91).
E. T. Holden (GL) - 4899
F. James (C) - - 4361

Wandsworth [15,164].
H. Kimber (C) unopp.

Warrington [7928].
ir G. Greenall (C) - - 3717
. Crosfield (G L) - - 3216

Warwick and Leamington [6077].
A. W. Peel (L U) unopp.

Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon) [10,202].
'. Townsend (C) - - 3833
ord W. Compton (G L) - 3344

Warwickshire (Nuneaton) [11,062].
. Dugdale (C) - - - 4622
. W. Johns (G L) - - 3608

Warwickshire (Rugby) [10,745].
I. P. Cobb (G L) - - 4006
I. C. Buszard (L U) - - 3528

Warwickshire (Tamworth) [10,469].
P. A. Muntz (C) unopp.

Waterford (City) [3946].
R. Power (P) unopp.

Waterford Co. (E.) [6184].
P. J. Power (P) unopp.

Waterford Co. (W.) [6070].
J. D. Pyne (P) unopp.
Mr. Pyne is supposed to have een drowned between Holyead and Dublin, Nov. '88. Mr. lfred Webb (P) was returned nopposed (Feb. 24th, '90).

Wednesbury [10,702].
'. Stanhope (G L) - - 4883
V. Lloyd (C) - - - 4221

West Bromwich [8979].
. E. Spencer (C) - - 3634
'. J. Moore (G L) - - 3087

West Ham (N.) [12,676].
orrest Fulton (C) - - 3920
:. Cook (G L) - - - 3193

West Ham (S.) [14,134].
lajor Banes (C) - - - 2878
. Leicester (G L) - - 2572

Westmeath (N.) [5437].
J. Tuite (P) unopp.

Westmeath (S.) [5227].
D. Sullivan (P) unopp.

Westminster [7925].
W. Burdett-Coutts (C) unopp.

Westmorland (Appleby) [6346].
W. Lowther (C) - - - 2748
Alderman Whitehead (G L) 2562

Westmorland (Kendal) [6015].
Earl of Bective (C) unopp.

Wexford (N.) [10,041].
J. E. Redmond (P) unopp.
Mr. Redmond resigned (Oct. '91) to stand for Cork city.

Wexford (S.) [9907].
J. Barry (P.) unopp.

Whitehaven [2717].
Rt. Hon. G. C. Bentinck (C) 1216
H. G. Shee (G L) - - 1110
On decease of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck (polling April 24th, '91).
Sir J. Bain (C) - - 1338
H. G. Shee (GL) - - 1105

Wick (Group) [2154].
J. Macdonald Cameron (G L) 910
J. D. Pender (L U) - - 686

Wicklow (E.) [5569].
W. J. Corbet (P) - - 3101
C. G. Tottenham (C) - - 984

Wicklow (W.) [5226].
G. M. Byrne (P) - - - 3531
W. F. Dick (L U) - - 856

Wigan [7085].
F. S. Powell (C) - - - 3371
C. M. Percy (G L) - - 2780

Wigtownshire [5743].
Sir H. Maxwell (C) - - 2920
J. W. Coldstream (G L) - 1719
On Sir H. Maxwell accepting office of a Junior Lord of the Treasury; no opposition (Aug. 12th, '86).

Wiltshire (Chippenham) [9179].
Lord H. Bruce (C) - - 3657
Banister Fletcher (G L) - 3120

Wiltshire (Cricklade) [10,835].
M. H. Story-Maskelyne (L U) - - - - - 3401
B. Costelloe (G L) - - 1683
Sir J. Bennett (G L) - - 1247

Wiltshire (Devizes) [9931].
W. H. Long (C) - - - 4123
J. W. Philipps (G L) - - 2397

Wiltshire (Westbury) [11,003].
G. P. Fuller (G L) - - 4663
T. G. P. Hallett (L U) - 3670

Wiltshire (Wilton) [8842].
Sir T. Grove (L U) unopp.

Winchester [2440].
Col. Tottenham (C) - - 1119
N. A. Groves (G L) - - 783
On decease of Col. Tottenham there was a contest (polling Jan. 5th, '88):—
R. Moss (C) - - - 1364
P. Vanderbyl (G L) - - 849

Windsor [2843].
R. Richardson Gardner (C) unopp.
On resignation of Mr. Richardson-Gardner (polling April 2nd, '90):—
F. T. Barry (C) - - - 1522
W. H. Grenfell (G L) - - 972

Wolverhampton (E.) [8318].
H. H. Fowler (G L) - - 3752
J. Underhill (C) - - - 2629

Wolverhampton (W.) [9241].
Sir W. Plowden (G L) - 3706
A. Hickman (C) - - - 3583

Wolverhampton (S.) [8698].
C. P. Villiers (L U) unopp.

Woolwich [11,865].
Col. Hughes (C) - - 4647
Surg.-Major Evatt (C) - 2811

Worcester [6952].
G. Allsopp (C) - - - 2892
T. R. Hill (G L) - - - 2749

Worcestershire (W. or Bewdley) [10,830].
Sir E. Lechmere (C) unopp.

Worcestershire (E.) [10,283].
G. W. Hastings (L U) unopp.

Worcestershire (Mid or Droitwich) [10,246].
J. Corbett (L U) - - - 4031
A. J. Dodson (G L) - - 2761

Worcestershire (N.) [11,593].
B. Hingley (L U) unopp.

Worcestershire (S. or Evesham) [10,329].
Sir R. Temple (C) - - 4127
D. Pidgeon (G L) - - 2391

York, City (2) [10,904].
A. E. Pease (G L) - - 4816
F. Lockwood (G L) - - 4810
Capt. J. D. Legard (C) - 4352
J. C. Dundas (L U) - - 4295

Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland) [12,572].
H. F. Pease (G L) unopp.

Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond) [13,333].
G. W. Elliot (C) - - - 4810
E. R. Turton (G L) - - 3815

Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton) [14,628].
Col. Dawnay (C) unopp.

Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby) [14,016].
E. W. Beckett (C) - - 5078
J. M. Clayhills (G L) - - 3940

Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose) [11,825].
W. M'Arthur (G L) - - 3742
C. Sykes (C) - - - 3741
On petition Mr. M'Arthur was unseated, and Mr. Christopher Sykes was declared to be the sitting member (Dec. 11th, '86). (C gain.)

Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness) [11,433].
Commander Bethell (C) unopp.

Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire) [11,636].
A. Duncombe (C) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland) [13,646].
T. Wayman (G L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley) [12,638].
Isaac Holden (G L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley) [15,031].
J. Craven (G L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby) [11,962].
E. Crossley (G L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton) [12,076].
W. Morrison (L U) - - 4423
Sir M. Wilson (G L) - - 4289

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley) [13,043].
C. S. Kenny (G L) - - 5425
B. C. V. Wentworth (C) - 2917
On resignation of Mr. Kenny (polling March 11th, '89):—
Earl Compton (G L) - - 6232
B. C. V. Wentworth (C) - 3781

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley [11,992].
H. F. Beaumont (G L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster) [14,124].
W. S. Shirley (G L) - - 5060
W. H. Fitzwilliam (L U) - 4792
On resignation of Mr. Shirley (polling Feb. 23rd, '88);—
W. H. Fitzwilliam (L U) - 5634
J. Spencer Balfour (G L) - 5423
(L U gain.)

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire [14,113].
F. T. Mappin (G L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth) [11,918].
H. J. Wilson (G L) - - 5322
W. Armitage (C) - - 2780

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley) [13,218].
C. J. Milnes-Gaskell (G L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Normanton) [12,560].
B. Pickard (G L) - - - 4771
Col. Charlesworth (C) - 3724

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham) [13,585].
A. H. Dyke Acland (G L) - 5155
F. Foljambe (L U) - - 2070

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash) [9282].
Col. Gunter (C) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross) [12,175].
J. Austin (G L) - - - 4008
Sir J. Ramsden (L U) - 3010

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley) [11,487].
J. Barran (G L) - - - 4245
Sir A. Fairbairn (L U) - 3361

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey) [13,806].
Briggs Priestley (G L) - 5207
A. W. Rucker (L U) - - 4036

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon) [9968].
J. L. Wharton (C) - - 4113
C. A. Ponsonby (G L) - 3125

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spen Valley) [11,062].
J. Woodhead (G L) - - 4542
S. C. Boulton (L U) - - 2200

Commercial Education. See EDUCATION, COMMERCIAL.

Commissionaires, Corps of. See CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.

Commutation of Tithes. See TITHES

Comoro Islands, The. A group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, between the east coast of Africa and the north-west coast of Madagascar. Area 758 sq. m., pop. 63,000. The group consists of four small elevated islands—**Great Comoro, Mohilla**, or **Little Comoro, Anjuan**, erroneously called **Johanna**, and **Mayotta** or **Mayotte**. Mayotte is a French possession, and the other islands form a French protectorate. Commercially the most important is Mohilla, which carries on a brisk trade with Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and the rest of the mainland. The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar. A British consul is resident.

Companies Act (1862) Amendment Bill. See SESSION, sect. 57.

Company Law in '91. There has been the usual amount of litigation under the Acts relating to limited liability companies, and various important decisions have been pronounced. In the case of the **Britannia Fire Association**, a Judge in Chancery decided that where a father, now deceased, had applied for shares for his son without the latter's knowledge or authorisation, the father's executors could be placed on the list of contributories in respect of the shares. In the Court of Appeal, however (Dec. 6th, '90), it was held that, as there was no agreement by the father to take the shares himself, the Court could not hold his executors liable.—In April '89 a company was formed under the title of the Zoutpansberg Prospecting Company, and subsequently it promoted a second company, called the **Johannesburg Hotel Company**, arranging to secure some £3750 as their profit. As part of their payment the first company were allotted 2500 shares of the Hotel Company, but on the liquidation of the latter concern it was discovered that this allotment of fully paid up shares had been made to the Prospecting Company without any registration of an agreement for their allotment as required by law. The shares, as a matter of fact, were not paid up, and the claim of the liquidator, that the Prospecting Company was therefore liable for £2,500, was maintained by Mr. Justice Chitty. The decision was affirmed in the Court of Appeal (Dec. 17th, '90). In the Queen's Bench Division (Dec. 20th, '90) **White's Asbestos Company, Limited**, sued **Mr. Hoare** in respect of allotment money and calls upon 1250 shares. It appeared that the company was formed with a capital of £100,000, to acquire and work certain asbestos properties in Quebec. According to the prospectus the land had been proved capable of profitable working, and a Mr. Boyd, who had prospected the property, was an engineer experienced in asbestos mining. The defendant alleged that these statements were inaccurate, and misleading, and alleged that the property, which had been bought originally for £500, was not a valuable asbestos property at all, and that the prospectus contained a report by a person wholly unfit to judge, the report being entirely untrue. It appeared, in the course of the case, that, though the directors' attention had been called to a newspaper article with reference to Mr. Boyd's report, they did nothing more than telegraph to him, and then proceeded to issue the shares. Mr. Justice Day held that the prospectus contained material statements which were substantially untrue, and for which the company was responsible. He therefore directed that the defendant should recover from the company the amount he had already paid, and that his name should be removed from the register, with costs.—Where a shareholder, though aware of misrepresentations in a prospectus, did not commence proceedings for the removal of his name from the list of shareholders for some months, he was held to have lost his right to relief. (*In re* **the Metropolitan Coal Consumers' Association, Dunk-**

ley's case, Chancery Division, Jan. 28th, '91.) In **Hyslop v. Morel** (Chancery Division, Feb. 4th, '91) the plaintiff instructed his clerk, Walter Morrison, to apply for 100 shares in the defendant company. Morrison also applied for 20 shares, which he desired for a friend, and the whole 120 shares were allotted to him, and he was placed upon the register of the company. Subsequently the hundred shares were transferred to the plaintiff, who was put upon the register in respect of them. He subsequently brought an action against the company, alleging that he was induced to take the shares by misrepresentations in the prospectus. It was held that the plaintiff could not succeed, as he had received his shares from a person who was not deceived by the prospectus.—A shareholder in a company, which was wound up in order to be reconstructed, became entitled to cash and to shares in a new company. The latter rose to a considerable premium, but the shareholder's cash and shares were not handed over to him until the market value of the shares had gone down. It was held that the defendant, the liquidator in the voluntary winding up, was not liable for damages when his neglect was not wilful or fraudulent, and in no way arose from *mala fides* (**Knowles v. Scott**, Chancery Division, Feb. 20th, '91).—Where a prospectus stated that there had been "a recent discovery of a regular true lode of the rare and precious metal uranium," and the statement was in fact untrue, the plaintiffs were held entitled to removal from the list of shareholders. (**Cronbach v. Uranium Mines**, Chancery Division, Feb. 28th).—In the absence of fraud, claims by creditors of a company against its directors are barred after the dissolution of the company made under sect. 3 of the Companies' Act, 1862. (**Coxon v. Gorst**, Court of Appeal, April 22nd, '91.)—In the case of the **Valley Gold Company, Limited** (Court of Appeal, April 18th, '91) the plaintiff had been induced to take a number of shares in consequence of the statement of the promoters in their prospectus that the directors had themselves received favourable reports as to the character of certain gold-bearing land in California. The fact was, however, that the report had not been made for the directors as stated, but for the vendors of the property, and had been afterwards adopted by the directors. Mr. Justice Romer held that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment, as he had shown that the report was not made by the directors' instructions; but the Court of Appeal held that there was no evidence of fraudulent action on the part of the directors, and released them from liability, though without costs. Had the prospectus been issued at a later date, this plea of absence of fraudulent intention would probably not have availed, as the directors would now have to prove an honest belief that the reports which they used were really made, as they alleged, for themselves.—*In re* **Bennett** (Chancery Division, June 2nd, '91) was an action brought by the liquidators of an insurance company against the representatives of a deceased director to recover certain amounts paid to the shareholders as interest or dividend. It appeared that the company had never earned any profits, but interest at the rate of 5 per cent. had been paid half-yearly to the shareholders until the Board of Trade interfered in '78. By the articles of association no dividend or bonus was payable except from the profits of the company, and the Court therefore ordered that the amount claimed must be paid out of the estate of the deceased director with costs. —A shareholder who has been settled upon the list of contributories for the amount due on his shares can be sued by the company, notwithstanding that a balance order for payment has been made in the winding up of the company under the Companies' Act, '62. (**West-moreland Slate Company v. Fielding**, Court of Appeal, June 12th, '91.)—Where the majority of the debenture holders of a company had resolved that the debentures of the company should be exchanged for paid-up preference shares in another company, it was held that, under the circumstances which existed, the absentees or dissentients were not bound. (**Mexican Investment Company v. International Company of Mexico**, Court of Appeal, July 4th, '91). —The case of *In re* **the North Australian Territory Company, Limited** (Chancery Division, July 9th, '91), raised the question whether a director, upon taking his qualification shares in a limited company, can enter into a bargain for insurance against any liability in respect of those shares. The point arose upon a summons by the liquidators of the above company against Mr. T. Archer, one of the late directors, calling upon him to make good the sum of £500 under the following circumstances: Mr. Archer was one of the first directors of the company, and, under the articles, had to hold the qualification of £500 in fifty shares of £10 each; but it appeared that, as one of the conditions of his being director, he made a bargain with the promoter, Mr. R. Murray Smith, under which, although in the first instance Mr. Archer paid for his shares, Mr. Smith agreed in writing to purchase them from him at any time at par. Mr. Archer afterwards retired from the board, and thereupon requested Mr. Smith to take the shares off his hands, which Mr. Smith did, about Nov. '88, by paying him £500, and the shares were thereupon transferred under Mr. Smith's direction, but were practically valueless. Mr. Justice Kekewich described the case as one of some difficulty, but held that as the company had not sustained any loss or damage the application must fail.—The case of *In re* **Bell Brothers, Limited** (Chancery Division, July 21st), raised important questions as to the proper exercise by directors of a joint stock company of powers conferred on them by the articles of the company of rejecting the nomination of a person as a member of the company. It appeared that the company was incorporated in '73 for the purpose of taking over the iron and colliery business of Bell Brothers, of Middlesbrough and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, previously carried on by two brothers of the name of Bell, and that the shares were allotted amongst and had hitherto been held by the two brothers and members of their families. One of the brothers, Mr. John Bell, having died, and it being desirable to provide for an annuity bequeathed by his will to his widow, arrangements were made for the sale of some of the shares to secure the annuity. Mr. George Hodgson, a gentleman of position in the north of England, became the purchaser of the shares, but the directors of the company declined to accept him as a transferee. A motion was now made by Mr. Hodgson, and also joined in by one of the executors and trustees of the will, to enforce the registration of Mr. Hodgson's name as holder of the shares. The motion was resisted

by the directors. Mr. Justice Chitty came to the conclusion that the only reason why the directors refused the transfer was their desire to keep the shares in the hands of the Bell family. They had approved Mr. Hodgson, subject only to an objection which was inadmissible, and he must therefore make the order for registration prayed.—In the case of the **Ceylon Land and Produce Company, Limited,** *ex parte* **Anderson** (Chancery Division, July 22nd), the company had declined, as was within their right, to register the transfer of a share which was not fully paid up, but had assigned no reason for their action. It was held that there was evidence of unfair conduct on the part of the board, and that as they had acted arbitrarily the register must be rectified by the placing of the transferee's name thereon.—The Court of Appeal (July 29th, '91) unanimously reversed the recent decision of Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Charles in the case of **The Queen** *v.* **The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.** Ordinarily, when a company is started to take over an existing business, the transfer is liable to a substantial stamp duty, but there are provisions in the Companies' Acts which give special facilities for registration to existing "unincorporated" companies, and allow all their property to vest without any transfer to the incorporated company which comes into existence on registration. There being thus no need of transfer, no duty is payable. Tempted by this exemption, company lawyers brought into operation a device by which the same advantage was gained for private partnerships. In the present case the surviving partner in the publishing firm of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Company admitted six other gentlemen to an interest in the business, and a deed was executed by which they constituted themselves a company. There being thus the required number of seven shareholders, they applied for registration as an existing company, under the above provisions. The Registrar, acting on the instructions of the Board of Trade, refused, and the Court of Appeal sustained him in this refusal. The result is, that although no sale of a business may be desired, yet the partners will have to pay the duty as though it really took place. In other words, if they wish to acquire the benefits of limited liability they must pay stamp duty.—In connection with the winding up of the **Hansard Publishing Union, Limited,** and the **Anglo-Austrian Printing Union, Limited,** some extraordinary revelations were made public. It appeared that the Hansard Union was incorporated in April '89 for acquiring certain printing and publishing businesses. It had a capital of £375,000, and it paid the total sum of £325,000 for certain businesses, the owners of which received as their sale price £247,940. In July '89 the capital was increased by £125,000, and was subsequently further increased to £1,000,000. According to the Official Receiver, the businesses acquired had ever since been conducted at a loss, though considerable dividends had been paid, and the price paid for them was no doubt excessive. An approximate statement of the company's affairs on Feb. 28th, '91, showed liabilities to creditors £348,475, and share capital £922,690, with tangible assets as distinct from goodwills and copyrights roughly approximating £422,000. The Official Receiver reported that in his opinion further inquiry into the promotion and management of the company was necessary, and on July 21st, '91, and subsequent dates, the directors and Mr. Bottomley, who was responsible for the formation of the union, were examined at great length.—In the case of the Anglo-Austrian Printing Company, it was incorporated on Nov. 8th, '89, for the purpose of purchasing thirteen businesses in Austria. On Feb. 22nd, '90, a prospectus was issued, from which it appeared that the Right Hon. Sir Henry Isaacs, then Lord Mayor of London, was the chairman, Mr. Horatio Bottomley, vice-chairman, and five gentlemen—Mr. Agg-Gardner, M.P., Mr. Coleridge J. Kennard, Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., Mr. C. Kegan Paul, and Lord Teynham—were directors. The businesses purchased were of different kinds, but all connected with the publication of newspapers or stationery business, and were described in the prospectus in very glowing terms. It appeared from the statement of counsel for the petitioner that these businesses were to be purchased from Mr. Bottomley for £600,000, of which the vendor agreed to take £200,000 in preference and ordinary shares, the balance being payable in cash, or cash and ordinary shares, at the option of the directors. The nominal share capital of the company was £500,000, divided into 250,000 preference and 250,000 ordinary shares. The articles provided, however, for the issue of £250,000 debentures, raising the nominal capital of the company to £750,000. Only a small portion of this capital, however, was applied for or issued, for it appeared that the total nominal amount allotted was £99,280, made up of 3888 ordinary shares, 3288 preference shares, and 276 debentures. Of this the company actually received the sum of £93,022 in cash. It was alleged by the petitioner that of this sum of £93,022 no less than £88,500 was paid to Mr. Bottomley, £13,500 being for working capital; that a further sum of £2146 was paid out of the capital in the form of dividend, and that the remainder of the £93,022, with the exception of a small balance of £26 5s., was appropriated to the payment of fees to the chairman and directors. In this case, also, there was a public examination of the directors and officers of the company. Mr. Bottomley was subsequently examined under a receiving order in bankruptcy, made on his own petition, on May 1st, '91. His liabilities were returned at £319,400 in the aggregate, of which £67,192 was expected to rank, with an estimated surplus in assets of £96,734. The Official Receiver, however, stated that the value of the latter appeared to have been considerably over-estimated, and that the claims which would rank against the estate would exceed the amount returned by the debtor. In the course of his examination Mr. Bottomley stated that he was thirty-one years of age. He was originally a solicitor's clerk, and afterwards started in business as a shorthand writer. Subsequently he became a director of printing and publishing companies. He was afterwards engaged in the forming and managing of the Catherine Street Publishing Association, Macrea, Curtice & Co., Ld., and four other companies. He alleged that the Hansard Union never had sufficient capital to pay for the businesses it required, though its shares were sold at a premium. He himself received £52,000, less the expenses of printing, advertising, and underwriting, which he thought came to about £20,000. The union subsequently bought four businesses in the name of Mr. Julian for

£525,000, the price agreed to be paid by Mr. Julian for them being £416,000. The examination was adjourned until the Michaelmas sittings, when other revelations were made.

Comptroller and Auditor-General. See EXCHEQUER and FINANCE.

Congo Railway. This line, which is to be 350 kil. in length, and to be completed by Dec. 31st, '94, at a cost of 25 million francs (see last ed.), will extend from Matadi on the Lower Congo to Indolo, Stanley Pool. A Brussels telegram, dated Dec. 8th, '90, was to the effect that two steamers with three locomotives had arrived at Matadi; 10 kil. of the line were nearly completed, and traffic was on the increase.

Congo River and Free State, The, was **constituted** and defined by the general **Act** of the **International Congo Conference** of **Berlin, '85,** and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power was recognised. At the same time the boundaries of the new State were settled. Its area is estimated at 2,700,000 kilos., pop. 41,000,000. There are **twelve territorial divisions,** the **capital** being Boma. The central Government is at Brussels, and consists of the King of the Belgians as sovereign, and three departmental chiefs. On the Congo there is an Administrator-General, under whom are several European administrators of stations and districts. Among the **chief exports,** rubber, ivory, coffee, nuts, palm oil. Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered. Districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. In '86 Arab slave-dealers broke up the station at Stanley Falls. The **army** consists of 3624 black men, commanded by European officers, of whom 12 are captains. The **navy** comprises 5 steamboats on the Lower Congo, and 9 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla.—The Commissioners of the State and Portugal for delimiting the frontier on the Lower Congo dissolved (Dec. '90) without coming to a decision. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Switzerland. A semi-official Note (11th) stated that France would adhere to the views of the Congo State and Great Britain in respect to the tariff system, and it was also reported (12th) that Holland would adhere to the General Act. The Budget for the State showed an expenditure of 4,500,000 fr. The Customs Conference arrived at a conclusion; the import duties were fixed at 5 per cent., and the export duties on ivory and guttapercha at 10 per cent.; the licence duty was suppressed, and the duties on spirituous liquors were reduced to one-third the actual value. The Dutch Minister signed the Conference Act (30th). M. Guillery was elected President of the Superior Council of the State. The Budget for '91 was fixed to balance at 4,554,931 fr. The exports in '90 amounted to 22,351,980 fr. Intelligence was received at Brussels (**Oct.** 4th) that Lieut Semarinel had returned from Katanga to Lusambo, and that the chief M'Siri had placed himself under the protectorate of the Congo State.

Congregational Council, International, '91. This, the first World's Council of the Congregational Churches, assembled in London on July 13th, '91, and continued in session until July 21st. More than 300 **delegates** were present as representatives of Congregational Churches in Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, Russia, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, New South Wales, Canada, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, China, Japan, Natal, West Indies, Madagascar, Samoa, Hawaii, and British Guiana. "Corresponding members" were present at the Council from the Baptist Union, the Wesleyan Conference, the Presbyterian Church of England, the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church, the Calvinistic Methodist Church of Wales, the Methodist New Connexion, the Primitive Methodist Connexion, the Methodist Free Church, the Society of Friends, and the Bible Christians. The origin of the Council was attributed to a conversation in '80 between Dr. Dexter and Dr. Hannay, both of whom died before the consummation of their hopes. An invitation from the Congregational Union of England and Wales was conveyed to the National Congregational Council of the United States, when the latter Council was in session at Worcester, U.S.A., in Oct. '89, with the result that a programme was conjointly drawn up by representatives of these organisations. **Dr. R. W. Dale** (*q.v.*) was chosen as President, and Dr. Llewellyn D. Bevan (Melbourne), Dr. Alonzo Quint (Boston), President C. W. Northrop (Minneapolis), and Rev. J. Guinness Rogers (*q v.*) fulfilled the duties of **Vice-Presidents** at certain of the meetings. The **Secretaries,** who performed their arduous work in remarkably successful fashion, were Dr. Alexander Mackennal and Dr. Hazen. They were aided by the Revs. D. Burford Hooke, W. S. H. Fielden, W. H. Moore, and F. H. Browne, as assistant secretaries. The **presidential address** was entitled "The Divine Life in Man," and Dr. Dale pleaded that the Divine life which dwells in man should be present and active in all the infinite varieties of human effort and experience. Numerous papers were read before, and discussed by, the Council dealing with Congregationalism in connection with the home, the nation, the world, and the Church Catholic; the importance and the maintenance of the Congregational idea in the churches; its present position, methods, and its place; Home Missions; the training of ministers; Federation for the purpose of promoting National Righteousness and Foreign Missions; the Unity of the Church; Sacerdotalism; and Modern Belief. The **Council Sermon** was preached by the Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago. The business of the Council was pleasantly varied by generous **entertainments** by members of the Spicer family at Woodford, by Chief Justice Way, the executive committee of the Liberation Society, the Bible Society, and by various public bodies and private individuals. Interesting **Excursions** to Plymouth, Bedford and Scrooby (where the Independent Church was formed in 1607, from which came some of the Pilgrim Fathers), were also arranged for the delegates. A suitable pendant to a historic event was the unveiling **at Leyden** (July 24th) of a tablet to the memory of the Rev. John Robinson, at whose prompting the Pilgrim Fathers set forth to New England. A full record of the Council's proceedings was published by James Clarke & Co.

Congregationalism. This is the democratic form of church life. It is based upon three ideas: the right of each individual to take part in the government of the community; the autonomy of the local church; and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority.

While complete in itself, the local church may voluntarily unite with other churches for consultation and common action. But no resolution of any such Union binds the individual church without its own consent. Usually each church has one minister or pastor, who is chosen by the free suffrages of the membership; but there is nothing to prevent there being more than one, and in fact such cases are not uncommon. In addition to the pastor or pastors, home missionaries and evangelists are sometimes appointed, whose work is distinct from, though subject to the supervision of, the regular pastorate. Congregational polity admits two **orders** of church officers only: bishops, elders, or pastors, who are the presidents or administrative rulers in the spiritual department of church life; and deacons, who have charge of its secular affairs. It claims to be of apostolic origin, and to be at once the highest and most natural organisation of the life of the Christian Church. It presupposes the Christian character of all members of the Church, and requires a credible profession of faith in Christ. There are in the **British Isles** 4730 Congregational churches, branch churches, and mission stations, with nearly 2900 recognised and accredited ministers, in addition to upwards of 300 evangelists. In **England and Wales** alone there are 4589 places of worship, with accommodation for 1,647,500 persons. **County** or district **associations** of these churches exist for the purpose of upholding and extending evangelical religion, of promoting the spiritual intercommunion of the churches, strengthening their fraternal relations, facilitating co-operation in everything affecting their common interest, aiding weak churches, and carrying on mission work within their respective areas. **The Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** expends in mission work through the county unions about £27,000 per annum. For foreign missions see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES (**London Missionary Society**). There is also a general union of the churches, known as the **Congregational Union of England and Wales**, which in 1881 celebrated its jubilee by originating a fund for church extension, paying off church and chapel debts, and for evangelistic and home missionary purposes. The sum raised in connection with this celebration amounted to nearly £400,000. There are fifteen **colleges** belonging to the denomination in the three kingdoms, in which between 400 and 500 students are being trained for the regular ministry. Various societies have been formed for church extension; and for conducting mission work. In connection with their operations an amount of over £4,500,000 has been expended. The British Congregational churches raise for the support of religious worship, and for philanthropic purposes, in connection with their own organisations, upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. Congregationalism is also a prominent form of church life in the **United States** of America, throughout the British dependencies, and in other parts of the world. The **annual meetings** of the C. U. were held in **'91** in **London** (May), and **Southport** (Oct.). Leading themes, including the Nonconformist Pulpit—how to retain its power; the opportunities of Congregationalism in the villages; the place and service of women in the Churches; modern Christian life in relation to money and pleasure. **Offices**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. **Sec.** (vacant at present), **Chairman**, **'92**, Rev. E. Herber Evans, D.D., Carnarvon. See CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL, *supra*.

Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen., Colonel of the Scots Guards, was b. 1850. The third son of the Queen. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Fredk. Charles of Prussia ('79). Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition ('82). Late Commander-in-Chief, Bombay. Is now commanding the Southern District. During **'91** H.R.H. visited Japan, and, on his return, took part in many social gatherings, including a meeting in connection with the Bible Society.

Conspiracy Law Amendment Bill. See SESSION, sect. **58.**

Constantinople. Otherwise called **Byzantium.** Enlarged by Constantine the Great, who removed thither the seat of the Eastern Roman Empire (A.D. 330). This most powerful situation for dominating Europe has always been in the hands of a decaying power. The Turks wrested it from Christian hands (1453), and it is now the capital of Turkey, situated on the waterway between the Black Sea and Mediterranean. The population of Constantinople exceeds a million, and is, therefore, larger than that of any Russian city. To protect it, the Berlin Treaty left on the European side a portion of territory about the size of England and Scotland combined (80,000 sq. m.), and a population of 5,250,000.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill. See SESSION, sect. **60.**

Contents. See DIVISIONS.

Continuation Schools. The Royal Commissioners on Technical Education gave in their report abundant evidence that every Continental State was actively providing not merely for the elementary instruction of the children of the industrial classes, but for their advanced instruction in higher grade and apprenticeship schools. Speaking of the **French schools**, they stated that "besides the ordinary elementary schools there are in most of the large towns superior elementary schools (*écoles primaires complémentaires*), for literary and sometimes technical instruction. The cost of instruction in these schools, when it is not free to all, is very cheap, from seven to ten francs per month, and even these low fees are, in the case of the non gratuitous schools, either partially or wholly remitted by means of scholarships (*bourses*) granted by the State, the departments and the communes. Some of these schools provide workshop instruction adapted to the wants of the industries of the respective districts. These schools are increasing rapidly in number, though they are still confined to the larger towns. The Commissioners visited some of the principal types of them in Paris, Rheims, Lyons, Rouen, Lille, Douai, Nismes, S. Etienne, Roubaix, and Amiens, where they found excellent provision made in them for the higher instruction of the pupils in industrial and commercial subjects—instruction such as goes to make the first-rate workman or the skilled commercial clerk. But the Commissioners called special attention to the **French apprenticeship schools**, which are being founded in France with excellent results. The Society of the Christian Brothers have three such schools,

one in the Rue de Vangirard, Paris. The pupils of the ordinary schools are not received until they have a tolerable knowledge of the elementary subjects. The course of study embraces, on the one hand, moral and religious instruction, reading, writing, the elements of history, of geography, and of the French language and literature, arithmetic, the elements of algebra and geometry, surveying, linear and ornamental drawing, modelling, book-keeping, the elements of physics and chemistry, vocal and instrumental music, English, German, and gymnastics. On the trade side there is instruction in bookbinding, optical and mathematical instrument making, type setting, printing, wood carving, wood engraving, map engraving, and many other subjects. **The Commissioners** state that the pupils are well taught, and find employment readily after they have left the workshops. The report of the Commissioners, proving as it does that every European country is alive to the necessity for the higher instruction of its future artizans and clerks, naturally attracted great attention in our own great industrial centres, and the great municipalities of Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield, through the instrumentality of their school boards, have set themselves resolutely to work to foster the desire and to provide the means for the continuation and perfection of the instruction in the day schools. The work of the **Manchester School Board** may be taken as typical of that of the great leading industrial centres, and persons desiring to learn the nature and extent of the work being done should put themselves in communication with Mr. C. H. Wyatt, one of the ablest of that most able body of men who, as clerks to the school boards, are doing so great a work in this country. The Manchester Board have evening science and art schools, commercial evening schools, evening institutes for women and girls, evening continuation schools and special classes. At the Elementary and Commercial Evening Schools (85 departments) they had on Oct. 1st '91, **5916 pupils**; at the Science and Art Schools (10) 3746; Institutes for Women and Girls (4), 4[illegible]. The returns for the first week of the session promise a very satisfactory attendance. At the Central Commercial School the following **subjects** are taught: Arithmetic, book-keeping, commercial correspondence, geography and history, handwriting, shorthand and typewriting, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese; and, besides these subjects, **lectures** are given in banking, commercial law, commercial geography and insurance. For **women** and **girls**, instruction is provided in cookery, domestic economy and dressmaking. These great advantages are not, however, to be confined to the great towns. By the **Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act of '90**, the Council of any county or county borough may set aside for educational purposes a portion of their annual income, falling to them under this Act, for any of the purposes defined by the Technical Instruction Act. In the aggregate, the sum amounts to £743,000 for England and Wales, and already the Councils in almost every county are at work in the endeavour to provide for the higher instruction of the industrial or agricultural population. As typical of what is being done in the agricultural counties, it may be mentioned that the County Councils of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cumberland, Derby, Devonshire, Durham, Gloucester, Hereford, Lancashire, Lincoln, Norfolk, Oxford, Somerset, Surrey, Worcester and Yorkshire have all allocated considerable sums for education. A special feature is to be made in all these counties of **agricultural chemistry**, and the principles of effective tillage, of manures as supplemental sources of plant food, the regulation of crops, and the varieties in their yield and quality. Great attention is also to be paid to dairy work and fruit growing. On the other hand, it may be stated that the County Councils of the great commercial and seaport towns, such as Kingston-on-Hull, Bradford, Bristol, Plymouth, Cardiff and Liverpool will, in their continuation schools, follow the example of Havre, and provide, besides instruction in the principles underlying local industries, for the **higher commercial education**, such as modern languages, shorthand, exchanges, banking and insurance, which will enable their own people to compete successfully with the highly trained foreign clerks, who have in many instances supplanted Englishmen in regions where they should be without a rival. The Education and Science and Art Departments of the Privy Council Office have never been more wisely directed than at the present time. Narrow views and pedantic restrictions are no longer powerful at Whitehall or South Kensington, and much may be hoped for from the co-operation of the central authorities with the indefatigable promoters of this higher education of which the country stands so much in need. See EDUCATION, TECHNICAL EDUCATION, MANUAL TRAINING, etc.

Conveyancing and Law of Property Act (1881) Amendment Bill. See SESSION, sect. 61.

Convicts. See PRISONS.

Convocation. The clerical **parliament** of the Church of England. Was prorogued in 1717, and did not meet again till the year 1850, when it once more found voice, after a silence of 135 years. Sits now thrice yearly. First sat in its present form in the fourteenth century. (Convocations or Synods without the authority of the Crown date from the very earliest times.) It consists of **two Houses** — the **Upper** and **Lower.** There is also a separate Convocation for each of the two great ecclesiastical divisions of England, called **Provinces.** The **Upper House** consists of the several bishops of the provinces, as enumerated below. The **Lower House** is composed of the Dean of every cathedral and Archdeacons of the dioceses of the province, with Proctors elected by the clergy of every diocese. They **represent** (1) the cathedral chapters, and (2) the minor clergy. A fresh election of Proctors is made with every new Parliament. In Convocation are discussed, and resolutions passed upon, all matters affecting the interests of the Church, both doctrinal and administrative, as also the spiritual welfare of the nation at large. But any resolutions which suggest an alteration in the services, rites and ceremonies, or the rubrics of the Church service, as contained in the Book of Common Prayer, cannot be discussed in Convocation with the purpose of making such alterations, either in the Prayer-Book or in the Canons, without the Queen's Licence and Letter of Business, giving them the authority so to do, having been first obtained. And no such alteration made by such authority can be adopted and put in force without the authority of both Houses of Parliament. **Houses of Convocation.** [*In the Lower Houses those marked * are Proc-*

tors for the Chapter; those marked † Proctors for the Clergy.] **PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.** —**1. The Upper House.** Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*; Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, St. Albans, St. Asaph, St. Davids, Salisbury, Southwell, Truro, and Worcester. **2. The Lower House.** *Prolocutor:* Right Rev. George H. Sumner, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Guildford. **Canterbury**—Dean R. P. Smith; Archdeacons Eden (Bishop Suffragan of Dover) and B. F. Smith; *Rev. Canon Rawlinson, †Rev. Canons Puckle and H. A. Jeffreys. **London**—Deans Gregory and Bradley; Archdeacons Sinclair, Hessey, and Farrar; *Revs. Canons Prothero and Newbolt; †Rev. A. J. Ingram and (vacant.) **Winchester**—Dean Kitchin; Archdeacons Sumner, Sapte, and Henry Haigh; *Rev. Canon Warburton, †Revs. V. Musgrave, and W. H. Lucas. **Bangor**—Dean Lewis; Archdeacons Pryce and Evans; †Revs. P. C. Ellis, T. Williams, and D. W. Thomas. **Bath and Wells**—Dean Jex-Blake; Archdeacons Denison, Browne, and Fitzgerald; *Rev. Canon Bernard, †Rev. Prebendaries A. C. Ainslie and Edwin A. Salmon. **Chichester**—Dean (vacant); Archdeacons F. J. Mount and R. Sutton; *Rev. Canon J. F. Crosse, †Rev. H. Bailey. **Ely**—Dean Merivale; Archdeacons Emery, Chapman, Bathurst, and Vesey; *Lowe, †Rev. Canons F. Slater and J. H. Macaulay. **Exeter**—Dean Cowie; Archdeacons C. T. Wilkinson and E. G. Sandford; *Rev Prebendary Kempe; †Rev. Prebendary Sadler and G. R. Prynne. **Gloucester and Bristol**—Deans Spence and Elliott; Archdeacons Norris, Hayward, and Sheringham; *Rev. Canons Tinling and Nugent Wade, †Rev. Canons Medd and Mather. **Hereford**—Dean Herbert; Archdeacons Maddison and Stanhope; Revs. W. Poole, E. F. Clayton, and C. S. Palmer. **Lichfield**—Dean Bickersteth; Archdeacons T. B. Lloyd, M. H. Scott, and E. Lane; *Rev. Canon J. G. Lonsdale, †Revs. J. T. Jeffcock and Bishop Stamer. **Lincoln**—Dean Butler; Archdeacons Kaye and Trollope (Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham); *Rev. Sub-Dean Clements, †Revs. G. G. Perry and A. S. Wilde. **Llandaff**—Dean Vaughan; Archdeacons W. C. Bruce and Griffiths; *Rev. Canon Evans, †Revs. C. R. Knight and J. T. Harding. **Norwich**—Dean Lefroy; Archdeacons Perowne, Woolley, and Neville; *Rev. Canon J. M. Nisbet, †Revs. Canon C. Frere and Hinds Howell. **Oxford**—Dean Liddell; Archdeacons Palmer, Pott, and Bishop Randall; *Rev. Canon Bright, †Revs. Canon E. Savory, and G. N. Freeling. **Peterborough**—Dean Argles; Archdeacons Thicknesse, Lightfoot, and Mitchinson (Assistant Bishop); * (vacant), †Rev. Canons Thos. Yard and H. Twells. **Rochester**—Dean Hole; Archdeacons Cheetham, Richardson, and Burney; *Rev. Canon H. W. Burrows, †Rev. Canons Erskine Clarke and Bishop Yeatman. **Salisbury**—Dean Boyle; Archdeacons Lear, Sowter, and Buchanan; *Rev. Canon Swayne, †Revs. Canons E. A. Dayman and Prebendary R. B. Hutchings. **St. Albans.**—Archdeacons Lawrance, Blomfield (Bishop Suffragan of Colchester), and Johnson; †Revs. E. T. Vaughan and T. Scott. **St. Asaph**—Dean Owen; Archdeacons D. R. Thomas and W. H. Williams; *Rev. William Howell Evans, †Revs. Canon William Richardson and J. E. Hill. **St. Davids**—Dean Allen, Archdeacons De Winton, North, James, and Hilbers; *Rev. Canon Phillips, †Revs. Canon Bevan and T. Walters. **Southwell**—(no dean); Archdeacons Balston and Maltby; *(none); Rev. Canon Grey and Rev. Thomas H. Frere. **Truro**—(no dean); Archdeacons Cornish and Hobhouse; *(none); †Rev. Canons Hockin and Thynne. **Windsor**—Dean Rev. J. F. Eliot; †Canon E. Capel Cure. **Worcester**—Dean Forrest; Archdeacons Bree and Lea; *Rev. Canon Melville, †Revs. W. W. Douglas and H. B. Bowlby. *Vicar-General:* Sir J. P. Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.; *Registrar:* Sir John Hassard; *Actuary:* F. Cobb, Esq.; *Apparitor-General:* Sir J. Hanham, Bart. **PROVINCE OF YORK.** —**1. The Upper House.** Archbishop of York, *President*; Bishops of Durham, Ripon, Chester, Carlisle, Liverpool, Newcastle, Wakefield, and Sodor and Man. **2. The Lower House.** *Prolocutor:* Rev. Chancellor Espin, D.D. **York**—Dean Purey-Cust; Archdeacons Crosthwaite, Blakeney, Blunt, and Yeoman; *Rev. Canons Randolph and Fleming, †Revs. Canons Raine F. W. Peel, Machell, Watson, and Revs C. N. Gray, H. Favell, W. R. Sharrock, and T. Rigby. **Durham**—Dean Lake; Archdeacons Long and Watkins; *Rev. Canon Tristram, †Rev. Canons R. W. Dixon, Falconer, Baily, and Chancellor Espin. **Carlisle** Dean Henderson; Archdeacons Cooper, Crosse, and Prescott, *Bishop of Barrow, †Rev. Canons Phillips, Knowles, Bell, Stock, Bardsley, and W. A. Matthews. **Chester**—Dean Darby; Archdeacons Barber and Gore; *Rev. Canons Hillyard and Feilden; †Rev. Canons Cooper and Dodd; Revs. H. J. Blackburne and E. C. Turner. **Liverpool**—(no dean); Archdeacons Clarke and Taylor; *(none); †Rev. Canons Jones, Blundell, Warr, and Penrhyn. **Manchester**—Dean Maclure; Archdeacons Wilson, Hornby, and Rawstorne; *Rev. Canon Crane, †Rev. Canons Birley and Heywood, and Revs. S. Hastings, E. Jackson, W. Champneys, and J. C. Kershaw. **Newcastle**—(no dean); Archdeacons Hamilton and Martin; *(none); †Rev. Canons Mason, Lloyd, Grey, and Waite. **Ripon**—Dean Fremantle; Archdeacons Cust and Boyd; *(vacant), †Rev. Canons Owen, Jackson, Ellison, and Rev. F. J. Wood. **Wakefield**—(no dean); Archdeacons Brooks and Straton; no proctors yet elected. **Sodor and Man**—(no dean); Archdeacon Hughes-Games; †Rev. W. Kermode. *Archbishop's Commissioners:* the Dean, Canons Residentiary of York, and Canon Raine; *Synodal Secretary:* Rev. Canon Wright; *Registrar and Notary:* H. A. Hudson, Esq., Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer:* Canon Randolph.

Cook, Edward T., M.A., editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (*q.v.*), was ed. at New College, Oxford, where he attracted attention, both by his scholastic ability and by the speeches which he delivered at the Oxford Union. Mr. C. was also one of the prime movers in the Palmerston Club. On leaving Oxford, he was for some years **secretary** of the London branch of the **University Extension** movement. He subsequently joined the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and was responsible for more than one of the special **handbooks** issued by that newspaper. Mr. C. is an enthusiastic disciple of Mr. Ruskin, and wrote a work entitled "**Studies in Ruskin**" ('90). He has recently compiled a "Guide to the National Gallery." Succeeded to the editorship Jan. '90.

Co-operation. In England co-operative societies are united under the **Co-operative Union**, which began to form after 1869, the year in which the first Co-operative Congress was held. A **central Co-operative Board** was then formed, consisting of London and provincial members. This Board now consists of **seven sections**—the Irish, Midland, Northern, North-Western, Scottish, Southern, and Western, and comprises sixty-four ordinary and seven honorary members. These seven sectional Boards **meet** twice every year—on the Saturday before the meeting of the Congress, and once during the Congress. The **governing body** of the Union is the **United Board**, the members of which are representatives from the above seven sectional Boards. This organisation directs and promotes the cause of co-operation. The number of societies already enrolled under the Union (which enrolment is conditional on the payment of a halfpenny per quarter per member) is, according to the latest published returns, in Great Britain 1554. The members of these societies number 1,117,055, their share capital is £12,261,952 sterling, loan capital £2,804,416, sale of goods realised in 1890 £43,215,710, their net profit was £4,170,038, and their investments amounted to £6,206,064. Every year the movement expands. During the last twenty-five years, the annual business of the retail stores has increased from about £4,000,000 to about £28,000,000, and the membership from 175,000 to over 1,000,000. In the same period, the business of the wholesale societies has grown from almost nothing to £10,000,000 a year. Corn-mills carried on by co-operation do a business of nearly £2,000,000 a year. A new flour mill was opened by the Co-operative Wholesale Society at Dunston-upon-Tyne, in April, upon which concern £130,000 of capital is employed. As instancing the accumulation of funds by co-operators, it may be mentioned that one society has invested £80,000 in railway shares, and that £110,000 of co-operators' money is invested in the Manchester Ship Canal. Besides its great distributive business, the English Wholesale Co-operative Society, whose headquarters are at Manchester, Newcastle, London, and Leicester, engages in the production of boots and shoes at Leicester and Heckmondwike, soap at Durham and Crumpsall, woollen goods at Batley, and manufactures large quantities of biscuits, sweets, jams, and other groceries. The Scottish Wholesale Society at Glasgow, in addition to its distribution, manufactures boots and shoes, shirts and jam, and carries on tailoring works, cabinet and printing works, with branches at Dundee, Leith and Kilmarnock. The banking department of the Wholesale had receipts last year of £12,440,739, and payments £12,205,782. **Shipping** business was carried on with six vessels of a gross tonnage of 3898 and earning £120,816, making a profit of £4629. Steady growth was shown during the year by the **Co-operative Insurance Company**, in which over £5,000,000 were insured in fire policies, £30,000 in life policies, and £120,800 in fidelity policies. In the last year, 123 new co-operative societies were registered as against 51 dissolved. Out of the 123, 53 societies were for general purposes; 11 were classed as agricultural; clubs, 7; coal supply, 3; furnishing and hire, and purchase, 4; investment, including loans, 7; manufactures in the different trades, 15; painting and decorating, 2; and various kinds of business, 8. The application of co-operation to **Farming** has been much discussed among co-operators of late years. Twenty co-operative societies in England have engaged in farming, and there are three strictly **Farming Societies.** Success has been chiefly gained by the Scottish Co-operative Farming Association. In Ireland a remarkable development took place in the establishment of **Co-operative Dairy Societies.** Within a year the number of co-operative creameries formed, or in process of formation, had risen from one to seventeen in the counties of Cork, Limerick and Clare. Sixteen of these co-operative societies showed a membership of 716; subscribed capital, £8836; cost of buildings, £4150; cost of machinery and plant, £7786; and number of cows promised, 14,200. With a view to encourage similar developments in the agricultural districts at large, the Co-operative Congress voted an additional grant of £200 to the Irish section towards the expenses of organising co-operative dairy farming in Ireland. The twenty-third **Annual Congress** of delegates from Co-operative Societies in Great Britain and Ireland was held at Lincoln, from Saturday, May 16th, to Wednesday, May 20th, the total number present at Congress being 580. The inaugural address was delivered on Monday, May 18th, by Mr. A. H. D. Acland, M.P.; and during the Congress discussions took place upon papers read by Mr. Sidney Webb, subject: "The best method of bringing Co-operation within the reach of the poorest of the population;" by Mr. W. G. Harrison, subject: "How best to consolidate and improve the position of the productive societies"; by Mr. H. Maskery, subject: "How best to utilise the surplus capital of the movement"; and by Mr. J. Arnold, subject: "The best means of bringing Co-operators and Trade-unionists together." The presentation of an address and testimonial to Mr. Edward Vansittart Neale, on his retirement from the office of General Secretary, was marked by the utmost enthusiasm. Mr. Neale was one of the founders of the Co-operative Union and an officer in its service for more than twenty years. (See biography of Mr. E. Vansittart Neale). The deputations to the Congress included two delegates from the Working Men's Club Union, Trade Union delegates, and two delegates, MM. Audcond and de Boyve, representing the National Federation of the co-operators of France. In connection with the Congress, an exhibition was held in the Corn Exchange, at which specimens of the productions of the wholesale and manufacturing societies were shown. The annual meeting of the **Women's Co-operative Guild,** consisting of 64 branches with 2500 members also formed part of the Congress proceedings. It was determined to hold the Congress for '92 at Rochdale, in Whitweek. The General Secretary of the Co-operative Union is now Mr. J. C. Gray, who for some years had been Assistant Secretary. The Union offices are at City Buildings, Corperation Street, Manchester. As illustrating the aims and results of the co-operative propaganda, the **National Co-operative Festival** held at the Crystal Palace on Aug. 15th, was particularly noteworthy. It was the fourth of its kind, and was very numerously attended by co-operators. Here, too, was a co-operative workshops exhibition, designed especially to display the products of workshops in various parts of the

country and in various branches of industry which admit their workers to participation in profits and management. Of such workshops the **Labour Association** for promoting co-operative production, by which the exhibition was organised, recognises about 76, representing 40 different trades. It is claimed by this Association that the productive side of the co-operative movement is now advancing even more quickly than the distributive. The majority of new societies registered are workshops in which the workers share profits, and a comparison of recent annual returns shows that while the distributive side has grown 14 or 15 per cent., the productive side has grown nearly 50 per cent. in the same time. Signs such as these point to the conclusion that co-operators are setting themselves to remove the objections frequently urged against co-operation as the system is worked out in practice in England; viz., that the societies tend to become close corporations of small capitalists, giving an inadequate or no share of profits to their *employés*, and thus derogating from the ideal of Co-operation as understood by the founders of the movement. The chief resolution passed at the Crystal Palace Festival must be taken as an avowal of adhesion to the early faith of co-operative principles. It was moved by Mr. Holyoake, one of the pioneer co-operators, and unanimouslyagreed to by the conference: "That whilst rejoicing at the success of our co-operative stores, we reaffirm that store-keeping is not the only end and aim of the co-operative movement, the course of which ought to be so guided by our official leaders as to promote the employment of the people in self-governing workshops, in the management of which they can take a part, and in the results of which they can share." The **largest co-operative boot and shoe manufactory** existing in the world was opened at Leicester on Nov. 4th, '91. It covers six acres, and about 1500 persons will be employed thereat.

Cooper, Thos. Sidney, R.A, was b. 1803, at Canterbury. After struggling against adversity in his early life, in '23 he entered the R.A. school, through the influence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and subsequently set up as a drawing master at Canterbury. Travelled to Brussels, where, under the auspices of Verboeckhoven, the animal painter, he became a very successful artist. First exhibited at the Academy in '33, becoming A.R.A. in '45 and R.A. in '67. As an animal painter Mr. C. is supreme. His "**Cattle Reposing**" and "**King of the Meadows**" are amongst the best of his numerous paintings. Mr. C.'s works have been more frequently copied, perhaps, than those of any other living artist. After becoming famous Mr. C. returned to his native city, in the affairs of which he takes a lively interest. He presented its corporation with an **Art Institute** in '82. He has written his reminiscences. In the Royal Academy, **'91**, his picture "The Fleecy Charge" proved popular.

Cooper's Hill College. See ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Copais Lake Drainage. To complete this great scheme of reclamation (which was described in ed. '87 and in our last ed.)—a drainage canal, the work of five years, was opened on June 12th, '86, in the presence of the French Minister and other distinguished persons from Athens, as mentioned in our last volume), the **French Company** was **reconstructed** in the form of an **English Company**, and in Feb. '88 asked subscriptions for £150,000 of 6 per cent. First Mortgage debentures at £95 per £100. In their **first annual report**, made up to Oct. 31st in Greece and to Nov. 30th in London, it was stated that the above issue had been most favourably received. In Jan. '90 the balance of £150,000, of a total of £300,000 First Mortgage 6-per-cent. debentures, was issued at 92. It was then stated that the bed of the lake covers an area of sixty acres. "As a result of the work so far completed about 4000 acres are already let and under cultivation. Certain works are in progress providing for the irrigation of about 15,000 acres, and the value of these lands when the works referred to are completed is estimated at a minimum of £40 per acre." On July 2nd the dam between Lake Copais and Lake Likaris was successfully cut in the presence of the British *chargé d'affaires* and other authorities.

Copenhagen Free Harbour. The Danish Government early in '90 introduced a Bill for the construction of a free harbour at Copenhagen, the matter having for some time been under discussion. According to the plans prepared by the harbourmaster and the director of State railways, which were adopted by the Government in their Bill, it is proposed to place the free harbour on the north of the town —through which runs a large natural waterway —where filling-up work has been going on for years. It will be protected by breakwaters between the naval forts of Lynetten and Trekroner, and to the north of the latter. There will be a north and south harbour, between which the steam ferry for the Copenhagen-Malmö traffic will be placed. The reservoir of the southern portion will be about 2000 ft. long by 650 ft. broad at bottom, and from the end near the Frederikshavn fortifications there will be a pier 250 ft. wide, separating the southern reservoir from the Copenhagen inner roads. The northern portion will include the new Kalkbränders harbour, except its north pier, and a reservoir 450 ft. broad. All the reservoirs will be 24 ft. deep, which may be increased to 28 ft., and the water area of the free harbour will amount to about 55 acres, with about 8800 ft. of quay. Including the free harbour itself, roads, and the extension of the Langelinie promenade, the cost is estimated at about £600,000. According to a report from the British Minister at Copenhagen, issued in Aug. '91 by the Foreign Office, the scheme is due to the fear that the Baltic and North Sea Canal (*q.v.*) will damage the port. The principal objects are to facilitate such transit trade as already exists at Copenhagen, to remove such trammels to trade as those which are inseparably connected with the collection of dues, and to encourage local industries by allowing the erection of works, etc., in the area of the free port. The British Minister says: "That it cannot fail to give a favourable impulse to the commerce of this place can hardly admit of a doubt, but whether it will prove profitable to our transit trade to the Baltic is another question." On Oct. 19th it was reported that one of the dams at the Free Harbour works had given way, the water rushing through and causing much damage.

Copper. See TRADE, '91.

Copyright, English. The first English Copyright Act, passed in the reign of Queen Anne, gave the author an absolute right of

fourteen years, with an additional fourteen years in case of the author or his representative surviving this term. By an Act of George III. the period was increased to twenty-eight years, and the remainder of the author's life, if any. The Act at present in force (5 and 6 Vict., c. 45) fixes copyright at forty-two years, or the period of the author's life, with a grace of seven years, whichever is the longer. Copyright covers literary, dramatic, artistic, and musical property. The Act provides that the owner of a copyright shall present one copy of the article protected, if published, to the Library of the British Museum, and one copy each, if demanded, to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. See INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Copyright in Government Publications. In a Treasury Minute relating to this subject, and dated 31st August, 1887, **Government publications are classified as follows**:—**(1) Reports of Select Committees** of the **two Houses of Parliament**, or of **Royal Commissions. (2) Papers required by Statute to be laid before Parliament**,—*e.g.*, Orders in Council, Rules made by Government Departments, Accounts, Reports of Government Inspectors. **(3) Papers laid before Parliament by Command**—*e.g.*, Treaties, Diplomatic Correspondence, Reports from Consuls and Secretaries of Legation, Reports of Inquiries into Explosions or Accidents, and other Special Reports made to Government Departments. **(4) Acts of Parliament. (5) Official books**—*e.g.*, Queen's Regulations for the Army or Navy. **(6) Literary or quasi-literary Works**—*e.g.*, the Reports of the *Challenger* Expedition, the Rolls Publications, the forthcoming State Trials, the "Board of Trade Journal." **(7) Charts and Ordnance Maps.** As respects the first five classes of publications, "the reproduction of them, with certain exceptions, should not," says the Treasury, "be restricted in any form whatever. Indeed, in most cases it is desirable that they should be made known to the public as widely as possible." The **first exception** is, that Acts of Parliament and official books should not, except when published under the authority of the Government, purport on the face of them to be published by authority. The **second exception** is, where a work of a literary or quasi-literary character comes accidentally within these classes. For example, the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission would, but for the fact that they were produced under the direction of a Commission instead of under the Master of the Rolls, be published in the ordinary manner like the Rolls publications, and come within Class 6. So, again, a Report to a Government Department may be laid before Parliament made by a person of eminent scientific knowledge, who is willing to give the Government and the public the advantage of his knowledge, but not to allow it to be reproduced for the private benefit of an individual publisher. Other exceptions will, no doubt, from time to time occur, which can only be dealt with as they arise. As regards the sixth and seventh classes above mentioned, it seems desirable to the Treasury that the copyright in them should be enforced in the interests of the taxpayer and of literature and science. Notice of the intention to enforce the copyright in any work should, the Treasury say, be given to the public. In the case of **future works** this can be given by prefixing to the work an announcement to the effect that the rights of copyright are reserved. In the case of **past works** it will be desirable to inform the publishing trade of those the reproduction of which without permission is forbidden. See STATIONERY OFFICE.

Coquelin, Benoit Constant, is the son of a baker, and was b. at Boulogne sur-Mer, 1841. He was admitted to the Paris Conservatoire in '59, and made his *début* at Théâtre Française, Dec. 7th, '60, when he appeared as **Gros-René** in the "Dépit Amoureux." He is not only very popular as an actor, but is a great favourite in French society as a reciter. He is an elder brother of E. A. Coquelin, who is also a celebrated actor.

Corea. A kingdom embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, with an area of about 82,000 sq. m., and a population estimated at about 10,000,000. Capital, **Seoul**, pop. 250,000. Government modelled on that of China, which is the suzerain of Corea, and directs her foreign policy. Very little is known of the interior, either as to the people or the nature of the soil; but rice, millet, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and many fruits are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The foreign commerce is carried on at the three **Treaty Ports** of Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuensan.

Corfu. Is one of the Ionian Islands, on the east coast of Greece. Its area is 431 square miles, and population about 115,000. It is part of the Grecian kingdom. In **'91** there was (April) an agitation against the Jews, who were much ill-treated, and in fear of their lives, so much so that for some time they dared not leave their houses. Vigorous action was taken by the higher authorities, and peace restored after some time.

Corinth Ship Canal. The first sod of this canal across the Isthmus of Corinth was turned by the King of Greece in April 1882. The isthmus is about 3½ miles in breadth, there being a backbone in the middle 120 to 180 feet high, which is approached on each side by a plain from the sea-shore. A port and harbour will exist at each end of the canal. (For some account of the work, its stoppage and recommencement, see last and previous eds.) According to the report of the Austrian engineer, Herr Deutch, who had been commissioned to inspect the works in progress, published in the *Temps* (*Times*, Jan. 8th, **'91**), the cause of the stoppage of the construction of the canal was the discovery that the slope of the banks was not sufficiently gradual. The total amount of excavation was originally calculated at 9½ million cubic mètres, and the above discovery seems to have been made in July '89, at which time 8,200,000 cubic mètres had been removed. It was deemed necessary to excavate 2 millions more, and to provide 195,000 cubic mètres of masonry work, facing the banks with 6 ft. of stone or brick for a length of more than 2½ miles. Additional capital having been provided, Herr Deutch reported that the main portion of the work had been done. The time for completion has been extended to '94. The report of Mr. Hill, British Vice-Consul at the Piræus, published in this country in March **'91**, attributes the stoppage of the works in '89 to the financial difficulties

of the Comptoir d'Escompte; but they were recommenced on June 22nd, '90, by a Greek company, who sublet the work to French and Italian contractors. He says the work to be done was estimated at as much as 3,358,000 cubic mètres, and that March 22nd, '93, was fixed for the opening, but that the completion of the work at the date was highly improbable.

Coroners' Inquiries. See INQUESTS, CORONERS'.

Coroners' Inquiries, Law as to, in '91. The Coroners' Act of 1887 provides that when an inquest has been held, and by reason of the rejection of evidence or the insufficiency of the inquiry or otherwise, it is desirable in the interests of justice that another inquiry should be held, the Court may order a second inquest to take place. It was under this statute that an application was made (March 23rd, '91, Queen's Bench Division) for an order for a second inquest, the case being officially stated as that of **the Queen v. the Coroner of Newbury**—*In re* **Heath and Chamberlain.** The Court held that it was not made out that the previous inquiry was insufficient, and declined to make the order asked for. It may be stated that only in two other instances within the last century has such an application been made, and that these were made at common law in the Road case and in the Bravo case.

Corporation of London, The, is the **Municipal Authority for the City of London**; but its **powers** and **duties** in that capacity are not regulated by the general law relating to Municipal Corporations; they have, however, to a certain extent been defined and regulated by **special Acts of Parliament.** Under the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Acts 1861, '63, and '68, the C. collected **coal duties** amounting to 1*s.* 1*d.* per ton on all coals coming into the Metropolitan Police District, and a **wine duty** of 4*s.* per tun on all wine imported by way of merchandise into the port of London. The net proceeds of this wine duty, and of 9*d.* out of the 1*s.* 1*d.* per ton coal duties, were required, by the above-mentioned Acts, to be paid by the C. to "The **Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund**" at the Bank of England; the amounts thus paid being subsequently included as receipts in the accounts of the defunct Met. Board of Works. The net proceeds of the remaining 4*d.* out of the 1*s.* 1*d.* per ton coal duties are applicable primarily to the payment of interest and principal in respect of moneys borrowed under the Holborn Valley Improvement Acts '64, '67 and '69, and the Holborn Valley and Farringdon Market Improvement Act. The wine duty and the duty of 9*d.* per ton on coals ceased on July 5th, '89; the remaining duty of 4*d.* per ton on coals ceased on July 5th, '90. The C. were also empowered by the **Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act, '72**, to levy a **grain duty** of three-sixteenths of a penny per cwt. in respect of all grain brought into the port of London—which duty is, subject to the provisions of that Act, to be held by the C. for the preservation of **open spaces** in the neighbourhood of London, not within the Metropolis as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, '55. The **only rates** made by the C. are the **Police and Ward Rates**, which are made under the City of London Police Act '39. The Police Rates are applicable to the payment of three-fourths of the expenses of the City Police, the remaining fourth of which expenses are, under Section 57 of the above Act, payable by the C. "out of their revenues and possessions." Of the estates of the C., the **Bridge House Estates**, prior to the passing of the Blackfriars Bridge Act '63, were held by the C. "in trust for the maintenance and support of London Bridge." By that Act, and the Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges Act '67, the C. were empowered to borrow on the credit of these estates, for the purpose of rebuilding Blackfriars Bridge and purchasing Southwark Bridge from the Southwark Bridge Company; and the expenses of lighting, watching, and maintaining the two last-mentioned bridges were made a charge on these estates. By the Corporation of London (Tower Bridge) Act, '85, the C. was empowered to borrow on these estates for the construction of the Tower Bridge and the works connected therewith. A considerable number of other local Acts have been passed at various times relating to the Corporation and their estates.

Corps of Commissionaires. The members of this institution are retired soldiers and sailors of Her Majesty's regular forces. At first they were selected from those who had served in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny. They receive their appointment from a society which was established by Captain Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., in 1859. Their number exceeds 1800. There are several divisions in the principal towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, all being subject to the same discipline and tariff. The men are employed in every capacity where high qualifications are required, and thus may be engaged for permanent or temporary service. **Office,** 419, Strand, W.C.

Corsica. An island of the Mediterranean, and a **department** of **France**, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio. Area, 33,6 sq. m.; pop., 278,501. Capital, **Ajaccio.**

Costa Rica is the most southern republic of Central America. Capital, **San José.** It is governed by a President, a Senate, and a Chamber of Representatives, each elected for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants. Constitution promulgated in 1859, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamentos, and practically suspended from '70 to '82. Area 23,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '86, 196,270. **Estimated revenue** in '91, $5,624,000; **expenditure,** $5,483,000. Foreign debt, $13,000,000. **Imports** in '90, $6,615,000; **exports,** $10,063,000. The rate of exchange is about $8 per £. **Chief exports,** coffee and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and mining industry is making progress. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.—The Costa Rica railway, from the Atlantic to the capital, was finished in Dec. '90, the first train running over it from Simon to San José (25th). In '91 a conspiracy to depose the President was discovered (April 30th), but the conspirators were captured. Insurgents attacking the barracks were repulsed, and peace was restored in **May.**

Cottage Arts Association. See HOME ARTS ASSOCIATION.

Cotton, James Sutherland, was b. in India 1847, and was ed. at Winchester School and at Trinity College, Oxford; first class in moderations and in the final schools; Fellow of Queen's College. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '74, and went the Western Circuit. Has undertaken much literary work in connection with India; assisted Sir W.W. Hunter (*q.v.*) in compiling the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and in revising the second edition; wrote

"India" in Macmillan's "Citizen Series"; prepared for the Government a report upon the administration of India for the ten years '73-83. **Editor** of the *Academy* since '80.

Cotton, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, ex-Lord Justice of Appeal, was b. 1821. Educated at Eton and Oxford. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '46; Q.C. '66; Bencher of his Inn '67. Standing counsel to the University of Oxford '72. Appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal '77, but resigned this office in the autumn of '90.

Cotton Trade during '91, the. This trade has undergone considerable fluctuations in the last few months. In January the demand for British productions was falling off, but the industrial population was well employed. The continuous decline in the prices of raw cotton, owing to the superabundant crop of '90 in America, had the effect of restricting operations of buyers of cotton goods and yarns throughout the world, while the unsettled condition of the Eastern exchanges also tended to lessen the production of goods. In March further decline was arrested, though prices did not rise. The home demand for cotton goods was maintained, owing to the generally well-to-do condition of the population. A few thousands of looms, however, in Lancashire were stopped for want of orders. In April the magnitude of the American cotton crop coming to market prevented extensive purchases, except for early requirements, and it was doubtful if yarn spinning was really profitable. During the next month trade continued dull, but in the latter half of June some improvement was shown in the demand for cotton goods and yarns. In July much unsettlement prevailed in the minds of buyers of yarns and goods as to the probable prices of raw cotton, and a further decline was expected through the prospect of another large American crop of cotton. The slow decline of prices of cotton, yarns and goods involved many losses and seriously weakened some firms, but it was hoped that low prices would in turn stimulate demand sooner or later. A slight upward movement in prices led to purchases of magnitude in Liverpool by spinners —the price of raw material being lower than at any time since '48. A distinct revival of demand lasted during the earlier half of August, and Manchester exporters placed orders in India, China and the Levant with considerable freedom. The improvement was not destined to be maintained; the demand again fell off, and at the end of September the publication of the stocktaking accounts of many cotton mills showed that business had been carried on generally at a loss during the last three months. It is worth noting that the **American cotton crop** of '90-1 was the **largest ever grown**, the production reaching a total of 8,655,518 bales. In '80-1 the crop was 6,589,329 bales, and in '74-5 consisted of 3,832,991 bales. The average weight per bale last year was 499·84 lbs. The staple trade of Lancashire, the cotton industry, is carried on in 1793 spinning and manufacturing mills, containing 42,401,701 spindles, and 610,934 looms. With regard to the rapid development of the cotton trade in **India**, it has brought with it a great increase in the importation of building materials, coal, chemicals, dyeing materials, and machinery and mill-work. During the last few years the exports of Indian cotton yarn have increased at the rate of more than 26 per cent. annually. In 1883-4 exports of yarn amounted to 49·87,000,000 lbs., and in '88-9, 128·91,000,000 lbs., valued at 520 lakhs of rupees. In the same time Indian cotton piece goods rose from 55,564,000 yards to 70,244,000. Bombay possesses more than 95 per cent. of the trade in yarns, and more than 64 per cent. of the trade in woven goods. The number of mills rose from 47 in '76-7 to 105 in '89, the spindles from 1,100,112 to 2,625,546, and the looms from 9,139 to 21,676. The mills in the Bombay Presidency number 75; there are 7 around Calcutta and 8 in Madras.

Councils, Œcumenical. An Œcumenical Council is one which represents the whole Christian Church. Of these there have been four recognised by the Reformed English Church, viz.:—(1) The first of **Nicæa** (A.D. 325), condemned Arianism and formulated the **Nicene Creed.** (2) **Constantinople** (380), added to the Nicene Creed. (3) **Ephesus** (431), condemned Nestorius. (4) **Chalcedon** (451), declared the divine and human nature of Christ, and set its seal on the additions to the Nicene Creed made at Constantinople. Amongst **other Councils,** reckoned by the **Roman Church** as Œcumenical, may be mentioned the **Second of Nicæa** (787), permitting worship of images. **Fourth Lateran** (1215), transubstantiation held to be an article of faith. **Constance** (1414), the cup denied to the laity. **Trent** (1546-63), condemned the reformers. **Rome** (1869), decreed papal infallibility.

Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, The, owes its existence to the religious revivals in the eighteenth century, with which Whitefield and the Wesleys are so prominently identified. The Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791) had been a member of the Established Church, but finding that the parochial system interfered with her intense desire to have the gospel preached in every place in England, she cast in her lot with the Nonconformists. The **liturgy** formed part of the religious worship in her chapels, and it is still used in some of them. The Connexion has never been numerically strong. During life her control was absolute. Her successors were unable to exercise a similar control; and although a trust was created a few years after her death, many leasehold chapels lapsed into other hands. At one time the **preaching stations** numbered over a hundred; now those under the Trustees amount to over thirty, not including village stations vigorously maintained by the principal churches, and Countess's chapels which are beyond the control of the Trustees. **Cheshunt College,** of which the **Rev. Henry R. Reynolds,** D.D., is the Principal, has been rebuilt. New **Spa Fields Church** has been erected. The Connexion chapels generally have been adapted to the religious requirements of the age, and the trustees have faithfully endeavoured to maintain an evangelical ministry in every chapel of the Connexion. All its **ministers** have to subscribe to the "**Fifteen Doctrinal Articles**" of the Church of England, as do the professors of Cheshunt College and the students, with a view of carrying out the Countess's idea—the continuance of an earnest evangelical ministry. **Sec.,** Rev. W. M. Lennox. **Offices,** Cheshunt Coll. Rooms, 13, Blomfield St., E.C.

County Councils. Under this heading are included lists of the **aldermen and county councillors** for the administrative counties of **London, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, Southampton, Surrey,** and **Sussex,** there being added, **in the case of London,** some **particulars** regarding **the election and con-**

cerning such **proceedings** of the Council as were considered to be of sufficient importance to deserve preservation for purposes of reference. An outline of the main provisions of the **Local Government (England and Wales) Act**, 1888, reprinted from our '89 ed., will be found under its alphabetical heading. In pursuance of that Act the first elections of county councillors were held in January '89. The **nominations** took place on the 9th, and the only **unopposed return** in the county of London [1] was at St. George, Hanover Square. The **polling** in all the other constituencies took place on Jan. 17th, the results being declared either that night or on the following day. **Subjoined are the returns.** The names of candidates who were at that time members of the Metropolitan Board of Works are marked with an asterisk; the letter L. signifies Liberal, C. Conservative, N. Non-Political, and Ind. Independent. The names of the unsuccessful candidates are printed in *italics*:—

BATTERSEA AND CLAPHAM: **(Battersea)** J. Burns (Socialist) 3,071, J. Tims (L.) 2,307, *A. Cameron* (L.) 2,279, *R. A. Balfy* (Ind.) 1,564, *G. Harris* (L.) 188, *W. Davis* (N.) 54; **(Clapham)** T. L. Corbett (C.) 2,501, Lt.-Col. A. Rotton (C.) 2,336, *H. Turner* (L.) 2,286, *C. A. V. Conybeare, M.P.* (L.) 1,883.

BETHNAL GREEN: **(North-East)** J. F. Torr (L.) 1,740, W. Wren (L.) 1,709, *T. Lumley* (C.) 1,456, *W. Wright* (C.) 718, *J. Bishop* (N.) 484, *J. Milbourne* (L.) 401; **(South-West)** J. Branch (L.) 2,406, C. Harrison (L.) 2,366, *T. W. Francis* (N.) 975, **A. Ewin* (C.) 835, *J. C. Walton* (Ind. C). 677.

CAMBERWELL: **(North)** R. Strong (L.) 1,962, Rev. H. B. Chapman (L.) 1,612, *W. E. Teather* (Ind.) 1,097, *W. B. Thornton* (C.) 1,071, **D. Rogers* (L.) 823; **(Dulwich)** W. M. Acworth (N.) 2,222, H. J. Powell (C.) 2,151, *Lord Sandhurst* (L.) 1,810, *Dr. Guttridge* (L.) 1,622, *W. Matthews* (C.) 1,400, *Dr. H. M. Hardy* (Ind.) 125, *A. Watten* (Ind.) 88; **(Peckham)** E. Jones (L.) 2,608, R. Lyon (L.) 2,194, *J. Howard* (C.) 1,630, *J. Borland* (C.) 1,578, *W. E. Dowton* (Ind.) 975.

CHELSEA: G. W. Osborn (L.) 3,170, W. Æ. Smith (L.) 2,512, *L. White* (Ind.) 1,774, *W. Jeffrey* (C.) 1,617, **C. Mossop* (N.) 1,217, *A. Thompson* (N.) 211.

CITY OF LONDON: Sir J. Lubbock (N.) 8,976, Lord Rosebery (N.) 8,032, B. L. Cohen (C.) 3,025, H. Clarke, C.C. (C.) 3,622, **G. Shaw* (C.) 2,752, *G. N. Johnson* (N.) 729.

DEPTFORD: E. Collard (N.) 2,294, W. Phillips (L.) 2,283, *H. Keylock* (Labour) 1,871, *A. A. Knight* (N.) 1,047.

FINSBURY: **(East)** J. W. Benn (L.) 1,791, Capt. Sinclair (L.) 1,655, *Mr. Moreland* (N.) 1,098, **Mr. Berry* (N.) 1,071, *Mr. Hall* (Ind.) 66; **(Central)** Lord Compton (N.) 2,333, F. A. Ford (L.) 1,461, *H. E. Davis* (N.) 1,074, *Mr. Robson* (N.) 841, *W. Davies* (N.) 561, *Mr. Goode* (N.) 374, *J. Ross* (N.) 74; **(Holborn)** A. Hoare (Ind.) 1,430, T. W. Maule (N.) 975, *Mr. Murrough* (Ind.) 749, *W. R. Smith* (Ind.) 712, **Lt.-Col. Gardner* (L.) 671, *Mr. Blott* (N.) 234.

FULHAM: J. Beal (L.) 2,309, R. A. Germaine (C.) 1,950, *L. Scarth* (N.) 1,509, **P. P. Berry* (N.) 1,203, *E. G. Easton* (N.) 366.

GREENWICH: G. Lidgett (L.) 3,192, R. S. Jackson (L.) 3,025, *T. W. Boord, M.P.* (C.) 2,440, *Alderman Knill, C.C.* (C.) 2,390.

HACKNEY: **(North)** J. Beck (C.) 1,980, A. Davies (L.) 1,805, **J. Runtz* (L.) 1,770, *E. Jones* (C.) 1,029; **(South)** *J. Jones (C.) 2,071, G. B. Holmes (L.) 1,968, *J. Lobb* (Ind.) 1,863, *T. Jackson* (L.) 1,786; **(Central)** J. Lowles (C.) 1,764, W. Johnson (C.) 1,602, *R. Martin* (L.) 1,455, *A. Bowser* (L.) 1,362.

HAMMERSMITH: C. C. Cramp (Ind. C.) 1,591, A. Arter (C.) 1,569, *C. Cordingley* (Ind. L.) 1,539, *W. F. Laxton* (C.) 1,127, *Col. R. F. Webb* (Ind.) 388.

HAMPSTEAD: J. S. Fletcher (N.) 1,730, *H. Harben (N.) 1,630, *E. K. Blyth* (L.) 905, *T. Birch* (N.) 364.

ISLINGTON: **(North)** W. C. Parkinson (L.) 2,159, Dr. W. E. Grigsby (L.) 2,080, *A. Chamberlayne* (N.) 1,787, *H. Stephen* (L.), 1,464; **(South)** G. S. Elliott (N.) 2,663, R. Roberts (Ind.) 1,284, *A. W. Memory* (Economist) 1,012, **S. Furlong* (N.) 713; **(West)** D. H. Macfarlane (L.) 1,661, R. B. Carter (N.) 883, *Col. Keene* (N.) 854, *J. May* (Ind.) 798, *W. Goodman* (N.) 771, *Dr. Slater* (Ind. C.) 506; **(East)** A. M. Torrance (L.) 2,388, C. Horsley (C.) 2,066, *H. R. Taylor* (N.) 512, *T. F. Stonelake* (Ind.) 371, *Miss Varley* (Ind.) 226.

KENSINGTON: **(North)** *F. C. Frye (L.) 3,026, J. Lloyd (L.) 2,163, *E. M. Daniel* (C) 1,770, *J. J. Stansfeld* (L.) 559; **(South)** C. H. Campbell (N.) 2,086, Capt. W. H. James (N.) 2,015, *T. Meldew* (L.) 861, **J. Webb* (C.) 738, **W. A. Lindsay* (N.) 620, *J. W. Duffield* (N.) 596.

LAMBETH: **(Brixton)** Capt. Verney (L.) 2,112, Lady Sandhurst (L.) 1,986, *C. Beresford-Hope* (C.) 1,686, *H. Smallman* (C.) 1,397; **(Kennington)** H. Myer (L.) 2,139, H. S. Foster (C.) 1,192, **C. W. Andrew* (C.) 1,061, *C. R. White* (L.) 918, *W. Stockbridge* (L.) 211; **(North)** J. R. Hoare (C.) 1,361; H. Bell (C.) 1,130, *Col. Ford* (Ind. C.) 1,030, *Rev. F. G. Pelham* (N.) 955, *C. W. Ryalls* (L.) 954, *J. H. Lile* (L.) 794; **(Norwood)** W. B. Doubleday (L.) 2,101, N. W. Hubbard (L.) 1,525, *F. Day* (C.) 1,379, *H. W. Chatterton* (C.) 1,326, *J. S. King* (C.) 435, *A. Cave* (Ind.) 35.

LEWISHAM: W. G. Lemon (L.) 2,351, F. S. Brereton (C.) 2,127, *A. Poyser* (N.) 1,889, *C. A. V. Conybeare, M.P.* (L.) 1,312.

MARYLEBONE: **(East)** H. S. Marks (C.) 1,874, H. B. T. Farquhar (C.) 1,815, *Sir T. Farrer* (N.) 1,300, *T. Holmes* (N.) 1,201; **(West)** E. Boulnois (C.) 2,278, Sir R. Hanson (N.) 2,251, *F. Debenham* (N.) 1,683, *R. E. Farrant* (N.) 1,438.

NEWINGTON: **(West)** Dr. G. Bott (L.) 1,656, A. B. Hopkins (L.) 1,594, *E. M. Mullins* (Ind.) 1,084, *W. S. Sichel* (C.) 803, *F. Sutton* (C.) 793; **(Walworth)** J. Marsland (L.) 1,912, W. Saunders (L.) 1,787, *J. Pain* (C.) 1,031, *E. Yates* (C.) 866, *H. Quelch* (Socialist) 793.

PADDINGTON **(North)** R. M. Beachcroft (C.) 1,779, E. P. Young (C.) 1,598, *Mr. Maberly* (L.) 1,170, *M. H. Judge* (N.) 1,043; **(South)** *T. G. Fardell (C.) 1,631, Sir G. D. Harris (N.) 1,362, *A. E. Dobbs* (N.) 1,283, *Rev. Mr. Cox* (Ind.) 213, *H. G. Mills* 186.

ST. GEORGE: **(Hanover Square)** R. Antrobus (N.), and H. Vincent, C.B., M.P. (N.), were nominated, and there being no other candidates they were duly elected.

ST. PANCRAS: **(North)** T. H. Williams (N.) 1,536, C. L. Lewes (N.) 1,128, **Mr. Wettenhall* (N.) 1,087, *Mr. Dixon* (C.) 1,051, *Mr. Leighton* (Ind.) 614; **(South)** J. Hutton (N.) 1,672, Col. Edis (N.) 1,322, *Mr. Matthews* (C.) 620, *Mr. Burroughs* (C.) 577, *Mr. Bartlett* (Socialist) 277; **(East)** N. Robinson (Ind.) 1,824, T. B. Westacott (C.) 1,649, *Mr. Samuel* (C.) 1,259, *Mr. Hallett* (N.) 1,059, *Mr. Hobart* (Socialist) 471; **(West)** H. L. W. Lawson, M.P. (L.) 2,800, H. H. Raphael (C.) 1,594, *Mr. Allen* (N.) 1,198, **Mr. Baker* (Ind.) 738.

SHOREDITCH: (Haggerston) J. F. B. Firth (L.) 1,791, Lord Monkswell (L.) 1,671, *H. W. Mason* (C.) 1,035, *Major F. M. Wenborn* (N.) 978, *Major H. Greenwood* (Ind.) 507, *J. R. Sackett* (C.) 60; **(Hoxton)** E. Austin (L.) 1,901, N. Moss (L.) 1,703, *E. T. Holloway* (N.) 1,319, *W. Beasley* (N.) 844, *H. A. Barker* (Labour) 169, *F. J. Genge* (Ind.) 142.

SOUTHWARK: (West) A. H. Haggis (L.) 2,030, J. G. Rhodes (N.) 2,024, **T. F. Ruder* (C.) 1,431, *R. D. Hilton* (N.) 869, *H. Stopes* (Ind. C.) 776; **(Bermondsey)** G. J. Cooper (L.) 2,602, J. Thornton (L.) 2,401, *T. Brooksbank* (N.) 1,280, *H. C. Smith* (N.) 1,319, **W. Shepherd* (N.) 556; **(Rotherhithe)** F. Carr-Gomm (Ind. L.) 1,968, L. Stevens (L.) 1,652, *J. Bulmer* (C.) 1,607, *W. W. Tyler* (C.) 741.

STRAND: A. Harris (N.) 2,146, Capt. Probyn (N.) 1,407, *E. C. Keevil* (L.) 1,284, *J. Boulthon* (N.) 894, *E. Curtice* (N.) 822, *S. D. Laing* (C.) 547, *W. Emden* (N.) 498, *J. R. Hale* (Ind.) 55.

TOWER HAMLETS: (Bow and Bromley) W. Hunter (C.) 2,159; Miss J. Cobden (N) 2,045, **E. R. Cook* (L.) 1,722, *J. H. Howard* (C) 1,561; **(Mile End)** F. N. Charrington (N.) 1,424; A. J. Hollington (N.) 1,265, *R. Hirst* (Ind.) 1,187, *F. J. Reilly* (C.) 1,172; **(Stepney)** Capt. W. S. Beaumont (C.) 1,808, B. F. C. Costelloe (L.) 1,322, *J. T. Kemp* (N.) 1,316, *J. Woollen* (L.) 1,185; **(Whitechapel)** S. M. Samuel (L.) 1,523, C. Tarling (L.) 1,477, *M. Abrahams* (Ind.) 1,205, *J. Harris* (Ind.) 854, *T. Catmur* (Ind.) 845, *H. W. Henderson* (C.) 512; **(Poplar)** W. P. Bullivant (C.) 2,925, J. McDougall (L.) 2,345, *Hon. R. C. Grosvenor* (N.) 2,215, **J. Lenanton* (Ind.) 1,563; **(Limehouse)** J. Ambrose (L.) 1,817, A. Leon (L.) 1,084, *Mr. Johnson* (Ind.) 1,243, *J. Abbott* (N.) 1,007, *Mr. Cox* (Ind.) 204; **(St. George's-in-the-East)** *R. S. Sly (L.) 1,146, P. Martineau (L.) 786, *T. W. Dellow* (C.) 558, *R. G. Hall* (C.) 175.

WANDSWORTH: W. H. Dickinson (L.) 3,232, G. B. Longstaff (C.) 2,837, *C. C. Mortimer* (C.) 2,634, *J. Richmond* (Socialist) 927.

WESTMINSTER: Sir W. de Souza (C.) 1,539, V. J. Watney (N.) 1,482, *J. Coppen* (N.) 1,415, *Hon. A. J. G. Ponsonby* (N.) 1,184, *Mr. De Pinna* (N.) 455, *W. L. Josephs* (N.) 88.

WOOLWICH: *Col. Hughes, M.P. (C.) 5,140, Dr. Rentoul, M.P. (N.) 3,795, *J. Watts* (Ind.) 2,417, *R. Green* (L.) 2,430.

[2] The successful candidates were said to consist of 70 Reformers or Progressists, and 48 Moderates or Independents; and 85 councillors were pledged to vote against a renewal of the Coal Dues. We have reprinted the particulars of the polling at what may be described as the first general election of the Council, because the next election will take place in March '92, before the issue of the ANNUAL for '93, and the figures may be found useful to our readers for reference and comparison. In our '90 edition are briefly noticed the proceedings at the meeting of members of the provisional council, the election of aldermen and of chairman, the supercession of the Metropolitan Board of Works; the questions which arose as to the status of the lady members; the decisions come to by the Council upon a variety of important points; and the lamented death of Mr. Firth. In our edition for '91 the story is continued for another year, among the matters touched upon being the proceedings upon the **Strand Improvement Bill** and the withdrawal of that measure after the Commons Committee upon it had disagreed with the "**betterment**" clause; the effect of other legislation initiated by or affecting the Council; the **resignation** by Lord **Rosebery**, owing to other calls upon his time, of the chairmanship, and the appointment of Sir John Lubbock as his successor. In the present edition the narrative is brought down to Nov. '**91**. Turning first to the all-important question of **finance**, on Feb. 10th the Special **Committee** on **Beer** and **Spirit Duties** brought up a report recommending (1) that the sum to be received from the beer and spirit duties on account of the current financial year, over and above the £140,000 which had been placed to the credit of the general county account, and which was estimated to be about £23,000, be devoted to the furtherance of technical education in London; (2) that in '91-2, and so long as an adequate amount might be received from the Government for the purpose, a sum to be determined each year, but in no case to exceed the estimated produce of a 1*d*. rate, be devoted to **technical education** in **London**; (3) that a standing committee on technical education be appointed to consider and report as to the application of the money devoted from time to time by the Council to that purpose, and generally to deal with the subject; (4) that the money be given to the following institutions in the form of capital grants, to be expended (save where specially ordered otherwise) in buildings, fittings, apparatus or plant to be used exclusively, or, at any rate, mainly, for the purpose of imparting technical education to persons of the artisan and labouring classes: Borough Road and Battersea Polytechnics, each £4000; St. Pancras and Holloway Polytechnics, each £3000; Chelsea Polytechnic, £2,500; Regent Street Polytechnic, £4000; Working Men's College, £500; Joint Committee for Providing Manual Training in the Elementary Schools, £1000; National School of Cookery (for training teachers), £500; and the University Extension Scheme (to organise lectures for artisans at low rates of admission), £500. Dr. Longstaff moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Benn moved an amendment to the effect that in view of the schemes which the Council now had, or might hereafter take in hand, for the housing of the working classes, the acquisition of open spaces, and similar efforts for the improvement of the condition of the London poor, the whole of the sum received from the beer and spirit duties be carried to the credit of the general county account. Mr. A. Smith seconded the amendment, and Sir T. Farrer hoped the report would be rejected. After further discussion Mr. Benn's amendment was carried by 50 votes to 45. The debate being resumed on a subsequent occasion, Mr. Charles Harrison moved a further amendment, proposing among other things that no grants for technical education be made as long as the incidence of the Metropolitan taxation upon the occupier remained unaltered. This was rejected, and Mr. Beachcroft moved to add to Mr. Benn's motion the words: "and that the Council do contribute from the general county account of the county fund £50,000 in aid of the technical or manual instruction in London." On a division, this was carried by 47 to 46 votes. An amendment reducing the £50,000 to £25,000 was adopted. Mr. Benn's amendment, as amended in respect to the grant of £25,000 from the county account, was put as the substantive motion and lost, whereupon Dr. Longstaff, on behalf of the committee, withdrew the remainder of the report. Lord Lingen (April 7th) submitted the **estimate of the Finance Committee** of the **expenditure for the year ending**

March 31st, '92, and was glad to be able to report, in the first instance, that there was a reduction in the year's estimate. The **rate required** for the **county outside the city** was 11·75*d*. in the pound against 13·25*d*. last year, and the sum required for the whole county, including the city, was 9·50*d*. against 11·25*d*. last year. The decrease was to some extent due to the increased valuation of the Metropolis, but mainly to the carrying to the general account of the balance of £23,000 which remained unappropriated from the beer and spirit duties, and £163,000, the estimated sum they would receive from those duties in the present year. Supposing they were to withdraw the £186,000 received from the duties from the rate account, it would be necessary to increase the rate by 1·2*d*. in the pound. The total estimated expenditure, including the balances, was £1,878,633, and the receipts from sources other than the rates were put down at £568,000, leaving £1,309,700 to be raised from the rates, or £164,524 less than was actually raised in the past year. The **rateable value** of the **Metropolis** was now **£33,083,862**, and a penny in the pound produced £137,849. They were providing this year for current expenditure amounting to £2,205,000 for a capital expenditure of nearly three millions for works, and a further sum of £1,700,000 for loans. He concluded by moving the adoption of the estimates. Mr. Beachcroft moved as an amendment: "That the estimate be amended by the omission of the sum of £163,192, being the estimated produce of beer and spirit duties, and that the estimated amount required to be raised in the year ending March 31st, '92, be correspondingly increased." The amendment was negatived, and the recommendations of the committee agreed to. On May 5th a resolution was agreed to, making a county rate of 5⅞*d*. in the pound, being 4⅝*d*. for general county purposes, and 1¼*d*. for special county purposes. **Sir John Lubbock**, in his **annual address, dealt** with the **complaint** so commonly made, that the **Council** had **greatly raised** the **rates, stating** that the **increase on the three years** was **really only a halfpenny**. The last rate levied by the Metropolitan Board of Works was 10·1*d*., to which must be added the cost of services formerly paid out of the county rate, amounting to 1·63*d*.; new charges not borne by the Council's predecessors, such as election of county councillors and cost of increased chamber and office accommodation, electric lighting inspection, medical officer, rabies, etc., ·37*d*.; payment to guardians of the poor of 4*d*. per head per day for indoor paupers, being a relief of local poor rates, 2·39*d*., total 14·49*d*. From this must be deducted the extra amount received from the Exchequer contribution of 2·49*d*., making a total amount of 1*s*. They must also deduct the difference in the reduced balance in hand equal to ·8*d*., giving 11·2*d*. against their own present rate of 11·75*d*., showing an increase of ·55*d*. When they considered all the circumstances—for instance, that a large increase in the expense of the main drainage necessarily followed from the new works at Barking and Crossness, that the desirability of increasing the efficiency of the Fire Brigade was generally admitted, and that the additions to the Parks and Open Spaces necessarily entailed additional expenditure, he thought it must be admitted that the increase was very moderate.—**The whole debt of London**—not the debt of the Council—amounted on **March 31st, '91**, to **nearly forty millions**, but the **Council's portion of the debt** was at the same date, after deducting assets, **£17,909,646**. The chairman, in his annual address (June 3rd), observed that the **additional expenditure** which was **looming** in the **distance** was a most serious consideration for them all. It would cost say ten millions to provide an additional water supply, or, if the purchase of the water companies was included, it would be roughly £40,000,000; main drainage, at the very least, £2,500,000; or, if the sewage was to be taken to the sea, say £10,000,000; the Blackwall Tunnel would cost over £1,000,000; another lunatic asylum say £500,000, and there was also the reconstruction of some of the bridges. In housing of the working classes they had already spent £1,600,000; the Boundary Street scheme was to cost £300,000, and the committee had 270 other areas under consideration. Again, the provision of suitable offices and the improvement of the main lines of communication through the Metropolis would sooner or later have to be faced. These necessities showed the need of prudence and economy, and of some change in the incidence of London taxation. It now fell entirely on the present ratepayers; but many of the improvements made, or to be made, were of a permanent character, and would increase the value of the freehold, and it was only fair therefore that the owner should bear some part of the expense.—The **Bills promoted by the Council during the session** of '91 were the **General Powers, Overhead Wires, Sky Signs, Water Supply**, and Theatres. The **first of these**, which duly became law, made provision for the establishment of a superannuation and provident fund in respect of certain persons in the employment of the Council, and authorised the Council to widen St. George's Place, Knightsbridge; Fulham Palace Road; Queen Street, Hammersmith; and Fortess Road, Kentish Town; to make a new street from Evelyn Street to Creek Road, Deptford; to build several new bridges at the Isle of Dogs, and to reconstruct Barking Road Bridge, part of the cost of which last improvement is to be borne by West Ham. Under the same Act additions may be made to Bostal Heath and Peckham Rye, and the Council may incur costs and expenses not exceeding £1000 in prosecuting and conducting inquiries and negotiations relative to such existing markets and market rights as are not the property of, or under the control of the Corporation, and to the expediency of establishing new markets in or near the administrative county of London. The **Overhead Wires** Bill, which was the measure of the previous year, without the clause which led to the rejection of the proposal by the Commons, also became law, and gives the Council a controlling and regulating power over such of those wires as are situated in the county. The London **Sky Signs** Bill, which also received the approval of Parliament, established a system of inspection or survey of sky signs, and provided for the eventual removal of all sky signs at the end of six years, as well as for the repair of existing sky signs during that period. After the passing of the Act no additional sky signs were to be erected. The question of the **water supply** of the **Metropolis** formed the subject of a lengthy investigation before a select committee of the House of Commons, which will be found dealt with in the article SESSION, sect. 133.

The conclusions at which the Council arrived were to oppose both the Bill promoted by the Corporation and the measure known as the Vestry Bill, and to authorise the Parliamentary Committee to intimate to the Select Committee on the Bills, on behalf of the Council, that the Council was prepared to undertake the question of the water supply of London subject to the following conditions: that powers should be conferred on the Council for the introduction into Parliament of Bills dealing with the water question, including the establishment of a new supply and the improvement of the existing supplies, should further investigation prove such a course to be desirable. The Council also requested its Chairman to introduce into Parliament a public Bill with this object, with the view of its being referred to the same committee as the several pending Water Bills. The public Bill referred to was introduced, but no opportunity of bringing it on for second reading could be found. The **Theatres Bill** was also introduced, but did not come on for second reading. The Theatres and Music Halls Committee, of which Mr. Fardell is chairman, reported to the Council in June that negotiations had been continued with the representatives of the theatrical and musical professions, in order to bring about some general agreement by which the Bill might be submitted to a select committee of the House of Commons, but no agreement could be come to. A memorandum was therefore drawn up and agreed to by representatives of the Theatres Committee, and of the proprietors of theatres and of the Entertainment Association, that the Government should be asked by the Council to appoint either a royal commission or a select committee to inquire into the working of the Acts for licensing and regulating theatres and places of public entertainment, and to report upon any alterations which might appear desirable; and that, in the event of the Government agreeing to grant either one or the other, the Council's Bill should be withdrawn. This agreement was ratified by the Council. There was passed, in course of the session, the **Act to give effect to the Boundary Street, Bethnal Green, improvement scheme.** The number of persons of the working class who will be displaced by the scheme, if carried out in accordance with the Act, is 5,719; but it is proposed to provide in the area to which the scheme relates accommodation for 4600 persons of the working class, and in the vicinity further accommodation of an equally convenient character available for 800 persons has been, or is about to be, forthwith provided. The Council were to acquire the site of Goldsmith Square, and to cause to be erected thereon accommodation for 500 persons of the working class. The estimated net cost of the whole scheme was £300,000, for although £371,000 was to be paid for land, etc., and £35,000 for roads, being together £406,000, the Council count on a recoupment of £106,000. In this connection it may be stated that active steps are being taken by the Council towards the construction of a municipal lodging-house in Parker Street, Drury Lane. **Another measure,** which was also passed in course of the session, **authorised the Tottenham** and Wood Green Joint **Drainage** Committee to deliver, and the Council to receive **into the main drainage system,** the sewage from those districts in perpetuity. In the **London County Council (Money) Act,** 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 62), the net aggregate new borrowing powers amounted to £1,210,243, of which £1,050,043 was for expenditure by the Council and £160,200 for loans. The **London Tramways** Company asked Parliament for powers to extend their lines **over Westminster Bridge,** and along the Victoria Embankment **as far as** the **Charing Cross** railway bridge. The Bill was objected to in the House of Commons on the ground of the effect it would have upon the amenities of the embankment, and also because the company had not agreed to accept the clause proposed by the County Council, under which no *employé* of the company should be worked on the said extension more than ten hours per day, and was thrown out by 170 to 137. In another case the London County Council and the Harrow Road and Paddington Tramways Company came to an agreement under which a clause was inserted in a Bill limiting the hours of labour of every person employed by the company upon or in connection with any tramways authorised by the Act to ten per diem; but this was struck out by the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, on the ground that legislation of the kind should be effected by a public Bill, and not by a private measure. As to legislation affecting the Council, there should be mentioned the **statute deferring** the **day of election** from November until March (see SESSION, sect. 62).—It appears, from a report of the **Asylums Committee,** that the Council has nearly 11,000 lunatics under its care. As regards the **Blackwall Tunnel,** the Council in February accepted a report of the Bridges Committee (of which Mr. Osborne is chairman), recommending that the committee be authorised to instruct the engineer to prepare drawings, specifications, and conditions of contract for a tunnel not more than 27 ft. external diameter, and not less than 23 ft. internal diameter, provision being made therein for vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and that tenders be invited by public advertisement for the construction of the works. It was notified in May that the property already acquired on both sides of the river had cost £161,635, and that that which was further required to enable the tunnel to be constructed would cost about £165,000. The committee had considered the question whether it would not be advisable to take sufficient land on either side of the river to enable a second tunnel to be formed, should it be found necessary in the future, and an additional sum of £20,000 only would have to be added to that estimate to provide sufficient land to enable that second tunnel to be made. They recommended that they be authorised to serve notices to treat for so much of the property as might be required, should a second tunnel be ultimately found to be necessary. In course of one year no less than 4,300,000 passengers and 210,000 vehicles were conveyed across the river by the **Woolwich Steam Ferry** of the Council.—Recent legislation in connection with electric lighting has thrown extra labour on the **Highways Committee.** It was this body on whose behalf Mr. B. Hopkins in March brought up a report, recommending that the Council should, under the statutory provisions in that behalf, exercise its right to **require the London Street Tramways Company to sell to the Council** the **tramways** and works and undertaking authorised by the London Street Tramways Act, '70, and that the clerk be directed to call proper statutory meeting of the Council required by the Tramways Act, '70, in order that the Council

might consider the matter, and, if it saw fit, pass the necessary resolution for the purpose referred to. The report was adopted. On June 9th Mr. B. Hopkins moved that a notice be served upon the London Street Tramways Company, requiring the company to sell to the Council the whole of the tramways and works authorised by this act of 1870." The lines it was proposed to take over were that running from the "Nag's Head," Holloway, to Euston Road, and that running from Kentish Town to King's Cross—in all about four miles and a half. This was rather less than one-third of the whole undertaking, but it was all the Act allowed the Council to purchase at present. Next year 19½ miles of the North Metropolitan line would fall in under the compulsory clause. Mr. Beachcroft wished to attach an addendum, declaring that the Council had no intention of working the tramway themselves, and this was accepted by Mr. Hopkins on behalf of the committee. A division having been taken, the chairman announced that there were 69 for and 2 against, but such a resolution could not be passed unless two-thirds of the Council took part in the division, and they were 23 short of the number. Mr. Harrison (chairman of the Parliamentary Committee) called attention to the fact that, when the division was taken, several members went into the gallery, and asked whether they, being present, were not bound to record their votes? The chairman said the gentlemen who went into the gallery were not technically present when he put the question. On July 14th Mr. Hopkins reintroduced the resolution, and 86 voted for and 3 against it. About a dozen members had withdrawn, and as it required the votes of 90 members to render the resolution valid the proposal again fell to the ground, and it was agreed to summon another statutory meeting. On July 22nd a recommendation of the Highways Committee, that the Council should seek Parliamentary powers to construct a tramway across Westminster Bridge and along the Embankment, and to enter into agreements with the London Tramways Company and others for the leasing of the line when constructed, was agreed to. The **Committee on Local Government and Taxation** was largely engaged with the **question of assessments**. In January the Council adopted a recommendation it made to appeal against the totals of the valuation lists in about a dozen metropolitan parishes, and at a subsequent meeting it was decided to proceed with all the appeals except in the case of one parish. It subsequently transpired that the committee had come to terms with all the vestries except two, the assessments being increased by agreement in the cases of the others. With regard to **main drainage**, the committee, of which Mr. Howell Williams is chairman, stated in their annual report to the Council that Sir Benjamin Baker, who, in conjunction with Mr. Binnie, chief engineer of the Council, had undertaken a thorough examination of the whole sewage system, had presented a report in which they drew the conclusion that the most urgent present requirements were the prevention, as far as possible, of floods due to rainfall, and the cessation of the discharge of crude sewage into the river during periods of comparatively small rainfall, and during the first portions of heavier falls. To improve the system of main drainage on the north and south sides of the river they suggested the execution of works, the approximate cost of which, it was stated, would amount to a total of £2,220,000. The remainder of the report of Sir B. Baker and Mr. Binnie dealt with the question of providing new outfalls at some point lower down the river or into the sea, and it was suggested that a new outfall might be conveniently placed, and the sewage treated, at a point near Shell Haven in Sea Reach, the capital expenditure being estimated approximately at £1,600,000, and the working expenses at £50,000 per annum. The alternative proposal was the discharge of the whole of the dry-weather sewage of the Metropolis into the sea. The cost of this would, the engineers consider, be not less than £8,000,000, and, in addition, the pumping would entail a probable annual charge of £80,000. With this latter portion of the subject, involving issues of so grave a character, the committee were not, they said, then in a position to deal; but as regards the proposed works for improving the existing system of main drainage, they considered that these were so urgent that no delay should take place, in so far acting upon the suggestions of the engineers as to direct the preparation for their consideration of detailed plans of the proposed new sewers on both sides of the river. The committee submitted a recommendation to the Council to this effect on March 10th. Following upon this they also repeated their recommendation of last year, that tenders should be obtained for the construction of a sludge vessel upon the model of the older and less costly ship with certain modifications to be described by the engineer. The condition of the river Thames occupied the constant attention of the committee, and they were glad to be able to record their opinion that the state of the river had been considerably improved by the Council's operations. They were confirmed in this view, they remarked, by a passage in the report of Sir B. Baker and Mr. Binnie. Tenders for the construction of the additional sludge vessel were subsequently obtained, and one of them was accepted on July 28th. In course of the year '90-1 the **Council opened** three **new parks**, viz., Dulwich Park, Maryon Park, and Brockwell Park, which was opened informally on Good Friday; and from '89 to March '91 the Council acquired no less than twenty five new open spaces. A proposal of the **Parks Committee**, of which Mr. Dickenson is chairman, for the **establishment of a municipal band** excited much interest. The recommendation was that the Council should (June 30th) authorise the expenditure of £3,300 for the formation of a band of fifty instrumentalists, to play in the parks and gardens and on the open spaces under its control for three months during the current season. An amendment of Mr. Beachcroft, to authorise the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £1500 to be applied in contributions towards the expense of providing bands to play in a selected number of the parks, gardens, or open spaces of the Metropolis during the remainder of the season, was adopted on July 7th, and successfully acted upon by the Parks Committee.—The **Housing of the Working Classes Committee**, of which Lord Compton is chairman, presented a valuable report on the subject of workmen's trains, as to which they had been in communication with representatives of railway companies. Mr. Henry Clarke, on behalf of the **Improvement Committee**, presented on July 21st a **report recommending a number of important street**

improvements. The first of these in order was a proposition to **widen the Strand** by the demolition of the island or block of buildings between Holywell Street and the main thoroughfare. Towards the estimated cost (£501,500) it was suggested that the owners of the north side of Holywell Street, which by the improvement would acquire frontages to the Strand, should contribute, by way of an improvement rate, a sum not to exceed one-half of the increased annual value of their property. The next, and most important, scheme, was one for the formation of a **new street** (90 ft. wide) from the **Holborn** end of Little Queen Street to the **Strand**, provision also being made for the widening of Wellington Street. With a view to the recoupment, the committee urged that this new street should be made a first-class thoroughfare, and they asked the Council to consider as to whether some novelty should not be introduced for this purpose, such as projecting galleries, somewhat similar to those in the Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and in Turin, or some system of glazed roofing, of which the gallery at Milan is suggestive. The suggested new street (combined with the probable widening of Southampton Row) lent itself, in the view of the Council, to the idea of a branch underground railway, as a feeder to the three northern railways. The estimated net cost of this improvement was £933,000, which includes £121,000 for rounding off the corner of Wellington street. Third in the list was a scheme for **widening Tottenham Court Road** by removing the block of buildings to the east of Bozier's Court, and rounding off the corner of the court at its junction with Oxford Street, at an estimated cost of £50,000. Another proposal was one for widening **Nine Elms Lane, Battersea,** at an estimated cost of £105,000. **Battersea Park Road,** which varies in width from about 35 ft. to about 50 ft., the committee recommended should be improved as to provide a minimum width of 50 ft., the estimated cost being £27,400. **York Road, Battersea,** it was proposed to widen so as to give a minimum width of 40 ft., the estimated cost being £74,000. **Wandsworth Road,** it was suggested, should be widened and improved at a cost of £61,000. A further suggested improvement was the formation of a good **thoroughfare** from **Whitechapel** to **Bishopsgate,** by way of Middlesex Street, Sandy's Row, and Widegate Street. In the event of the City Commissioners of Sewers agreeing to construct so much of the new street as would lie within the City boundary, the committee thought that the Council should make a contribution towards the cost, the total amount of which was estimated at £119,000. The last suggested improvement was the construction of a southern approach to the new Tower Bridge, at an estimated cost of £280,500. The Council's estimated net outlay on the whole of the above schemes, after deducting contributions, but without reckoning amounts to be received from the Strand improvement rate, was £2,133,625, being equivalent to a charge on rates for the net cost the first year (diminishing annually) of ·7223*d.*, or rather less than ¾*d.* in the pound. These proposals were taken into consideration on July 24th, when Mr. Hubbard moved as an amendment: "That while thanking the Improvements Committee for their report, and fully recognising the importance of the improvements proposed, the Council is of opinion that in view of the near approach of the next County Council election, it is not desirable that the present Council should commit their successors to such an expenditure as is suggested in the report of the committee." On a division the amendment was carried by 42 to 41. A proposal of Mr. Beachcroft, to exempt the Sandy's Row and Bishopsgate improvement from the resolution, was next adopted by 43 to 39; and words were added to Mr. Hubbard's amendment, referring it to the committee to bring up at the first meeting after the recess those improvements which they considered to be of great urgency. On July 28th there came before the Council a proposal of the committee, recommending that the engineer be instructed to prepare the necessary plans, and the valuer the books of reference with respect to certain of the above improvements, it being urged that if this work were left until the Council reassembled the margin of time for enabling the committee to comply with the Parliamentary Standing Orders would be very small; but objection was taken to the report being considered without notice, and was held to be fatal to proceeding further at that time. Consideration of the matter was resumed on Sept. 29th, when the improvement committee reported that they had come to the conclusion that the most pressing improvements were (1) Sandys Row to Bishopsgate; (2) Bozier's Court, Tottenham Court Road; (3) the widening of the Strand at Holywell Street; and (4) the widening of Nine Elmslane, Battersea. They accordingly recommended that the Council should apply in the next Session of Parliament for powers to carry out those improvements. The Committee added that they particularly regretted being obliged to contemplate the postponement of the proposed new street from Holborn to the Strand, as they felt it was one of those improvements which should be undertaken at the earliest moment which the Council's finances would admit of. Mr. Hubbard moved an amendment, agreeing as to the desirability of carrying out the improvement, but declining to apply to Parliament for powers to carry out any further improvements except where it would be detrimental to health and life not to do so, until Parliament had given the Council power to raise at least half the cost of such improvements by a rate levied on the ground landlords, "who reap the benefits of such improvements, or by some other means, so that the whole burden shall not fall upon the occupier." The amendment was negatived by 44 to 33, and the clause relative to the Sandys Row improvement was agreed to. The report being further discussed on a future occasion, Mr. C. Harrison, on the motion to adopt Clause 2 (relating to Bozier's Court), proposed an amendment to the effect that, having regard to the present exceptional position of lessees and occupiers in the Metropolis under old contracts in respect of the payment of rates, it was inequitable to increase the burden of such lessees by undertaking the improvement in question. This amendment was carried by 45 to 36. A similar amendment was adopted with regard to the contemplated widening of the Strand and the several other improvements recommended by the Committee. In reference to the **Water Supply,** the Council on Oct. 13th considered a report of the special committee recommending (1) that the Council, whilst expressing its readiness as far as its legal powers enable it to do so to undertake the duties and obligations

mentioned in the first, second, fourth and fifth recommendations in paragraph five of the report of the select committee [see SESSION, sect. 133], is unable to accept the condition contained in the third recommendation, "that the Council, if constituted the water authority, should be required to purchase the undertakings of the eight water companies by agreement, or failing agreement, by arbitration, within a fixed period"; (2) that the Council is prepared to accept and act upon the following recommendation contained in the report of Sir William Harcourt's Select Committee on Water Supply, viz., "That for certain purposes at least it would be desirable to acquire the undertakings of the existing companies, if the same could be obtained on fair and reasonable terms." (3) "That the Council is of opinion that the price to be given for the undertaking of any company should depend not merely on past dividends or on Stock Exchange values, but upon the true value of the undertaking, having regard to its legal position and liabilities, to the condition of the property, and to its ability to supply future wants." (4) "That in order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on this last question it is essential, before any terms of purchase can be considered, that the liabilities to capital expenditure for new or supplementary sources of supply in the immediate future should be authoritatively ascertained." Various amendments were proposed and rejected, and in the result the whole of the recommendations were agreed to. It was stated that the special committee of the Council and the Water Committee of the City Corporation were in entire agreement as to the position of the water question, and that the Corporation intended next Session to introduce a new Bill dealing with the question.—The tender of Messrs. S. Pearson & Son for the construction of the **Blackwall Tunnel**, amounting to £871,000 (this being the lowest of the four tenders submitted), was accepted in October. The **Tramways question** came up again on Oct. 27th, when Mr. Bassett Hopkins renewed his motion for a notice to the London Street Tramways Company, requiring them to sell the works and undertaking authorised by their Act of '70. An amendment of Mr. Beachcroft, asserting that the Council, in passing the resolution, had no intention of itself working or seeking power to work the tramways therein referred to, was carried by 55 to 47, and the original resolution, as amended, was adopted by 90 to 2.—In Oct. a **rate for the second six months** of the current year, of the same amount per £ as that passed for the previous six months, was agreed to. [3] On the Council's reassembling in Sept., the **Chairman** announced his intention of resigning in November, and a statement to the same effect was made by Sir T. Farrer and Mr. Haggis; but subsequently, on learning that it was the unanimous wish of his colleagues that he should continue to discharge the duties of chairman until the dissolution of the Council in March '92, Sir John said he should have much pleasure in complying with their request. Both the vice-chairman and deputy-chairman, on being appealed to, also consented to serve until March. Some friction which arose between himself and the Fire Brigade Committee, induced Captain Shaw, to his own regret, and to the great regret of many members of the Council and of the public, to resign the post of chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, which he had held for 30 years. The Council granted him a retiring pension of £966 13s. 4d., being two-thirds of his full salary and emoluments; and, having just received from her Majesty the honour of a Knight Commandership of the Bath, he took farewell of the brigade on Oct. 31st.—**Mr. Joseph Beck** (North Hackney) died in course of the year, and **Mr. James Beal**, "father of Municipal Reform," also passed away. In October Sir John Lubbock opened Waterlow Park, Highgate, and the Woburn Place Gate was removed under the powers of the Act obtained by the Council in '90.—[4] **Subjoined** is a list of the **Council** corrected to Nov. 13th. **Chairman**, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., M.P.; **Vice-Chairman**, Sir T. H. Farrer, Bart.; **Deputy-Chairman**, A. H. Haggis. —**Aldermen** (retire March, '92): Barker, J.; Cons, Miss E.; Gibb, T. E.; Grosvenor, Hon. R. C.; Kennett-Barrington, Sir V.; Meath, Earl of; Spicer, E.; Stuart, J., M.P.; Tayler, S. S.; Williams, Rev. C. F. (To retire in '94): Arnold, A.; Debenham, F.; Farrer, Sir T. H., Bart.; Harrison, F.; Hobhouse, Lord; Hogg, Q.; Lingen, Lord; Routledge, E.; Russell, G. W. E.—**Councillors** (retire March '92): **Acworth, W. M.**, Dulwich; **Ambrose, J.**, Limehouse; **Antrobus, R. C., J.P.**, St. George, Hanover Square; **Arter, A.**, Hammersmith; **Austin, E.**, Hoxton; **Beachcroft, R. M.**, North Paddington; (vacant) Fulham; **Beaumont, Capt. W. S., J.P.**, Stepney; (vacant), North Hackney; **Bell, H.**, North Lambeth; **Benn, J. W.**, East Finsbury; **Beresford-Hope, C. T.**, Brixton; **Bott, W. G.**, West Newington; **Boulnois, E., J.P., M.P.**, West Marylebone; **Branch, J.**, South-west Bethnal Green; **Brereton, F. S.**, Lewisham; **Bullivant, W. P.**, Poplar; **Burns, J.**, Battersea; **Campbell, C. H., J.P.**, South Kensington; **Carr-Gomm, F. C., J.P.**, Potherhithe; **Carter, R. B.**, West Islington; **Chapman, Rev. H. B.**, North Camberwell; **Charrington, F. N.**, Mile End; **Clarke, H.**, City of London; **Cobden, Miss E. J. C.**, Bow and Bromley; **Cohen, B. L.**, City of London; **Collard, E.**, Deptford; **Compton, Earl, M.P.**, Central Finsbury; **Cooper, G. J.**, Bermondsey; **Corbett, T. L.**, Clapham; **Costelloe, B. F. C.**, Stepney; **Cramp, C. C.**, Hammersmith; **Davies, A.**, North Hackney; **De Souza, Sir W. E.**, Westminster; **Dickinson, W. H.**, Wandsworth; **Doubleday, W. B.**, Norwood; **Edis, Col. R. W.**, South St. Pancras; **Elliott, G. S.**, South Islington; **Fardell, T. G.**, South Paddington; **Farquhar, H. B. T.**, East Marylebone; **Fletcher, J. S., J.P.**, Hampstead; **Ford, F. A.**, Central Finsbury; **Forman, E. B.**, North Hackney; **Foster, H. S.**, Kennington; **Frye, F. C.**, North Kensington; **Germaine, R. A.**, Fulham; **Grigsby, W. E., LL.D.**, North Islington; **Haggis, A. H.**, West Southwark; **Hanson, Sir R., Bart., M.P.**, West Marylebone; **Harben, H.**, Hampstead; **Harris, Sir A. H. G.**, Strand; **Harris, Sir G. D.**, South Paddington; **Harrison, C.**, South-west Bethnal Green; **Hoare, A.**, Holborn; **Hoare, J. R.**, North Lambeth; **Hollington, A. J.**, Mile End; **Holmes, G. B.**, South Hackney; **Hopkins, A. B.**, West Newington; **Horsley, C., J.P.**, East Islington; **Hubbard, N. W.**, Norwood; **Hughes, Col. E., M.P.**, Woolwich; **Hunter, W., J.P.**, Bow and Bromley; **Hutton, J.**, South St. Pancras; **Jackson, R. S.**, Greenwich; **James, Capt. W. H.**, South Kensington; **Johnson, W.**, Central Hackney; **Jones, E.**, Peckham; **Jones, J., J.P.**, South Hackney; **Lawson, H. L. W., M.P.**, West St. Pancras; **Lemon, W. G.**,

Lewisham; **Leon, A. L.**, Limehouse; **Lewes, C. L.**, North St. Pancras; **Lidgett, G.**, Greenwich; **Lloyd, J., J.P.**, North Kensington; **Longstaff, G. B.**, Wandsworth; **Lowles, J.**, Central Hackney; **Lubbock, Sir J., Bart., M.P.**, City; **Lyon, R.**, Peckham; **McDougall, J.**, Poplar; **Macfarlane, D. H.**, West Islington; **Marks, H. H.**, East Marylebone; **Marsland, J.**, Walworth; **Martineau, P. M., J.P.**, St. George-in-the-East; **Maule, T. W.**, Holborn; **Monkswell, Lord**, Haggerston; **Moss, N.**, Hoxton; **Myer, H.**, Kennington; **Orsman, W. J.**, Haggerston; **Osborn, G. W.**, Chelsea: **Parkinson, W. C.**, North Islington; **Phillips, W.**, Deptford; **Powell, H. J.**, Dulwich; **Probyn, Capt. C.**, Strand; **Raphael, H. H.**, West St. Pancras; **Rentoul, J. A., M.P.**, Woolwich; **Rhodes, J. G.**, West Southwark; **Roberts, R.**, South Islington; **Robinson, N.**, East St. Pancras; **Rosebery, Earl** of, City; **Rotton, Lt.-Col. A.**, Clapham; **Samuel, S. M.**, Whitechapel; **Saunders, W.**, Walworth; **Sinclair, Capt. J.**, East Finsbury; **Sly, R. S.**, St. George-in-the-East; **Smith, W. Æ.**, Chelsea; **Stevens, L.**, Rotherhithe; **Strong, R., J.P.**, North Camberwell; **Tarling, C.**, Whitechapel; **Thornton, J.**, Bermondsey; **Tims, J.**, Battersea; **Torr, J. F.**, North-east Bethnal Green; **Torrance, A. M.**, East Islington; (vacant) Brixton; **Vincent, Lt.-Col. C. E. H., C.B., M.P.**, St. George, Hanover Sq.; **Watney, V. J.**, Westminster; **Westacott, T. B.**, East St. Pancras; **Williams, T. H.**, and **Wetenhall, W. J.**, North St. Pancras; **Wren, W.**, North-east Bethnal Green; **Young, E. P.**, North Paddington —**Clerk of the Council**: H. De La Hooke, Spring Gardens, S.W.

[5] **COUNTY OF BEDFORD.—Chairman**, C. Magniac, Esq.; **Vice-Chairman**, C. Howard, Esq. —**County Aldermen** (to retire March '92): Barton, R.; Brooks, J. H.; Broughton, C. D.; Brown, H.; Green, H. H.; Orlebar, R.; Wright, J. I. (To retire March, '95): Blundell, H.; Harris, T.; Howard, F.; Jackson, T. J.; Lindsell, C. S.; Bedford, the Duke of; Thynne, F. J.; Whitbread, S., M.P.—**County Councillors** (to retire March, '92): **Alexander, P.**, Luton, West Ward; **Beckett, W. P.**, Bedford No. 4; **Brandreth, H. C. G.**, Houghton Regis; **Brown, J.**, Clophill; **Carter, J.**, Bedford No. 5; **Chew, J. F.**, Heath and Reach; **Cole, B.**, Luton East Ward; **Cook, G.**, Flitwick; **Crawley, J. S.**, Caddington; **Crouch, E.**, Shillington; **Crouch, J.**, Woburn; **Cumberland, J.**, Barton; **Daniel, J.**, Biggleswade; **Derbyshire, W. H.**, Dunstable No. 2; (vacant) Toddington; **Dymond, E. E.**, Aspley Guise; **Green, E. R.**, Bedford No. 6; **Green, J. W.**, Luton North Ward; **Harter, J. F. H.**, Cranfield; **Hawkins, J.**, Bedford No. 2; **Haynes, G.**, Bedford No. 1; **Higgins, W. F.**, Harrold; **Horn, G.**, Kempston; **Howard, C.**, Milton Ernest; **Hucklesby, A.**, Luton West Ward; (vacant) Shefford; **Jackson, W. H.**, Bedford No. 3; **Johnson, G. M.**, Luton West Ward; **King, J.**, Langford; (vacant) Dunstable No. 1; (vacant) Biggleswade; **Robinson, J. C. H.**, Wootton; **Macnamara, A.**, Eaton Bray; **Magniac, C.**, Sharnbrook; **Mees, C.**; Luton East Ward; **Mossman, R.**, Hockliffe; **Pedley, J.**, Great Barford; **Peppercorn, J. H. F.**, Eaton Socon; **Pettit, H.**, Leighton Buzzard; **Pope, C. J.**, Potton; **Purser, R.**, Leighton Buzzard; **Robinson, W.**, Wilshamstead; **Saunders, J. N.**, Arlesey; **Seabrook, S.**, Ampthill; **Shuttleworth, F.**, Northill; **Smart, T., sen.**, Luton North Ward; **Smith, E. T. L.**, Sandy; **St. John, Lord**, Risely; **Stuart, W.**, Blunham; **Trethewy, H.**, Maulden; **Wilson, J.**, Clifton. There are at present four vacancies by deaths.—**Place of Meeting**: The Shire Hall, Bedford. **Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council**: William Woodfine Marks, Bedford. **Treasurer of the County Council**: T. Barnard, Esq., Cople, Bedford. **County Surveyor**: W. H. Leete, Esq., Bedford. **Chief Constable**: Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn, Bedford.

[6] **COUNTY OF BERKS.—Chairman**, W. G. Mount, M.P.; **Vice-Chairman**, A. R. Tull.—**County Aldermen** (to retire Nov. 7, '91): Barry, F. T., M.P.; Brown, S.; De Vitré, H. D.; Fitzmaurice, Capt. Hon. J. T., R.N.; Floyd, T.; Grenfell, W. H.; Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R., Bart., M.P.; Palmer, G.; Thoyts, W. R. M. (To retire 7th Nov., '94): Benyon, R.; Cobham, Capt. A. W.; Goodlake, T. L.; Long, G. H.; Mason, J. H.; Mount, W. G., M.P.; Russell, Sir G., Bart., M.P.; Walter, J.—**County Councillors** (to retire 1st Nov., '91): **Barrington, Rt. Hon. Viscount**; **Baxendale, L. H.**; **Bland-Garland, T.**; **Blandy-Jenkins, J.**; **Blatch, F.**; **Body, R. B.**; **Brown, F. P.**; **Bunce, R.**; **Burbidge, J.**; **Clarke, J. C.**; **Clayton, Lt.-Col. F. A. T.**; **Cox, C. W.**; **Cozens, S. W.**; **Craven, Hon. O. W**; **Crowdy. G. F.**; **Crutchley, P. E.**; **Davies, J.**; **Devereux, Sir J.**; **Dewe, J.**; **Dunn, W. H.**; **East, Sir G. A. C., Bart.**; **Edwards, C. G.**; **Eyre, G. B.**; **Foster, E. B.**; **Gardner, E.**; **Gibbons, P.**; **Knox, H. G. A.**; **Lane, H.**; **Latham, T.**; **Lawrence, T.**; **Lenthall, E. K.**; **Loder-Symonds, Capt. F. C.**; **Money, W.**; **Morshead, Sir W. C., Bart.**; **Peters, G. H.**; **Pryce, C. A.**; **Ricardo, F.**; **Russell, H. W.**; **Ryott, F. E.**; **Silver, S. W.**; **Stone, J. B.**; **Tomkins, J.**; **Tull, A. R.**; **Van de Weyer, V. W. B.**; **Wantage, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B., V.C.**; **Waring, H.**; **Wells, T. F.**; **Wescott, T. M.**; **Willes, G. S.**; **Wroughton, P., M.P.**; **Young, Capt. C., R.N.—Place of Meeting**: The Assize Courts, Reading. **Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council**: J. T. Morland, Esq., Abingdon. **Deputy Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council**, F. J. Morland, Esq., Abingdon. **County Treasurer**: H. Collins, Esq., Reading. **Chief Constable**: Lt.-Col. A. Blandy, Reading. **County Surveyor**: J. Morris, Esq., Friar Street, Reading. **Surveyor of Highways**: W. A. Ripley Esq., Bracknell.

[7] **COUNTY OF BUCKS.—Chairman**, H. W. Cripps, Esq.; **Vice-Chairman**, Rt. Hon. Lord Cottesloe.—**County Aldermen** (to retire 16th March, '92): Clarke, D.; Gilbey, A.; Griffin, J. W.; Lawson, E. L.; Littleboy, R.; Robarts, A. J.; Rothschild, L. de; Rowland, W. R.; Watson, J. (To retire 16th March, '95): Addington, Lord; Bennett, G.; Cripps, H. W.; Mosley, Tonman, Esq.; Cottesloe, Rt. Hon. Lord; Goodall, Lt.-Col. L. E.; Gurney, W.; Treadwell, J.—**Councillors** (to retire 1st Nov., '91): **Astley, B. F.**, Electoral Div. No. 30*; **Cripps, C. A.**, No. 35; **Dalton, Rev. T.**, No. 4; **Delap, J. B.**, No. 19; **Dell, E.**, No. 40; **Dodwell, H.**, No. 29; **Duncombe, Sir P. H. P., Bart.**, No. 20; **Elliot, D.**, No. 21; **Evetts, Rev. T.**, No. 31; **Farwell, Capt. W.**, No. 41; **Finlay, Major A.**, No. 13; **Fremantle, Hon. T. F.**, No. 16; **Goodearl, R.**, Wycombe (Western); **Green, G.**, No. 27; **Grove, T. B.**, No. 38; **Gurney, J.**, No. 39; **Gurney, T.**, No. 26; **Hall, L. D.**, No. 42; **Hart, E.**, No. 23; **Horwood, T.**, No. 1; Hunt, C. H., Wycombe (Central); **James, J. M.**, No. 24; **Lawrence, Rt. Hon. Lord**, No. 18; **Leon, H. S., M.P.**, No. 12; **Lowndes, W.**, No. 2; **Meeking, Major C.**, No. 44; **Morgan, L. F. H. C.**, No. 28; **Morris, W.**, No. 33; **Swithinbank, Harold**, No. 43; **Pater, J. F.**, No. 8; **Pegg, J. W. G.**, No. 2; **Perkins, S.**, No. 17; **Rogers,**

* The Electoral Divisions are officially designated by the numbers after the names.

A. C., Borough of Buckingham; **Rothschild, Baron F. J. de, M.P.**, No. 25; **Secker, E. O.**, No. 45; **Soames, Rev. G. P.**, No. 7; **Soper, J.**, No. 34; **Stratton, G.**, No. 32; **Talbot, Hon. A.**, No. 22; **Tattam, J. H.**, No. 15; **Taylor, T.**, No. 10; **Taylor, W.**, No. 9; **Terry, E.**, No. 1; **Thomas, J.**, No. 36; **Thompson, S.**, No. 3; **Verney, F. W.**, No. 6; **Vernon, A.**, Wycombe (Eastern); **Weller, G.**, No. 37; **Wethered, Col. O. P.**, No. 5; **Woollard F. W.**, No. 14; **Wylie, R.**, No. 11.—**Place of Meeting:** County Hall, Aylesbury, on the second Thursday in February, May, and August. **Clerk of the Council:** W. Crouch, Esq. **County Treasurer:** C. E. Cobb, Esq., Aylesbury. **Chief Constable:** Capt. J. C. T. Drake, Aylesbury. **County Surveyor:** Mr. R. J. Thomas, Aylesbury.

[8] **COUNTY OF ESSEX.**—**Chairman**, A. Johnston, Esq.; **Vice-Chairman**, W. W. Glenny, Esq.—**County Aldermen** (to retire March, '92): Ruggles-Brise, Col. S. B., C.B.; Corder, E.; Courtauld, G.; Fairhead, G.; Gepp, Rev. E. F.; Howard, S. L.; Joslin, H.; Kemble, T.; Lowndes, G. A.; Rebow, H. J. G.; Smith, J., sen. (To retire March, '95): Barclay, H. F.; Buxton, E. N.; Glenny, W. W.; Johnston, A., Lennard, Sir T. B., Bt.; Lister, A.; Marriage; L.; Powell, N.; Round, J., M.P.; Usborne, T.—**County Councillors** (to retire 1st Nov., '91): **Andrews, A. S.**, North Walthamstow; **Bateman, J.**, Brightlingsea; **Beal, E. J.**, Ilford; **Blewitt, W.**, Wanstead; **Boddy, W.**, Cann Hall Division, Leyton; **Branfill, Major-Gen B. R.**, Billericay; **Brooks, H. E.**, Grays; **Burrows, J. H.**, Shoebury; **Buxton, Sir T. F., Bart.**, Waltham Abbey; **Byng, H. E.**, Radwinter; **Courtauld, S.**, Braintree; **Currie, G. E. L.**, Dagenham; **East, J. T.**, East Ham North; **Fitch, E. A.**, Heybridge; **Gardiner, J. S.**, Belchamp; **Gibson, E. B.**, Saffron Walden; **Goodchild, G. H.**, Bumpstead; **Green, C. E. E.**, Wivenhoe; **Green, H. G. E.**, Colchester, 3rd Ward; **Hasler, R.**, Dunmow; **Hempson, A.**, Walton; **Heward, S. B.**, Epping; **Hewett, R.**, Barking; **Hilliard, G. B.**, Baddow; **Holmes, H.**, Romford; **Howard, W.**, Colchester, 2nd Ward; **Hutley, P.**, Witham; **Ibbetson, Rt Hon. Sir H. J. S., Bart., M.P.**, Harlow; **Ind, E.**, Brentwood; **Jones, H. E.**, Ongar; **Letchford, R. M.**, Woodford; **Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R. M.**, Stanford Rivers; **Maitland, W. F., M.P.**, Stanstead; **Marriage, H.**, Writtle; **Mathews, T.**, East Ham South; **Mercer, F. M.**, Hoe Street Division, Walthamstow; **Morgan, D. J.**, Leytonstone Division, Leyton; **Norman, Rev. C. F.**, Mistley; **Orpen, W. W.**, Hatfield; **Page, J.**, Southminster; **Pattrick, J. R.**, Harwich; **Portway, C.**, Halstead; **Russell, C. B.**, Hornchurch; **Sadd, J. G.**, Maldon; **Savill, A.**, Chigwell; **Simonds, J.**, Leyton; **Smith, E.**, Colchester, 1st Ward; **Smith, J., jun.**, Coggeshall; **Smoothy, F.**, Thaxted; **Spencer, T. A.**, Chesterford; **Squier, S. W.**, Orsett; **Strutt, Hon. C. H.**, Stanway; **Tabor, C. A.**, Rochford; **Taylor, V. W.**, Hedingham; **Timbrell, A. A.**, Harrow Green Division, Leyton; **Tufnell-Tyrell, J. L.**, Springfield, **Wakelin, J.**, Tollesbury; **Warner, T. C. T.**; St. James Division, Walthamstow; **Wells, H. C.**, Chelmsford; **West, F.**, Bocking; **Whittingham, W. B.**, Wood St. Division, Walthamstow; **Wise, W. L.**, Southend; **Wood, C. P.**, Dedham.—**Place of Meeting:** The Shire Hall, Chelmsford. **Time of Meeting:** 11 a.m. on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, and at noon on the 7th November in each year.—**Clerk of the Council:** H. Gibson, Esq., Chelmsford and Ongar. **County Treasurer:** R. Woodhouse, Esq., Bank Chambers, Chelmsford. **County Surveyor:** H. Stock, Esq., 9, Denman St., London Bridge, S.E. **Chief Surveyor of Main Roads:** P. J. Sheldon, Esq., Malmsbury House, South Woodford. **County Analyst:** T. A. Pooley, Esq., Palmerston Buildings, 34, Old Broad St., E.C.

[9] **COUNTY OF HERTFORD.**—**Chairman**, Earl Cowper, K.G.; **Vice-Chairman**, J. Evans, Esq., D.C.L.—**County Aldermen** (to retire 7th Nov., '91): Fellowes, Rear-Adm. T. H. B., C.B.; Gibbs, R.; Grange, W. H.; Holland-Hibbert, Hon. A. H.; Marten, G. N.; Prout, J.; Rix, N.; Sworder, J. (To retire 7th Nov., '94): Baxendale, S.; Hale, Rev. J. G.; Halsey, T. F.; Horn, W. J.; McMullen, A. P.; Mole, W. C.; Pryor, M. R.; Salisbury, Most Hon. the Marquis of, K. G.; Wodehouse, C. E.—**County Councillors** (to retire 1st November, '91): **Barnard, E. B.**, Sawbridgeworth; **Bennett, B.**, Flamstead; **Blake, A. M.**, Welwyn; **Bowman, J. C.**, Royston; **Brett, A. T.**, Cashio, Watford (Town) and Oxhey; **Bushby, H. N. G.**, Great Amwell; **Butcher, F.**, Tring; **Campbell, F. M.**, Hoddesdon; **Clarendon, Rt. Hon. E. H. V., Earl of**, Watford (Rural); **Coles, W. T.**, Cashio, Watford (town) and Oxhey; **Cowper, Rt. Hon. F. T. De Grey, Earl, K.G.**, Bengeo; **Croft, R. B.**, Ware; **Delme-Radcliffe, F.**, Hitchin, Northern and Southern; **Dimsdale, Hon. Baron**, Hertford Borough (St. Andrew); **Evans, J.**, Abbotts Langley; **Ewing, R.**, Cheshunt and Waltham Cross; **Fellowes, Rev. H. C.**, Codicote; **Flinn, J.**, Bishop Stortford, Western and Eastern; **Fordham, E. S.**, Ashwell; **Foster, M. H.**, Weston; **Giles-Puller, C.**, Standon; **Granville, B.**, Northchurch; **Grimston, Hon. J. W., Viscount, M.P.**, St. Albans (Rural); **Heathcote, U. U.**, Stevenage; **Henderson, R. W.**, Rickmansworth; **Hodgson, H. T.**, Harpenden; **Keyser, C. E.**, Bushey; **Kidston, J. P.**, North Mimms; **Leader, J. W.**, Layston; **Lees, W. H.**, Sandon; **Leno, M.**, Hemel Hempstead and Boxmoor; **Litchfield, S.**, Cheshunt and Waltham Cross; **Longman, A. H.**, King's Langley; **Lucas, A. G.**, Berkhampstead; **Marsh, R.**, Offley; **Matthews, H. T.**, Barnet; **McIlwraith, A.**, St. Albans (Urban) St. Peter; **Pank, J. L.**, East Barnet; **Part, C. T.**, Aldenham; **Phelips, C. J.**, Stanstead Abbotts; **Phillips, G. F.**, Hertford Borough (All Saints); **Randall, W.**, Hemel Hempstead and Boxmoor; **Ransom, W.**, Hitchin, Northern and Southern; **Robins, G. U.**, Wheathampstead; **Shepherd-Cross, H.**, Hadham; **Simpson, E.**, Baldock; **Smith, A.**, Watton; **Stride, A. L.**, Hatfield; **Taylor, M.**, Bishop Stortford, Western and Eastern; **Todhunter, H. F.**, Shenley; **Toulmin, H. J.**, St. Albans (Urban), St. Peter; **Watkins, J. F.**, Cashio, Watford (Town) and Oxhey; **Williams, J. G.**, Aldbury; **Woollam, C.**, St. Albans (Urban) Abbey.—**Place of Meeting of Council:** Alternately at Hertford and St. Albans. **General Hour of Meeting:** noon. **Days of Meeting for 1892:** 4th Monday in January at Hertford; 1st Monday after 8th March at St. Albans; 4th Monday in April at St. Albans; 3rd Monday in July at Hertford; 4th Monday in October at St. Albans. **Clerk of the County Council:** Sir R. Nicholson, St. Albans. **Deputy Clerk:** P. W. Dumville, Esq., St. Albans. **Chief Constable:** Col. H. S. Daniell, Hatfield. **County Treasurer:** C. E. Longmore, Esq., Hertford. **County Surveyor:** U. A. Smith, Esq., 2, Victoria Mansions, Victoria St., London, S.W. **County Analyst:** C. Heisch, Esq., 79, Mark Lane, London.

County Accountant: W. B. Keen, Esq., 3, Church Court, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

[10] **COUNTY OF KENT.—Chairman**, Sir John Farnaby Lennard, Bart.—**County Aldermen**: Adcock, W. J.; Anderson, J. A.; Arnold, G. M.; Brabourne, Lord; Bugler, J. U.; Chittenden, A.; Cobb, R. L.; Courthope, G. J.; Darnley, Earl of; Fletcher, L. J. W.; Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. J. S., M.P.; Groves, S. P.; Harvey, J. J.; Hughes, W. J.; Low, S. P.; Neve, G.; Nickalls, P.; Plumtre, C. J. F.; Rayden, A. R.; Stanhope, Earl; Stone Wigg, J.; Weekes, H.; Whitehead, C.; Winch, G.—**County Councillors** (to retire 1st Nov., '91): **Baker, A. H.**, Bromley; **Baker, A. J.**, Bromley; **Baker, T. H.**, Strood; **Balston, R. J.**, Maidstone; **Batten, J.**, Bromley; **Beadle, F. J.**, Dartford; **Bevan, E. H.**, Strood; **Brain, R. F.**, Medway; **Brightman, E. W.**, Sheppey; **Brown, T. V.**, Dover Pier; **Chambers, W.**, Dartford; **Cheffins, C. R.**, Medway; **Cheverton, G.**, Tonbridge; **Curling, W.**, E. Ramsgate; **Davies, H. D.**, Blean; **Donnan, T.**, Eastry; **East, F. E.**, Tonbridge; **Featherby, G.**, Medway; **Fox, W.**, Sevenoaks; **Fry, E. W.**, Dover Town; **Graystone, S. W.**, Blean; **Green, W.**, S. Margate; **Griffith, Rev. T. L.**, Deal; **Hesketh, E.**, Dartford; **Hodges, B.**, Thanet; **Hook, E.**, Tonbridge; **Honywood, Sir J. W.**, Bridge; **Howe, A. W.**, Sheppey; **Hulkes, J.**, Strood; **Isherwood, J. R.**, Maidstone; **Jarvis, E. J.**, E. Ashford; **Johnson, F.**, Faversham; **Lake, R.**, Faversham; **Lambarde, M.**, Sevenoaks; **Lennard, Sir J. F., Bart.**, Bromley; **Luard, C. E.**, Malling; **Mackinnon, F. A.**, Elham; **Mansfield, J.**, Milton; **Manwaring, T.**, Tonbridge; **Marsham, G.**, Maidstone; **Matthews, J.**, Eastry; **Monins, J. H.**, Dover; **Norman, G.**, Bromley; **Oakley, C.**, Bromley; **Peake, H.**, Dover Castle; **Pledge, J.**, Folkestone; **Powell, T.**, Hollingbourne; **Russell, J.**, Gravesend; **Salomon, Sir D. L., Bart.**, Tonbridge; **Sankey, J. H.**, Gravesend; **Sayer, J.**, W. Ashford; **Smith, C. T.**, Medway; **Smith, S. L.**, Malling; **Stigant, A.**, Medway; **Style, A. F.**, Maidstone W. Borough; **Talbot, J. G., M.P.**, Sevenoaks; **Throwley, Viscount**, Faversham; **Tomlin, E. L.**, Cranbrook; **Tylden-Pattenson, W. H.**, Tenterden; **Walker, J. D.**, Romney Marsh; **Warde, A.**, Maidstone; **Waring, A. T.**, Dartford; **Watson, J.**, W. Ashford; **Whiston, Rev. R.**, Rochester; **White, J. B., jun., M.P.**, Dartford; **White, S.**, Dartford; **Wightwick, W.**, Folkestone; **Wingent, F.**, Rochester; **Wood, E.**, Malling; **Woodall, F.**, N. Margate; **Wotton, S.**, W. Ramsgate.—**County Clerk**: W. B. Prosser, Esq., Maidstone. **County Surveyor**: F. W. Ruck, Esq.

[11] **COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—Chairman**: R. D. M. Littler, Esq., C.B., Q.C.; **Vice-Chairman**, M. Sharpe, Esq.—**County Aldermen** (to retire 8th March, '92): Ambrose, W., Q.C., M.P.; Bigwood, J., M.P.; Dixon-Hartland, F. D., M.P.; Down, J. L., M.D.; Fortnum, C. D. E., D.C.L.; Hardy, B.; Howard, J., M.P.; Lucan, Earl of; Stephens, H. C., M.P. (To retire 7th Nov., '94): Aberdeen, Earl of; Findlay, G.; Loveland-Loveland, R.; Latham, M.; Lingham, H. B.; Miller, Sir A. E., Q.C.; Strafford, Earl of; Webb, Capt. Sir J. S., K.C.M.G.; Willett, E. S., M.D.—**County Councillors** (to retire 8th March, '92): **Ashby, J.**, Staines; **Barber, G. H.**, Hounslow; **Blackwell, S. J.**, Harrow; **Blake, H. W.**, Acton North and Acton South; **Bowles, H. F., M.P.**, Enfield East, Enfield Central, and West; **Burrows, W.**, Southgate South; **Buss, O.**, South Hornsey (Brownswood Park); **Byles, W. B.**, Hayes; **Cox, I. E. B.**, Pinner; **Davenport, M.**, Twickenham East and Twickenham West; **De Wette, A.**, Hampton; **Doe, J. B.**, Edmonton North and Edmonton South; **Duncan, G. J.**, Twickenham East and Twickenham West; **Fowler, A.**, Hornsey and Finsbury Park; **Furness, G.**, Willesden West, Willesden East, Kilburn North, and Kilburn South; **Garrett, E. W.**, Hendon; **Gibbons, Sir J., Bart.**, Stanwell; **Gooding, J. B.**, Ealing North and Ealing South; **Goodwin, B.**, Tottenham St. Ann's; **Gordon-Hogg, W. B., M.D.**, Chiswick and Turnham Green; **Gripper, G.**, Tottenham Lower; **Harfield, Col. W. H.**, Sunbury; **Imray, J.**, Finchley North and Finchley South; **Layton, T.**, Brentford East and Brentford West; **Littler, R. D. M., C.B., Q.C.**, Wood Green East; **Melluish, C. B.**, South Hornsey (Milton Road); **Memory, W.**, Willesden West, Willesden East, Kilburn North, and Kilburn South; **Messenger, G.**, Tottenham High Cross; **Montgomrey, A. S.**, Brentford East and Brentford West; **Naylor, F.**, Friern Barnet; **Nelson, E. M.**, Ealing North and Ealing South; **Paine, J. W.**, Harrow-on-the-Hill; **Page, H.**, Teddington; **Pedley, J.**, Tottenham Middle; **Quihampton, T.**, Feltham; **Regester, W.**, Isleworth; **Rice, W. H.**, Wood Green West; **Robins, G.**, Hornsey and Finsbury Park; **Rumney, H.**, Enfield East, Enfield Central, and Enfield West; **Sich, F.**, Chiswick and Turnham Green; **Sharpe, M.**, Hanwell; **Smith, A. M.**, Tottenham West Green; **Stephenson, Sir W. H., K.C.B.**, Uxbridge; **Stewart, J.**, Willesden West, Willesden East, Kilburn North, and Kilburn South; **Stilwell, J. F.**, Hillingdon; **Taylor, Major R. K.**, Southgate North; **Thomas, W. F.**, Norwood; **Turle, J., M.D.**, Finchley North and Finchley South; **Watson, P.**, Heston; **Whitley, J. T.**, Edmonton North and Edmonton South; **Willans, W. H.**, Willesden West, Willesden East, Kilburn North, and Kilburn South; **Williams, H. R.**, Highgate; **Wilson, J. J., sen.**, Enfield East, Enfield Central, and Enfield West; **Wright, G.**, Acton North and Acton South.—**Place of Meeting**: The Guildhall, Westminster. **Time of Meeting**: On the 4th Thursday in the months of January to July and October, and the 3rd Thursday in December. —**Clerk of the Council**: Sir R. Nicholson. **Deputy Clerk of the Council**: Walter George Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.

[12] **COUNTY OF OXFORD.—Chairman**, Viscount Valentia; **Vice-Chairman**, Mr. T. E. Cobb. —**County Aldermen** (to retire 8th March, '92): Baker, Rev. R. L.; Darell-Blount, J.; Parrott, B.; Samuelson, Sir B., Bart., M.P.; Saye and Sele, Lord; Tubb, J. W. (To retire 7th Nov., '94): Barnett, H.; Bliss, W.; Bradshaw, Vice-Adml. R., C.B.; Denchfield, W.; Dewar, W. W. M.; Harcourt, E. W.; Morrell, G. H., M.P.; Newton, W.; Savidge, M.—**County Councillors** (to retire 1st Nov., '91): **Ashhurst, W. H.**, Great Milton; **Benyon, Capt. T. Y.**, North Neithrop; **Blake, A.**, Standlake; **Brakspear, A.**, Henley; **Brassey, A.**, Enstone; **Chillingworth, J.**, Wheatley; **Cobb, T. E.**, Bloxham; **Davids, C. H.**, South Neithrop; **Early, J. V.**, Hailey; **Edmunds, W.**, Banbury; **Fairfax, A.**, Grimsbury; **Forbes, A. C.**, Goring; **Fox, W. H.**, Broadwell; **Franklin, T.**, Dorchester; **Groves, S.**, Wychwood; **Hall, A. W., M.P.**, Barton; **Hall, G. H.**, Hooknorton; **Harrison, E. S.**, Fringford; **Hitchman, A. W. S.**, Chipping Norton; **Hutt, F.**, Kidlington; **Jacobs, J.**, Burford; (vacant), Heyford; **King, J. P.**, Benson; **Lacey, S.**, Thame; **Lockwood, Col. J. C.**, Kingham; **Markby, Sir W., K.C.I.E.**, Headington; **Marlborough,**

Duke of, Woodstock; **Neighbour, T.**, Rotherfield; **North, Lord**, Wroxton; **Page, J. W.**, Heyford; **Parker, J. S.**, Littlemore; **Risley, H. C.**, Deddington; **Sheldon, G. C.**, Stanton St. John; **Simonds, H. J.**, Caversham; **Smith, W.**, Witney; **Southby, P.**, Bampton; **Staples-Browne, F. J.**, Launton; **Tubb, H.**, Bicester; **Twidell, W. T.**, Nettlebed; **Valentia, Viscount**, Bletchingdon; **Wakefield, S. C.**, Eynsham; **Warner, W. T.**, Cropredy; **White, T. H.**, Stokenchurch; **Wiggins, W.**, Watlington; **Wykeham, P. J. D.**, Tetsworth; **Wynne, L. M.**, Charlbury.—**Place of Meeting**: County Hall, Oxford. **Clerk of the County Council**: T. M. Davenport, Esq., County Hall, Oxford. **County Treasurer**: J. Parsons, Esq. (Messrs. Parsons, Thomson & Co.), Old Bank, Oxford. **County Surveyor**: H. J. Tollit, Esq., 7, St. Aldates, Oxford. **Chief Constable**: Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. A. H. àCourt. **County Analyst**: W. W. Fisher, Esq., 5, St. Margaret's Road, Oxford. **Inspector of Weights and Measures**: R. D. Doubleday, New Road, Oxford.

[13] **COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.—Chairman**, Lord Basing.—**County Aldermen**: Basing, Rt. Hon. Lord; Beach, W. W. B., M.P.; Carter, J. B.; Deane, W H.; Field, Rear-Adm. E., M.P.; FitzWygram, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. W. J., Bart., M.P.; Hammersley, H. M.; Jeffreys, A. F., M.P.; Jervoise, F. M. E.; Portsmouth, Earl of; Montagu, Right Hon. Lord; Northbrook, Right Hon. the Earl of; Phillimore, Adm. Sir A., K.C.B.; Portal, M.; Scott, G. A. J.; Seawell, T. A.; Simonds, W. B.; Venner, Col. L. S.; Wallis, A.; Weatherall, J. L.; Willan, F.; Wolmer, Viscount, M.P.—**County Councillors**: **Ashley, Rt. Hon. E.**, Romsey; **Barnes, A. W. S.**, Catherington; **Blake, A. S.**, Gosport, South Lib. Ward; **Blake, J. W.**, Gosport, North Lib. Ward; **Carpenter-Garnier, J.**, Wickham; **Chute, C. W.**, Monk Sherborne; **Coke-Burnell, T.**, Winchester, No. 2 Division; **Crichton, Col., Hon. H. G. L.**, Hound, **Dalgety, F. G.**, Broughton; **Dent, V. F.**, Lymington; **Deverell, W. H.**, Stockbridge; **Esdaile, Lieut.-Col. W. C. D.**, Ringwood; **Eve, R.**, Aldershot, East Ward; **Fitz-Gerald, Lieut.-Col. R. P.**, Alresford; **Foster, F. G.**, Havant; **Foster, M. H.**, Titchfield; **Frederick, Sir C. E., Bart.**, Bishopstoke; **Grimston, Col. O. J. A.**, St. Mary Extra, Southampton; **Heathcote, Lieut.-Col. C. G.**, Hursley; (vacant), Mottisfont; **Holding, W.**, Kingsclere; **Hulse, C. W.**, Fordingbridge; **Hurley, R. H.**, Bishop's Waltham; **Johnston, J. L.**, Crondall; **Judd, G.**, Clatford; **Judd, W.**, Micheldever; **Kemp-Welch, J.**, Christchurch Rural; **King, J.**, Christchurch Borough; **King, Sir W. D.**, Warblington; **Kingsmill, W. H.**, Highclere; **Kirby, T. F.**, Winchester, No. 1 Division; **Knight, M. G.**, Froyle; **Lawson, G. J.**, Boscombe, Bournemouth; **Lemon, J.**, Shirley and Freemantle; **Macleay, Col. A. C.**, Lyndhurst; **Martin, Vice-Adm. T. H. M.**, South Stoneham; **Martineau, J.**, Hartley Wintney; **May, J.**, Basingstoke; **McWilliam, J.**, Westover, Bournemouth; **Mildmay, Sir H. B. P. St. John, Bart.**, Odiham; **Moens, W. J. C.**, Lymington Rural; **Moore, W. W.**, Bournemouth, West Cliff; **Mumby, Col. C.**, Gosport Ward; **Myers, W. H.**, Droxford; **Nicholson, W.**, Bramshott; **Niven, J. G.**, Fareham; **Pain, C.**, Hurstbourne Tarrant; **Pidcock-Henzell, Major H. H. F.**, Farnborough; **Poore, Major P. H.**, Andover Borough; **Portal, W. W.**, Whitchurch; **Raynbird, H. E.**, Basing; **Roy, W. G.**, Fawley; **Rycroft, Sir N., Bart.**, Dummer; **Sheppard, J. F.**, Millbrook; **Talbot-Ponsonby, C. W.**, Petersfield; **Tebbutt, A.** Winchester, No. 3 Division; **Thomson, J. R.**, Bournemouth, East Cliff; **Tyrwhitt-Drake, A. F.**, Ropley; **Wells, H.**, Aldershot, West Ward; **Wickham, W.**, Selborne; **Wilson, C. F.**, Eling; **Wood, J. G.**, Alton.—**Place of Meeting**: County Hall, Winchester. **Time of Meeting**: Quarterly, the days of meeting fixed being, February 8th, March 14th.—**Clerk of the County Council**: T. H. Earle, Esq.; **Deputy-Clerk**: G. A. Webb, Esq., County Hall, Winchester. **County Treasurer**: G. E. Yonge, Esq., Winchester. **Chief Constable**: Capt. P. H. Fellowes, Winchester. **County Architect and Surveyor**: J. Robinson, C.E., Winchester.

[14] **COUNTY OF SURREY.—Chairman**, E. H. L. Penrhyn, Esq.; **Vice-Chairman**, H. Yool, Esq. —**County Aldermen** (to retire 7th Nov., '91): Bucknill, T. T., Q.C.; Cooper, J.; Ellis, Sir J. W., M.P.; Fenwick, R. B.; Fox, Sir C. D.; Guildford, T.; Hankey, F. A., M.P.; Percy, Lord A.; Ramsden, Capt. J. C. F.; Tredcroft, Lieut.-Col. C. L. (To retire 7th Nov., '94): Bonsor, H. C. O., M.P.; Bray, R. M.; Eastwood, J. F.; Egerton, R.-Adml. Hon. F.; Gower, G. W. G. L.; Lawrence, Sir J. T., M.P.; Lovelace, Earl of; Penrhyn, E. H. L.; Sibley, Major-Gen. T. H., R.L.—**County Councillors** (to retire 8th March, '92): **Baird, Gen. A. F.**, Surbiton; **Baker, L. J.**, Addlestone; **Baker, W.**, Guildford Borough No. 1; **Barclay, H. A.**, Godstone; **Barnes, F. E.**, Reigate Borough, Western Ward; **Bidder, G. P., Q.C.**, Mitcham; **Boyce, G.**, Chertsey; **Buller, Col. J. H.**, Epsom; **Burr, A.**, Lingfield; **Burt, C.**, Richmond Urban; **Byron, E.**, Coulsdon; **Cann, J.**, Molesey; **Cave, G.**, Richmond Urban; **Chatterton, G.**, Wimbledon, North; **Clark, G. W.**, Dorking Rural; **Cubitt, Rt. Hon. G., M P.**, Dorking Urban; **Davies, J.**, Mortlake; **East, W.**, Kingston Borough East; **Ellis, E.**, Wonersh; **Farmer, W. R. G.**, Cheam; **Gray, S.**, Kingston Borough North; **Halsey, E. J.**, Worplesdon; **Hilder, E. A.**, Woking; **Keene, S. W**, Barnes; **Lascelles, T.**, Ripley; **Marsh, B.**, Kingston Borough South; **Merryweather, F. S.**, Malden; **Midleton, Rt. Hon. Viscount**, Haslemere; **Northey, Rev. E. W.**, Ewell; **Pawle, F. C.**, Reigate, Eastern Ward; **Phillips, Rev F. P.**, Cobham; **Pullman, W. R.**, Godalming North; **Rea, T.**, Godalming, South; **Rennie, G. B.**, Reigate, Eastern Ward; **Richards, S. M.**, Sutton; **Roumieu, C.**, Farnham Rural; **Seymour, Lt.-Col. L. R.**, Betchworth; **Simmons, J.**, Frensham; **Skewes-Cox, T.**, Richmond Urban; **Smallpeice, M.**, Guildford Borough No. 2; **Smee, A. H.**, Wallington; **Smyth, Major-Gen. J. H., C.B.**, Frimley; **Steere, H. L.**, Capel; **Summerhays, T. C.**, Wimbledon South; **Taylor, J. F. W. B.**, Carshalton; **Terry, Capt. C. F.**, Walton-on-Thames; **Thring, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B.**, Egham; **Trimmer, G.**, Farnham, Urban; **Vincent, Sir W., Bart.**, Leatherhead; **Walpole, C. V., C.B.**, Chobham; **Webber, H.**, Horley; **Welch, W.**, Cranley; **Weston, H. M.**, Shere; **White, F. A.**, Caterham; **White, L.**, Oxted; **Yool, H.**, Weybridge.—**Place of Meeting**: Sessions House, Newington, S.E. **Meetings** to be held on third Tuesdays of January, April, and July, at 2 p.m.; and other meetings to be called as fixed by Municipal Corporations Act 1882. **Clerk to the County Council**: Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington, S.E. **County Treasurer**: F. H. Beaumont, Sessions House, Newington. **County Surveyor**: C. H. Howell, 3, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. **Chief Constable**: Capt. H. C. Hastings, Guildford. **County Analyst**: T. Stevenson, M.D., Guy's Hospital, S.E. **County**

Medical Officer of Health: Edward Seaton, M.D., 35, George Street, Hanover Square, W. **County Coroners**—Croydon District: W. Percy Morrison, Reigate; Kingston District: A. B. Hicks, 20, Lupus Street, Pimlico, S.W.; Guildford District: G. F. Roumieu, Runwick House, Farnham; **Principal Clerk to the County Council**: F. Hooper, Sessions House, Newington, S.E. **Second Clerk**: M. E. Reed. **Accountant Clerk**: R. Springett.

[15] **COUNTY OF SUSSEX (EASTERN DIVISION)**.—**Chairman**: The Earl of Chichester; **Vice-Chairman**: Eager, E.—**County Aldermen** (to retire March 8th, '92): Beard, S.; Blaker, H.; Brookfield, Lt.-Col. A. M., M.P.; Eager, E.; Farncombe, J.; Inderwick, F. A., Q.C.; Jeffery, G. A., M.D.; Sclater, J. H.; Selmes, J. (To retire March 8th, '95). Abergavenny, Marquis of, K.G.; Blencowe, J. G.; Boulton, G.; Chichester, Earl of; Howlett, J. W.; Mannington, W.; Morrison, W. E.; Stenning, W. V. K.—**County Councillors** (to retire March 8th, '92: **Anson, Major-Gen. Sir A. E. H., R.A., K.C.M.G.**, St. Leonards; **Ashburnham, Sir A., Bart.**, Ore; **Banister, F. D.**, East Grinstead, Urban; **Brand, Capt. the Hon. T. S., R.N.**, West Firle; **Burtenshaw, A.**, Hailsham; **Campion, W. H.**, Hurstpierpoint; **Carter, W. O.**, Salehurst; **Chambers, G. F.**, Eastbourne Nos. 4 and 5 (combined); **Crouch, J. H.**, Hove West (combined); **Curteis, H.**, Herstmonceux; **Day, J. A.**, Uckfield; **Dudney, W.**, Portslade; **Duke, Sir J., Bart.**, Heathfield; **Edwardes, Major J. G., R.A.**, Hove East (combined); **Freshfield, H. R.**, East Grinstead Rural; **Hamilton-Grace, Col. S.**, Wadhurst; **Hamshar, R.**, Cuckfield Rural; **Henriques, A. G.**, Hove East (combined); **Hillman, A.**, Rottingdean; **Hillman, E.**, Lewes Bridge; **Jenner, J.**, Battle Urban; **Kemp, C. R.**, Lewes Castle; **Knipe, H. R.**, Hove West (combined); **Lade, D.**, Aldrington; **Lambe, R.**, Seaford; **Lane, Col. H.**, Bexhill; **Lawrence, G. H.**, Eastbourne Nos. 4 and 5 (combined); **Lewis, Col. W. R.**, Hollington; **Livesay, W. S.**, Hove West (combined); **Longley, C.**, Ditchelling; **Maberly, Major T. A.**, Haywards Heath; **Martin, J.**, Hove West (combined); **Mayhewe, A.**, Eastbourne Nos. 2 and 3 (combined); **Mews, J.**, Withyham; **Monk Bretton, Lord**, Chailey; **Moore, W. W.**, M.D., Burgess Hill; **Newington, H. F. H.**, M.D., Ticehurst; **Ravenshaw, T. E.**, Worth; **Reeve, K.**, Beckley; **Rudd, James**, Eastbourne, Nos. 2 and 3 (combined); **Sampson, Lt.-Col. D. T. H.**, Lindfield; **Sheffield, Earl of**, Newhaven; **Simmons, C.**, Eastbourne No. 1; **Stansfeld, Right Hon. J., M.P.**, Rotherfield; **Stenning, C. H.**, Winchelsea; **Streatfeild, R. J.**, Maresfield; **Taylor, W. L.**, Mayfield; **Thomas, F.**, Eastbourne Rural; **Verrall, F.**, Lewes Priory; **Vidler, J. S.**, Rye; **Watson, E.**, Ewhurst.—**Place of Meeting**: County Hall, Lewes. **Clerk of the County Council**: F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes. **Treasurer**: Major H. P. Molineux, Lewes. **Accountant**: J. Law, Lewes. **Surveyor**: H. Card, Lewes. **Chief Constable**: Major G. B. Luxford, Lewes. **Public Analyst**: E. H. Moore, Regency Sq., Brighton.

[16] **COUNTY OF SUSSEX (WESTERN DIVISION)**.—**Chairman**, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.; **Vice-Chairman**, Lord Leconfield. —**County Aldermen** (to retire March 8th, '92): Brown, Col. J. C.; Carnegie, Hon. J. J.; Godman, Major-Gen. R. T.; Hargood, H.; Hornby, Adml. Sir G. T. P., G.C.B.; King, E. G.; Milbanke, Sir P., Bart.; Smith, W. (To retire March 8th, '95): Hubbard, W. E.; Hurst, R. H.; Johnstone, J. H.; Leconfield, Lord; Napper, G.; Richmond and Gordon, Duke of, K.G.; St. John, Lt.-Col. E. J.—**County Councillors** (to retire March 8th, '92): **Barttelot, Col. Sir W. B., Bart., C.B., M.P.**, Pulborough; **Barttelot, Major W. G.**, Fittleworth; **Bostock, E. I.**, Horsham Urban (combined); **Bower, F.**, Stoughton; **Burrell, Sir C. R., Bart.**, West Grinstead; **Caffin, J.**, Chichester Nos. 2 and 3 (combined); **Came, R.**, Lancing; **Conder, Rev. A.**, Bognor; **Cortis, A.**, Worthing (combined); **Dell, R. B.**, New Shoreham; **Drewitt, C. J.**, Oving; **Fletcher, C. J.**, Walberton; **Fletcher, Col. Sir H., Bart., M.P.**, Angmering; **Godman, C. B.**, Lower Beeding; **Gorham, J.**, Birdham; **Goring, C.**, Thakeham; **Goring, Rev. J.**, Steyning; **Gorringe, H.**, Southwick; **Heasman, A.**, Lyminster; **Henty, A.**, Worthing (combined); **Henty, D.**, Chichester Nos. 2 and 3 (combined); **Henty, E.**, Ifield; **Hollist, Lt.-Col. E. O.**, Easebourne; **Innes, J.**, Horsham Rural; **Lane, C. T.**, Rogate; **Lever, J.**, Harting; **Lucas, C. T.**, Warnham; **March and Kinrara, Earl of**, Boxgrove; **Mee, Rev. J. H.**, Westbourne; **Neild, F.**, Fernhurst; **Norfolk, Duke of, E.M.**, Arundel; **Padwick, H.**, Horsham Urban (combined); **Palmer, Rev. H.**, Storrington; **Patching, E. C.**, Worthing (combined); **Puttock, H.**, Billingshurst; **Ralli, A. A.**, Worthing (combined); **Taylor, M.**, Petworth; **Teesdale, Major-Gen. Sir C. C., C.B., V.C.**, Southbersted; **Wedd, G.**, Worthing (combined); **West, H. T.**, Henfield; **Whitehead, J.**, Littlehampton; **Wilberforce, R. G.**, Midhurst; **Winterton, Earl**, Kirdford; **Wisden, Lt.-Col. T. F.**, West Tarring; **Woodbridge, G.**, Chichester No. 1. -**Place of Meeting**: Feb., Chichester; May and July, Horsham; Nov., Chichester. **Clerk to the Council**: F. Merrifield, Esq., County Hall, Lewes. **Treasurer**: T. Greene, Chichester. **Surveyor**: C. Adcock, Horsham. **Chief Constable**: Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, Petworth. **Public Analyst**: Otto Hehner, The Laboratory, 11, Billiter Sq., E.C.

County Councils (Elections) Bill. See Session, sect. 62.

County Courts. **History.**—The modern County Court, which must be carefully distinguished from the County Court of early English history, dates from the year 1846. Under the Act 9 & 10 Vict., c. 95, and subsequent Acts, a certain number of county court districts have been marked out in each county. The court for that county is held at short intervals in one or more places within each of these districts. Several districts are grouped in one circuit, and a judge is allotted to each circuit. The judge is appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and must be a barrister of at least seven years' standing. He has the assistance of a registrar and other officers. **Jurisdiction.**—County Courts have jurisdiction in the following cases:—(1) In actions in which the sum claimed by the plaintiff does not exceed £50; (2) in actions relating to real property, the annual value or rent of which does not exceed £20 per annum. But from the above cases must, generally speaking, be excepted all actions in which the validity of any devise, bequest or limitation in a will or settlement is disputed, and all actions for malicious prosecution, libel, slander, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage. But by consent in writing of both parties, any action whatever which could have been brought in the Queen's Bench Division may be brought in a County Court. And if

the plaintiff in a superior court recover no more than £20 in an action for breach of contract or £10 in an action of tort, he can get no costs except by special favour of the court; and in an action for breach of contract in a superior court, if the claim be not for more than £50, either party may apply to have the action transferred to the County Court; (3) in actions such as may be brought in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, provided that the property in dispute does not exceed £500 in value; (4) in Admiralty actions in which the claim is for salvage, for towage, necessaries or wages, for damages to cargo, or by collision, or arises out of agreements concerning the use or hire of any ship, the care of goods therein, etc., and does not exceed certain specified limits of amount; (5) actions in bankruptcy; (6) a variety of actions too numerous to be severally mentioned here. **Procedure.**—A jury may be summoned when the amount claimed exceeds £5 at the requisition of either party, and in other cases at the discretion of the judge upon the application of either party. The jury consists of five persons qualified to serve as jurors in the High Court. The plaintiff begins by entering a plaint in a book kept by the registrar. The officer of the Court then serves a summons upon the defendant. Both parties must appear on the day named in the summons. Pleadings are not in use. Evidence is taken *vivâ voce.* Solicitors as well as barristers may address the Court. If the debt or damage claimed exceed £20, an appeal lies from the decision of the judge upon any question of law, or on the admission or rejection of evidence, unless the parties have previously agreed that such decision shall be final.

Coursing. With the exception of archery (*q.v.*), there are few sports more ancient than that of coursing the hare, and in all ages the greyhound has been admired for its graceful form and extraordinary speed. Its keenness of vision is also marvellous. The numerous **enclosed meetings** which have of late years been inaugurated in close proximity to our large towns fully testify to the popularity of coursing. **Prizes** of great value are offered for competition at these fixtures; and although many owners, attracted by rich rewards, too frequently devote their attention to the **breeding** of **greyhounds** chiefly for speed, to the neglect of that cleverness which is of so much more value in the open, the **Waterloo Cup** is still the leading trophy of the year. For this there are sixty-four nominations, which are awarded as a rule to the best known and most respected of coursers, at a subscription of £25 each, of which the winner takes £500, the runner-up £200, two dogs £50 each, four £30 each, eight £20 each, and sixteen £10 each, the balance being awarded to the leading dogs in the **Purse** and **Plate**, which are confined to the beaten dogs in the **Cup** and **Purse** respectively. The January meetings at Altcar Club and Haydock Park were abandoned owing to the inclemency of the weather. The Valentine Stakes at Haydock Park attracted 75 entries, and in the deciding course on Feb. 11th, Mr. F. Barrett's r or f d Red Hussar, by Gay City—Redvale, beat Mr. J. Elcox's r or f d Donald O'Fee, by Millersdale—Dear Eleanor. The annual meeting of the **National Coursing Club** was held at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on Feb. 17th, when alterations were made in Rules 4 and 17, and the Earl of Sefton was re-elected as President, and Mr. Carruther as Honorary Secretary. On the following day the **Waterloo Cup** contest was commenced over the Altcar Flats, and the finals of the coveted trophy, together with those of the Purse and Plate, were fought out with the following results:—Cup: Col. J. T. North's bd d Fullerton, by Greentick—Bit of Fashion, beat Mr. G. F. Fawcett's be b Faster and Faster (late Pride of Oakfield), by Northern Express—Pride of Belmont. Purse: Mr. E. Davey ns (Col. J. T. North's) bk d p Simonian, by Greentick—Bit of Fashion, beat Major H. Holme's bk d Hobart Town, by Puddletown—Houssa. Plate: Marquis of Anglesey ns (Mr. J. Russel's) bd d p Rhymes (late Times), by Greentick—Tinsel, was declared the winner, Mr. A. H. Jones' Jolly Mystery, by Misterton—Mermaiden, being drawn from distress. One of the most remarkable incidents in the long history of the Waterloo Cup is the success which has attended **Colonel North's** representatives; for whilst many old coursers have vainly endeavoured year after year to enrol their names amongst the list of winning owners, the "Nitrate King" commenced by furnishing the runner-up in '88; in '89 he owned both the dogs which divided the stake. **Fullerton** won outright both in '90 and '91, and, as will be seen above, Simonian credited him with the Purse. Colonel North also won the **Gold Cup** at Haydock Park, on March 12th, the last two dogs left in being Simonian and Young Fullerton; and at the same gathering the Earlestown Maiden Stakes, with 64 subscribers, was awarded to Mr. J. Russel's Ruby Cordial (late Cherry Bloom), by Mullingar—Cherry Girl, which beat Mr. F. Baird's Paper Mill Boy, by Tullochgorum—Rustic Flirt in the deciding course. At the **Carmichael** open meeting held on March 24th, 25th and 26th, the deciding course for the cup resulted in favour of Sir R. Jardine's f b Gwenna, by Flanigan—Gladys, and Mr. R. Russell's bk b Regularity, by Pious Fraud—Wapiti, who divided, the former taking the cup and £55, and the latter £45. Sportsmen in **Australia** celebrated their "Waterloo Cup" meeting on July 18th, 20th, and 21st, on the Oval, Digger's Rest, Victoria, and as will be seen the conditions governing the three events are very similar to those at Altcar. Waterloo Cup: for sixty-four all ages, at £12 10s. each; and the Dawson whisky trophy, value 50 guineas. Final course, Mr. J. Munday ns High Rent (late Mimic), by Rent Charge—Minerva, beat Mr. W. Stapleton's Socialist, by Livingstone — Birchbroom. Waterloo Purse: for thirty-two dogs beaten in the first round of the Cup. Final course, Mr. W. R. Hall's Heliotrope, by Rent Charge—Red Hind, beat Mr. W. H. M'Millan ns Rectitude, by Padlock—Marigold. Waterloo Plate: for sixteen dogs beaten in the first ties of the Cup. Final course, Mr. J. H. Taylor's Harkaway, by Bazouk—Yellow Girl, beat Mr. H. Gore's Good News, by Livingstone—Latest News. The **Champion Produce Stakes** decided at Haydock Park on Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th, attracted 131 subscribers at £4 each, and terminated in an even division between Mr. Farley's Qui-sa-Sano, Mr. D. Brown's Bolton Fell, Col. North's Needham, and Mr. Skinner's Stick Fiddle and I and Silver City. On Oct. 2nd, Mr. Graves' Gormanston, a black dog by Mullingar—Gladsome, was awarded the Produce Stake at the South of England Club meeting at Stockbridge, Mr. T. P. Hale's Haverhill Lass, the runner-up, being withdrawn through distress. At the

same meeting Mr. Ingram's Black Bart, by Pinkerton—Glen Maid defeated Mr. Hilliard's Harvest King V., by Lights o' London—Harvest Beer, in the deciding course for the Cup. At the Ridgway Club Meeting, held in the second week of October, Mr. Fletcher's First Away, Mr. Pilkington's Philario, and Colonel North's Nacton divided the North Lancashire Stakes; and the South Lancashire was credited to Mr. Pilkington by the aid of Phrynette and Purissima, who divided. At the Border Union Meeting, three weeks later, the Netherby Cup terminated in a division between Colonel North's Young Fullerton, Mr. W. H. Smith's Donald o' Kane, and Mr. J. Russell's Real Lace and Race Course; whilst the Border Union Stakes were divided between Mr. Russell's Roman Oak, Mr. Fletcher's Friar in Orders Grey, Colonel North's Neston, and Mr. Dickson's Dolly Dillon. At the Newmarket Champion Meeting, which closed on Nov. 5th, the Champion Puppy Stakes resulted in a division between Colonel North's Narboro', Messrs. H. and W. Thompson's Threat, Mr. R. Watts' Nanette Potin, and Mr. F. Ward's Wild Clansman; and Col. North's Not Out and Mr. R. Rodrigo's Monowana divided the All-Aged Stakes. **Consult** "Coursing Calendar," edited by C. N. Brown, the *Field* Office, 346, Strand; and "The Greyhound Stud Book" compiled by Mr. D. Brown, Dalry, Ayrshire, N.B.

Courtesy Titles. The **eldest son** of a duke, a marquis, or an earl, takes by courtesy the **second title of his father**, which is generally, but not always, the next in degree. Thus the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire takes the courtesy title of Marquis of Hartington, but the present Earl of Derby was Lord Stanley during the lifetime of his father, the second title being, not viscount, but baron. Where the **second title** is of the **same name** as the **first** it is dropped, to avoid confusion; for example, the Marquis of Salisbury is also Earl of Salisbury, so his eldest son is known as Viscount Cranborne. Younger sons of dukes and marquises prefix the courtesy title of lord, and all the **daughters** of earls, as well as of the higher degrees of nobility, the courtesy title of lady, to their Christian and surname, and the daughters may retain it after marriage with the altered surname. The courtesy title of **master** is given in Scotland to the eldest son of a baron. A duke's eldest son's eldest son or a marquis's eldest son's eldest son sometimes takes by courtesy the third title of the duke or marquis. While these courtesy titles are invariably used when addressing the persons who take them, they are not accorded full recognition in certain formal documents: for example, the name of the Duke of Devonshire's eldest son appears sometimes in the House of Commons journals as "the Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, commonly called the Marquis of Hartington." In the **following** list the **first column** gives the courtesy title which is usually taken by the eldest son of a peer; but in many cases the courtesy title is not in present use, because the peer has no son. Thus a familiar title to English ears, the Marquis of Granby, was long in abeyance as a courtesy title, the late Duke of Rutland's heir presumptive having been his brother, Lord J. Manners, M.P.; but on the succession of the latter to the dukedom the courtesy title was revived in the person of his son, now M.P. for the Melton Division of Leicestershire. In several cases where the eldest son has died, and the next survivor has taken another family title, the dignity in actual use is given.

Aberdour *L.*	Morton *E.*
Aboyne *E.*	Huntly *M.*
Acheson *V.*	Gosford *E.*
Adare *V.*	Dunraven *E.*
Alexander *V.*	Caledon *E.*
Alford *V.*	Brownlow *E.*
Altamont *E.*	Sligo *M.*
Althorp *V.*	Spencer *E.*
Amberley *V.*	Russell *E.*
Ancrum *E.*	Lothian *M.*
Andover *V.*	Suffolk *E.*
Anson *V.*	Lichfield *E.*
Apsley *L.*	Bathurst *E.*
Ardee, *L.*	Meath, *E.*
Ardrossan *L.*	Eglintoun *E.*
Arundel & Surrey *E.*	Norfolk *D.*
Ashley *L.*	Shaftesbury *E.*
Athlone *E.*	Clarence & Av. *D.*
Ava *E.*	Dufferin & Ava *M.*
Balcarres *L.*	Crawford, *E.*
Baring *V.*	Northbrook *E.*
Bective *E.*	Headfort *M.*
Belfast *E.*	Donegal *M.*
Bennet *L.*	Tankerville *E.*
Berehaven *V.*	Bantry *E.*
Bernard *V.*	Bandon *E.*
Bertie *L.*	Lindsey *E.*
Bingham *L.*	Lucan *E.*
Binning *L.*	Haddington *E.*
Blandford *M.*	Marlborough *D.*
Boringdon *V.*	Morley *E.*
Bowmont *M.*	Roxburghe *D.*
Boyle *V.*	Shannon *E.*
Brackley *V.*	Ellesmere *E.*
Brecknock *E.*	Camden *M.*
Brooke *L.*	Warwick *E*
Bruce *L.*	Elgin *E.*
Burford *E.*	St. Albans *D.*
Burghersh *L.*	Westmorland *E.*
Burghley *L.*	Exeter *M.*
Burke *V.*	Clanricarde *M.*
Bury *V.*	Albemarle *E.*
Campden *V.*	Gainsborough *E.*
Cantilupe *V.*	De La Warr *E.*
Cardigan *E.*	Ailesbury *M.*
Capell *L.*, grandson of	Essex *E.*
Cardross *L.*	Buchan *E.*
Carlow *V.*	Portarlington *E.*
Carlton *V.*	Wharncliffe *E.*
Carmarthen *M.*	Leeds *D.*
Carnegie *L.*	Southesk *E.*
Cassilis *E.*	Ailsa *M.*
Castle Cuffe *V.*	Desart *E.*
Castlereagh *V.*	Londonderry *M.*
Castlerosse *V.*	Kenmare *E.*
Caulfield *V.*	Charlemont *E.*
Chelsea *V.*	Cadogan *E.*
Chewton *V.*	Waldegrave *E.*
Clements *V.*	Leitrim *E.*
Clifton *L.*	Darnley *E.*
Clive *V.*	Powis *E.*
Clonmore *L.*	Wicklow *E.*
Cochrane *L.*	Dundonald *E.*
Coke *V.*	Leicester *E.*
Cole *V.*	Enniskillen *E.*
Compton *E.*	Northampton *M.*
Corry *V.*	Belmore *E.*
Courtenay *L.*	Devon *E.*
Cranborne *V.*	Salisbury *M.*
Cranley *V.*	Onslow *E.*
Crichton *V.*	Erne *E.*

Cremorne *L.*	Dartrey *E.*
Crowhurst *V.*	Cottenham *E.*
Curzon *V.*	Howe *E.*
Dalkeith *E.*	Buccleuch *D.*
Dalmeny *L.*	Rosebery *E.*
Dalrymple *V.*	Stair *E.*
Dalzell *L.*	Carnwath *E.*
Dangan *V.*	Cowley *E.*
Deerhurst *V.*	Coventry *E.*
De Grey *E.*	Ripon *M.*
Delvin *L.*	Westmeath *E.*
Douglas *M.*	Hamilton *D.*
Doune *L.*	Moray *E.*
Douro *M.*	Wellington *D.*
Drumlanrig *V.*	Queensberry *M.*
Dumfries *E.*	Bute *M.*
Duncan *V.*	Camperdown *E.*
Duncannon *V.*	Bessborough *E.*
Dundas *L.*	Zetland *E.*
Dungarvan *V.*	Cork & Orrery *E.*
Dunglass *L.*	Home *E.*
Dunlo *V.*	Clancarty *E.*
Dunluce *V.*	Antrim *E.*
Dunwich *V.*	Stradbroke *E.*
Dursley *V.*	Berkeley *E.*
Earlsfort *L.*	Clonmell *E.*
Ebrington *V.*	Fortescue *E.*
Ednam *V.*	Dudley *E.*
Elcho *L.*	Wemyss & March
Eliot *L.*	St. Germans *E.*
Elmley *V.*	Beauchamp *E.*
Emlyn *V.*	Cawdor *E.*
Encombe *V*	Eldon *E.*
Enfield *V.*	Strafford *E.*
Ennismore *V.*	Listowel *E.*
Erskine *L.*	Mar & Kellie *E.*
Eslington *L.*	Ravensworth *E.*
Euston *E.*	Grafton *D.*
Feilding *V.*	Denbigh *E.*
Fincastle *V.*	Dunmore *E.*
Fitzharris *V.*	Malmesbury *E.*
Folkestone *V.*	Radnor *E.*
Forbes *V.*	Granard *E.*
Fordwich *V.*	Cowper *E.*
Garioch *L.*	Mar *E.*
Garlies *V.*	Galloway *E.*
Garmoyle *V.*	Cairns *E.*
Garnock *V.*	Lindsay *E.*
Gifford *E.*	Tweeddale *M.*
Gillford *L.*	Clanwilliam *E.*
Glamis *L.*	Strathmore *E.*
Glandine *V.*	Norbury *E.*
Glentworth *L.*	Limerick *E.*
Glerawley *V.*	Annesley *E.*
Graham *M.*	Montrose *D.*
Granby *M.*	Rutland *D.*
Greenock *L.*	Cathcart *E.*
Grey of Groby *L.*	Stamford & Warrington *E.*
Grey de Wilton *V.*	Wilton *E.*
Grimston *V.*	Verulam *E.*
Grosvenor *E.*, grandson of	Westminster *D.*
Guernsey *L.*	Aylesford *E.*
Haddo *L.*	Aberdeen *E.*
Hamilton *M.*	Abercorn *D.*
Hartington *M.*	Devonshire *D.*
Hastings *L.*	Huntingdon *E.*
Hawarden *V.*	De Montalt *E.*
Hay of Kinfauns *L.*	Kinnoull *E.*
Helmsley *V.*	Feversham *E.*
Herbert *L.*	Pembroke & Montgomery *E.*
Hillsborough *E.*	Downshire *M.*
Hinchinbrook *V.*	Sandwich *E.*
Hinton *V.*	Poulett *E.*
Hobart *L.*	Buckinghamshire *E.*

Hope *L.*	Hopetoun *E.*
Holmesdale *V.*	Amherst *E.*
Howard *L.*	Effingham *E.*
Howick *V.*	Grey *E.*
Huntingtower *L.*	Dysart *E.*
Hyde *L.*	Clarendon *E.*
Ikerrin *V.*	Carrick *E.*
Ingestre *V.*	Shrewsbury & Talbot *E.*
Inverurie *L.*	Kintore *E.*
Jermyn *E.*	Bristol *M.*
Jocelyn *V.*	Roden *E.*
Kelburne *V.*	Glasgow *E.*
Kerry *E.*	Lansdowne *M.*
Kilcoursie *V.*	Cavan *E.*
Kildare *M.*	Leinster *D.*
Killeen *L.*	Fingall *E.*
Kilmarnock *L.*	Errol *E.*
Kilworth *L.*	Mountcashel *E.*
Kingsborough *V.*	Kingston *E.*
Kirkladie *V.*	Leven & Melville *E.*
Kirkwall *V.*	Orkney *E.*
Knebworth *V.*	Lytton *E.*
Kynnaird *V.*	Newburgh *E.*
Lambton *V.*	Durham *E.*
Langton *L.*	Temple *E.*
Lascelles *V.*	Harewood *E.*
Leslie *L.*	Rothes *E.*
Leveson *L.*	Granville *E.*
Lewes *E.*	Abergavenny *M.*
Lewisham *V.*	Dartmouth *E.*
Lincoln *E.*	Newcastle *D.*
Loftus *V.*	Ely *M.*
Lorne *M.*	Argyll *D.*
Loughborough *L.*	Rosslyn *E.*
Lowther *V.*	Lonsdale *E.*
Lumley *V.*	Scarbrough *E*
Lymington *V.*	Portsmouth *E.*
Macduff *M.*	Fife *D.*
Mahon *V.*	Stanhope *E.*
Maidstone *V.*	Winchilsea *E.*
Maitland *V.*	Lauderdale *E.*
Mandeville *V.*	Manchester *D.*
March *E.*	Richmond *D.*
Marsham *V.*	Romney *E.*
Mauchline *L.*	Loudoun *E.*
Melgund *V.*	Minto *E.*
Milton *V.*, grandson of	Fitzwilliam *E.*
Molyneux *V.*	Sefton *E.*
Moore *V.*	Drogheda *M.*
Moreton *L.*	Ducie *E.*
Morpeth *V.*	Carlisle *E.*
Mountcharles *E.*	Conyngham *M.*
Mulgrave *E.*	Normanby *M.*
Naas *L.*	Mayo *E.*
Newark *V.*	Manvers *E.*
Newport *V.*	Bradford *E.*
Newry & Morne *V.*	Kilmorey *E.*
Newtown-Butler *L.*	Lanesborough *E.*
Norreys *L.*	Abingdon *E.*
North *L.*	Guilford *E.*
Northland *V.*	Ranfurley *E.*
Ockham *V.*	Lovelace *E.*
Ogilvy *L.*	Airlie *E.*
Ormelie *E.*	Breadalbane *M.*
Ossory *E.*	Ormonde *M.*
Oxmantown *L.*	Rosse *E.*
Pakenham *L.*	Longford *E.*
Parker *V.*	Macclesfield *E.*
Pelham *L.*	Chichester *E.*
Perceval *V.*	Egmont *E.*
Percy *E.*	Northumberland *D.*
Petersham *V.*	Harrington *E.*
Pevensey *V.*	Sheffield *E.*
Pollington *V.*	Mexborough *E.*
Porchester *L.*	Carnarvon *E.*

Proby *L.*	Carysfort *E.*
Ramsey *L.*	Dalhousie *E.*
Raincliffe *V.*	Londesborough *E.*
Raynham *V.*	Townshend *M.*
Reidhaven *V.*	Seafield *E.*
Rocksavage *E.*	Cholmondeley *M.*
Rosehill *L.*	Northesk *E.*
Royston *V.*	Hardwicke *E.*
Russborough *V.*	Milltown *E.*
St. Asaph *V.*	Ashburnham *E.*
St. Cyres *V.*	Iddesleigh *E.*
St. Lawrence *V.*	Howth *E.*
St. Maur *E.*	Somerset *D*
Sandon *V.*	Harrowby *E.*
Skelmersdale *L.*	Lathom *E.*
Somerton *V.*	Normanton *E.*
Stafford *M.*	Sutherland *D.*
Stanhope *L.*	Chesterfield *E.*
Stanley *L.*	Derby *E.*
Stavordale *L.*	Ilchester *E.*
Stopford *V.*	Courtown *E.*
Stormont *V.*	Mansfield *E.*
Strathallan *V.*	Perth and Melfort *E.*
Stuart *V.*	Castle Stuart *E.*
Sudley *V.*	Arran *E.*
Suirdale *V.*	Donoughmore *E.*
Tamworth *V.*	Ferrers *E.*
Tarbat *V.*	Cromartie *E.*
Tavistock *M.*	Bedford *D.*
Tewkesbury *L.*	Munster *E.*
Throwley *V.*	Sondes *E.*
Titchfield *M.*	Portland *D.*
Trafalgar *V.*	Nelson *E.*
Tullibardine *M.*	Athole *D.*
Turnour *V.*	Winterton *E.*
Tyrone *E.*	Waterford *M.*
Uffington *V.*	Craven *E.*
Uxbridge *E.*	Anglesey *M.*
Valletort *V.*	Mount-Edgcumbe *E.*
Vaughan *L.*	Lisburne *E.*
Villiers *V.*	Jersey *E.*
Walpole *L.*	Orford *E.*
Warkworth *L.*	Percy *E.*
Weymouth *V.*	Bath *M.*
Wiltshire *E.*	Winchester *M.*
Wodehouse *L.*	Kimberley *E.*
Wolmer *V.*	Selborne *E.*
Worcester *M.*	Beaufort *D.*
Worsley *L.*	Yarborough *E.*
Yarmouth *E.*	Hertford *M.*

Courtney, Rt. Hon. Leonard H., M.P., P.C., was b. 1832. Graduated ('55) at St. John's College, Cambridge, as Second Wrangler, was bracketed first Smith's prizeman. Elected a hon. Fellow of St. John's ('89). He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('58); Bencher ('89). Professor of Political Economy at University College, London ('72-5). Entered parliament as Liberal member for Liskeard ('76-85). Successively Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80), Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies ('81-2), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury ('82-5). Elected in the Liberal interest as member for South-East Cornwall (Bodmin) in '85, and re-elected as a Liberal-Unionist in '86. **Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons.** He was formerly leader-writer for the *Times*. He married in '83 Miss Catherine Potter, a lady well known for her exertions in behalf of the better housing of the poor in the East End of London. Privy Councillor '89. Appointed a member of the Labour Commission in '91.

Cowen, Frederic Hymen, one of the most popular of song composers, was b. in Kingston, Jamaica, 1852. From an early age he was a pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sir John Goss, and further studied at Leipsic and Berlin. He has written an opera ("**Pauline**"), an oratorio ("**The Deluge**"), several cantatas, as well as other styles of music. Apart from a few of his songs, his most esteemed productions are his symphonies, his "**Language of Flowers**" orchestral suite, and his cantatas "**The Rose Maiden**" and "**The Sleeping Beauty**," the latter having been specially composed for the Birmingham Festival of '85. Mr. Cowen's oratorio "**Ruth**" was produced at Worcester Festival in Sept. '87. In May '88 Mr. C. left for a six months' visit to **Melbourne**, for the **exhibition** of which city he composed the "**Inaugural Ode.**" Mr. C.'s **latest work** ('89) is entitled "St. John's Eve."

Crane, Walter, poet and painter, was b. 1845, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy '62. Has published various illustrated books, and is an authority on decorative art. Mr. C., who was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in '82, is an ardent advocate for the reform of the Royal Academy. He has published "Walter Crane's Toy Books," and many poems illustrated by himself. An interesting exhibition of his work was held in London during '91. His last book is entitled "Queen Summer."

Crawford, F. Marion, the novelist, spent a great portion of his early life in India, and is now accustomed to live for the most part of the year in Italy, where the plot of more than one of his novels is laid. His **works** include "Tale of a Lonely Parish" ('86), "Saracinesca," "Paul Patoff" ('87), "Dr. Claudius," "Mr. Isaacs," "Marzio's Crucifix" ('87), and "With the Immortals" ('88). One of his most popular books has been "**Marzio's Crucifix,**" which depicts the life of an engraver on silver. Mr. C.'s most recent works, "**Greifenstein,**" "**Sant' Ilario,**" and "**A Cigarette-Maker's Romance**" ('90), have quite justified the already high reputation of their author. In '91 he published "Khaled" and "The Witch of Prague."

Crawford, Mrs. Emily, the well-known Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, commenced her connection with that journal at the age of twenty-two, on her marriage to Mr. Crawford, who at that time occupied the position she now holds; and, until his death, successfully collaborated with him. She wrote, at one time, regularly for *Once a Week* and the *San Francisco Bulletin*; and, at the present time, contributes to *Truth* and the *New York Tribune*, as well as sending daily telegrams to the *Daily News*. One of her greatest journalistic successes occurred in connection with the celebrated debate of May 24th, at Versailles, at which, by the courtesy of M. Thiers, she was a spectator, and of which she telegraphed the fullest report of any paper. She wrote, under the head of "Paris Notes," the brilliant biographical sketch of General Boulanger, which appeared in *Truth* (Oct. '91). Mrs. C. was offered last year the **Cross of the Legion of Honour** "for her unswerving belief in the vitality of Republicanism in France, and for the many services she rendered to the Republican cause in the days of difficulty." She preferred, however, that her son, Mr. Robert Crawford, should accept it, especially as he was thanked by the late President Grévy when acting as special commissioner for the *Daily News* at Metz.

Crawfurd, Oswald, C.M.G., was ed. at Eton and Oxford. He became **consul** at Oporto in

'67, after some years' service in the Foreign Office. Is the author of "The World we Live In," "Sylvia Arden," "Beyond the Seas," and several standard works dealing with Portugal. Created C.M.G. in '90, and in the year published "Round the Calendar in Portugal."

Cremation. The disposal of the human body after death by the process of cremation, which rapidly resolves the body into its component elements, in an absolutely innocuous manner, is now largely practised throughout the civilised world, where formerly burial in the earth only was carried out. This modern movement in its favour commenced about fifteen years ago. Up to the present time, over 1500 bodies have been cremated in Italy and in Dresden. Cremation **societies** have been instituted in every European country, and many of the states of America possess them also, and cremation in these states has become a regular practice. There are **two patterns** of **crematories** in use—the German and the Italian. The latter was chosen for use at **St. John's, Woking,** Surrey, where upwards of 250 cremations have already been carried out, there being no legal bar to its performance in Great Britain or in the **Colonies,** except in New South Wales, where the Government at present decide against it. The **cremation** of an **adult** by either process is completed in about an hour and a half, and the ashes, which are perfectly white, weigh about 4 lb. The **cost of reduction,** were it to become common, would be less than thirty shillings; but at present is more than treble this sum, owing to the necessity of heating the crematory every time for each cremation. There is a **chapel** in connection with the crematorium at **Woking.** Rapid advance is reported to be taking place on the Continent. **Hon. Sec.** of Cremation Society, J. C. Swinburne Hanham, 8, New Cavendish St., London, W.

Crete, Kriti, or **Candia.** An island of the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago, and appertaining to Turkey. Area over 3000 sq. m., pop. 279,200. Chief cities, **Kastron,** otherwise **Candia**; **Khania** or **Canea** (pop. 15,000); and **Retimo.**—In **'91** Gliapis and a number of companions, with arms and ammunition, succeeded in landing in Crete (**Jan.**), where they were enthusiastically received by the Cretans, notwithstanding the fact that two gunboats were cruising around the coast. In **June** the mayors of several eparchies sent a document to the British consul at Canea to the effect that the Turkish Government was utterly unable to maintain order and protect Christians, who would be forced to take up arms in self-defence. **Mahmoud Pasha,** the new Governor, arrived on the island (**Sept. 14th**). An encounter took place (**Oct. 28th**) near Milopotamos between a detachment of Turkish troops and an armed band under the chief Zaulas, who was amongst those killed in the fight, numbering about fifty.

Cricket. The season of **'91** will be remembered as one of a disappointing character. No Australian or other colonial team visited our shores during the year; but on Sept. 16th, the following English amateurs, captained by Lord Hawke, left for a tour through the United States, and considerable astonishment was evinced when news arrived of their defeat in the first of their matches: Lord Hawke, Lord Throwley, Hon. H. Milles, and Messrs. S. M. J. Woods, K. J. Key, H. T. Hewett, G. W. Rickett, C. W. Wright, C. Wreford-Brown, K. M'Alpine, J. H. J. Hornsby, and G. W. Hillyard. On Oct. 2nd, Lord Sheffield's team left by the P. and O. steamship *Arcadia* for Australia, and, as will be seen by the appended names, no stronger combination of amateurs and professionals could very well have been selected: Dr. W. G. Grace, and Messrs. A. E. Stoddart, G. McGregor, O. G. Radcliffe, H. Phillipson, G. A. Lohmann, Abel, W. Attewell, J. Briggs, Sharpe, Maurice Read, Peel, and Bean. The tour was fixed to open on Nov. 20th, with a match against South Australia, and it is intended that two matches shall be played against each of the colonies of Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales, and that combined Australia shall be met three times, respectively at Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide.—Mr. W. G. Grace's book on "Cricket" was published early in May, and met with a ready sale.—The wisdom of the decision which had been arrived at to ignore drawn matches and merely deduct losses from gains in estimating the claims of the rival counties to championship honours, was generally conceded. The selection of Somersetshire amongst the "foremost nine" was amply justified by results; but considerable discussion took place towards the close of the season with reference to reducing the two years' residential qualification, and much diversity of opinion was expressed on the subject, owing to the undue advantage which any alteration in this respect would afford the wealthier counties, such as Surrey and Lancashire. The consistent good fortune which attended Mr. Shuter, the Surrey captain, in the "spin" for choice of innings, also gave rise to much correspondence, and various suggestions were made with a view to solving the difficulty, for it was admitted that an advantage invaluable rested with the side going in first. The recommendations which met with most favour were: (1) That the loser of the toss in the first match should have choice of innings in the second; and (2) that the visiting team should always have the option. The latter, in course of time, will probably be accepted as the most courteous and fair proposal, although the old practice of "tossing" appears at present to be the most popular with cricketers. According to the decision arrived at in Aug. '89, the Counties for the season of '91 were divided into three classes—namely, **First Class**—Gloucestershire, Kent, Lancashire, Middlesex, Nottinghamshire, Surrey, Sussex, Yorkshire; **Second Class**—Cheshire, Derbyshire, Essex, Hampshire, Leicestershire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire; **Third Class** — Devonshire, Durham, Glamorganshire, Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland. The relative positions of the first-class counties in the contest for the championship is shown in the appended table:—

County.	Pl.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
1 Surrey	16	12	2	2	10
2 †Lancashire	15	8	4	3	4
3 Middlesex	16	8	5	3	3
4 Notts	14	5	4	5	1
5 †Kent	15	4	5	6	1
5 Somersetshire	12	5	6	1	1
7 Sussex	14	4	7	3	3
8 Yorkshire	16	5	10	1	5
9 Gloucestershire	16	2	10	4	8

† Match, Lancashire *v.* Kent, abandoned (rain).

To furnish a complete series of out and home games with 9 counties a total of 72 matches would be required, but the number arranged fell short of this total by 4, Somersetshire not meeting Notts or Sussex. The total of 68 is, however, 14 in excess of the fixtures in '90, the increase being due to the dozen matches arranged with Somersetshire, and the renewal, after a lapse of a quarter of a century, of the meetings between Middlesex and Sussex. The actual number played this summer was, however, 67, not a ball being bowled in the Lancashire *v.* Kent match at Liverpool in June, in consequence of incessant rain. Of these 67 matches a definite decision was arrived at in 53 instances, there being 14 encounters left drawn. Nearly all of these were due to interference on the part of the weather; in fact, of the 14 only 3 can in any way be attributed to the scoring. In these 67 matches 34,200 runs were scored for the loss of 2032 wickets. The **highest innings** was 449, made by Surrey against Somersetshire, and the lowest 25, the number for which the latter county dismissed Gloucestershire on the Cheltenham College ground. Of individual scores of three figures there were 28, as follows: For **Surrey**—Abel 197 and 103, M. Read 135, Henderson 106; **Lancashire**—A. Ward 185, A. Smith 124; **Middlesex**—Mr. A. E. Stoddart 215 not out, Mr. O'Brien 113 and 111; **Notts**—Shrewsbury 178 and 165, Gunn 161 and 109, Flowers 116 not out, Barnes 104; **Kent**—Mr. F. Marchant 123, Mr. W. H. Patterson 120, Mr. C. J. M. Fox 103; **Somersetshire**—Mr. L. C. H. Palairet 100; **Sussex**—Bean 145 not out and 102, Mr. W. Newham 105; **Yorkshire**—Peel 128, Lord Hawke 126, Ulyett 118 and 109; and **Gloucestershire**—Mr. O. G. Radcliffe 116, Painter 101. The subjoined table shows at a glance the results of the various meetings between the **leading counties**:—

	Glo'ster.	Kent.	Lancs.	Mddlx.	Notts.	Somt.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Yorks.
Gloucestershire	—	D D	L L	D L	D W	L L	L L	L W	L L
Kent	D D	—	L A	W W	D D	L W	L L	D L	W D
Lancashire	W W	A W	—	L L	D L	W W	L D	D W	W W
Middlesex	W D	L L	W W	—	W D	D W	W L	W L	L W
Notts	L D	D D	W D	D L	—	—	L L	W W	W W
Somersetshire	W W	L W	L L	L D	—	—	W L	—	L W
Surrey	W W	W W	D W	W L	W W	W L	—	D W	W W
Sussex	L W	W D	L D	W L	L L	—	L D	—	W L
Yorkshire	W W	D L	L L	L W	L L	L W	L L	L W	—

W won. L lost. D drawn. A abandoned.

As was the case in '90, Surrey and Lancashire again head the list, but Kent and Yorkshire lost their positions, which were taken by Middlesex and Notts, Kent and Somersetshire being bracketed for fifth honours. Sussex advanced from the bottom of the list, and headed Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, the "County of the Graces" doing very badly indeed. The following are the **highest averages** in **first-class county matches** during the season: **Surrey**, batting—Abel, 43·61 for 916 runs; Maurice Read, 30·36 for 577; Lohmann, 26·31 for 579; Mr. W. W. Read, 22·68 for 499; Henderson, 22·33 for 492; and Wood 17·25 for 207. Bowling—Lohmann, 10·65 with 132 wickets; Lockwood, 12·85 with 42; Sharpe, 13·3 with 33; Brockwell, 16·57 with 7; Abel, 22·00 with 6; and Bowley, 23·25 with 4. **Lancashire**, Batting—Mr. A. C. Maclaren, 44·40 for 223 runs; A Ward, 29·47 for 678; Mr. S. M. Crossfield, 28·77 for 259; A. Smith, 23·25 for 327; F. H. Sugg, 20·86 for 458; and Mr. A. N. Hornby, 16·42 for 230. Bowling—Mold, 12·37 with 112 wickets; Briggs, 12·96 with 89; Smith, 15·86 with 12; and Watson, 18·32 with 29. **Middlesex**, Batting—Mr. T. C. O'Brien, 35·95 for 755 runs; Mr. A. E. Stoddart, 30·71 for 645; Mr. S. W. Scott, 16·68 for 317; Mr. P. J. T. Henery, 14·45 for 159; Mr. E. A. Nepean, 14·40 for 288; Mr. E. M. Hadow, 12·36 for 272; and J. E. West, 12·25 for 147. Bowling—J. T. Hearne, 10·33 with 118 wickets; Rawlin, 12·72 with 65; Mr. Nepean, 16·80 with 41; Mr. Hadow, 17·20 with 5; and Phillips, 18·95 with 31. **Notts**, Batting—Gunn, 43·33 for 780 runs; Shrewsbury, 41·78 for 794; Barnes, 30·25 for 363; Flowers, 24·3 for 468; W. Attewell, 18·93 for 303; and Mr. J. A. Dixon, 18·52 for 315. Bowling—W. Attewell, 14·71 with 73 wickets; Mr. Dixon, 16·00 with 5; Barnes, 17·23 with 14; Bagguley, 18·94 with 19; Shacklock, 20·35 with 46; and Flowers, 27·24 with 29. **Kent**, Batting—Mr. F. Marchant, 26·54 for 534 runs: Mr. W. H. Patterson, 19·25 for 308; Mr. C. J. M. Fox, 19·04 for 400; Mr. H. M. Braybrooke, 18·37 for 111; A Hearne, 17·72 for 300; and Mr. W. Rashleigh, 17·56 for 231. Bowling—Martin, 13·10 with 98 wickets; A. Hearne, 16·75 with 40; G. G. Hearne, 20·58 with 17; and W. Wright, 22·3 with 56. **Somersetshire**, Batting—M. L. C. H. Palairet, 31·11 for 560 runs; Mr. J. B. Challen, 25·28 for 354; Mr. R. C. N. Palairet, 19·00 for 266; Mr. H. T. Hewett, 18·47 for 388; Mr. S. M. J. Woods, 18·33 for 330; and Mr. W. N. Roe, 15·27 for 168. Bowling—Mr. Woods, 17·08 with 72 **wickets**; Nichols, 18·16 with 49; Mr. L. C. H. Palairet, 21·57 with 7; and Tyler, 22·31 with 48. **Sussex**, Batting—Bean, 33·60 for 773 runs; Humphreys, 19·58 for 333; Mr. C. A. Smith, 19·00 for 266; Mr. W. Newham, 17·04 for 426; Marlow, 17·00 for 391; and G. Brann, 12·86 for 283. Bowling—Mr. C. A. Smith, 15·62 with 27 wickets; Tate, 17·06 with 60; Mitchell, 17·66 with 9; Humphreys, 18·10 with 49; Bean, 19·05 with 20; and J. Hide, 36·25 with 8. **Yorkshire**, **Batting**—**Peel**, 24·50 for 583 runs; Ulyett, 23·03 for 645; Hall, 22·14 for 620; Mr. F. S. Jackson, 16·90 for 186; and Lord Hawke, 16·78 for 235. **Bowling**—Wainwright, 14·14 with 67 wickets; Peel, 17·16 with 66; Harrison, 17·78 with 38; E. Smith, 18·00 with 15 and, Mr. F. S. Jackson, 20·41 with 12. **Gloucestershire**, Batting—Mr. O. G. Radcliffe, 22·07 for 618 runs; Mr. W. G. Grace, 20·95 for 440; Mr. E. M. Grace, 15·74 for 425; Mr. W. W. F. Pullen, 15·43 for 355; Painter, 14·78

for 414; and Mr. E. Sainsbury, 13·63 for 259. Bowling — Murch, 15·03 with 29 wickets; Roberts, 15·27 with 48; Mr. W. G. Grace, 16·81 with 37; and Woof, 17·65 with 61. In the **first-class averages**—which include, beyond the above, the matches between North and South, Gentlemen and Players, the chief fixtures of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and the contests between the M.C.C. and the leading counties—the first dozen names in each branch are: Batting—Shrewsbury, 48·68 for 1071 runs; Gunn, 41·75 for 1336; Abel, 33·50 for 1139; Mr. T. C. O'Brien, 32·27 for 936; Mr. E. C. Streatfield, 31·00 for 279; Bean, 30·36 for 1002; A. Ward, 30·03 for 841; Mr. S. M. Crossfield, 29·09 for 320; Mr. A. E. Stoddart, 27·63 for 867; Mr. F. Marchant, 27·50 for 660; Mr. J. B. Challen, 26·26 for 394; and Maurice Read, 25·78 for 722. Bowling—J. T. Hearne, 11·23 with 129 wickets; Lohmann, 11·66 with 177; Rawlin, 12·30 with 69; Lockwood, 12·36 with 47; Mold, 12·68 with 138; Davidson, 13·09 with 11; Briggs, 13·22 with 128; Martin, 13·37 with 140; A. Smith, 13·50 with 18; Sharpe, 13·84 with 108; W. Attewell, 13·93 with 153; and Needham, 14·54 with 11; Mr. J. J. Ferris, the famous Australian, coming fifteenth on the list with 15·57 and 70 wickets. The **Oxford** and **Cambridge Match** terminated at Lord's on June 30th, in favour of the Light Blues, after some very exciting play, by 2 wickets; and of the 57 contests now decided between the Universities, Oxford have won 25 and Cambridge 29, the remainder having resulted in draws. The **Eton** and **Harrow match**, which always attracts a large and fashionable assemblage to the same ground, terminated in favour of the representatives of the latter school by 7 wickets. Of the 66 matches played, Harrow are credited with 28 and Eton with 27, 11 having ended in draws. The Rugby and Marlborough match had to be abandoned through rain; and of the 33 matches played between these public schools Rugby has won 19 and their rivals 10, 3 having been drawn and 1 abandoned. The **Gentlemen** beat the Players at Kennington Oval, on July 3rd, by an innings and 54 runs; but the return match at Lord's in the following week ended in a draw, owing to unfavourable weather. They met again, however, at Hastings, on Sept. 14th, 15th and 16th, when the **Players** amply atoned for their earlier defeat by winning by an innings and 128 runs, this being the last first-class match of the season. Of the **North** and **South** matches, that at Birmingham, in the closing week of the "leafy month," ended in a draw, but that at Scarborough, in the opening days of September, furnished some splendid play, and resulted in favour of the Southerners by 6 runs. The **M.C.C.** played 10 first-class matches during the season, of which they won 5 and lost 4, that against Lord Sheffield's Eleven ending in a draw, whilst both their fixtures with Yorkshire had to be abandoned without a ball being played. They defeated the Universities in all 4 matches, beating Cambridge on the first occasion by 4 wickets, and on the second by an innings and 134 runs; over Oxford they proved victorious in their opening match by 9 wickets, and in the return contest by 8 wickets. Their other success was achieved over Notts by an innings and 37 runs; but in turn they were beaten by Sussex, Lancashire, Kent and Somersetshire. Amongst the interesting records connected with the game may be mentioned the following:—**Highest Individual Scores**: A. E. Stoddart, 485 (Hampstead *v.* Stoics), Aug. 4th, '86; J. S. Carrick (not out), 419, '85; W. N. Roe (not out), 415, '81; E. F. B. Tylecote, 404 (not out); and, in a first-class cricket match, 344, by Mr. W. G. Grace. **Largest Gross Scores**: Orleans Club *v.* Rickling Green, 920, on Aug. 3rd, '82; Hampstead (8 wickets down) *v.* Stoics, 814 on Aug. 4th, '86; New South Wales *v.* Victoria, Australia, 775, on Feb. 13th, '82; West Scotland (4 wickets down) *v.* Priory Park, Chichester, 745, on July 14th, '85; United Service *v.* Nondescripts, 734, on Aug. 10th, '82; Royal Engineers (8 wickets down), 724, in '75; Emmanuel Long Vacation Club (4 wickets down) *v.* Caius Long Vacation Club, 708, on July 12th, '81; and Cambridge University (9 wickets down) *v.* Sussex at Brighton, 703, in June '90. **Lady Cricketers**, under the titles of "Reds" and "Blues," played a number of matches during the season, and showed much greater skill with bat and ball than had been anticipated; but from a financial point of view their tour in the provinces proved a failure. Lord Hawke and his team returned to England on Nov. 4th, and of the eight matches played during their tour in the United States and Canada they won six and lost one, the other being drawn. A meeting is annually held in December at Lord's, when the **fixtures** for the succeeding year are arranged. **Consult** "Cricket," by A. G. Steel and Hon. H. R. Lyttelton (the Badminton Library).

Crime, Statistics of.—**England and Wales.** The last official returns, contained in a Parliamentary Blue Book entitled "Judicial Statistics" for '90, issued in October last, show that the total number of **Indictable Offences** for the year ending Oct. 1st, '90, was 38,650. As compared with the number for the previous year this gives a decrease equal to 6·3 per cent. The total number of apprehensions was 17,678, showing a decrease of 5·4 per cent. as compared with '88-9. The apprehensions in '89-90 were in the proportion of 45·7 per cent. to the number of crimes committed. Of the persons apprehended 29·4 per cent. were discharged, 9·3 were bailed to appear for trial, 0·4 were committed for want of sureties, and 60·9 were committed for trial. The number of persons committed for trial for indictable offences during the year was 10,761; and of these it may be computed that about 75 per cent., being about the usual proportion, would be convicted. To this number, in order to show the total convictions during the year, may be added 605,921 summary convictions before the magistrates, being an increase in the number on the same calculation for the preceding year of 8·1 per cent. In considering this increase it must be remembered that of the summary convictions, however, a large proportion were for offences of a trifling character. The total number of persons proceeded against summarily before magistrates in '89-90 was 738,061. The summary convictions showed an increase of 8·3 per cent. compared with the return for the previous year. The number of persons summarily proceeded against for each of the offences named in the following table was as follows for '88-9 and '89-90:—

	1889-90.	1888-9.
Breaches of the peace and want of sureties, etc.	15,698	15,211
Cruelty to animals	10,884	10,955
Drunkenness, and drunk and disorderly	189,746	174,331

Other offences under the Licensing Act, 1872	14,490	11,180
Elementary Education Act, offences against	87,439	80,519
Employers and Workmen Act, 1875	7,323	7,776
Highway, Turnpike, Railways, Carriage Laws, etc.	33,373	31,363
Local Acts and Borough Bye-laws	59,051	51,633
Mutiny Acts	4,178	3,866
Nuisances and offences against health	9,296	9,557
Poor Law Acts	10,434	10,900
Police Acts	21,109	18,759
Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871	493	508
Revenue Laws, offences against	13,542	15,675
Vaccination Acts	2,739	2,375
Vagrant Laws	47,779	50,484
Weights and Measures Act	1,913	2,531

The number of the **criminal classes at large** in **England and Wales** in '89 was 31,225, a decrease of about five hundred compared with the previous year. The following are the totals of some of the principal offences during '89 90:

Murder	146
Attempts to murder	58
Shooting at, wounding, stabbing, etc.	830
Manslaughter	101
Concealment of birth	81
Rape	218
Assaults on girls under 13 years of age	147
" " between 13 and 16 years	177
Assaults with intent, and indecent assaults	770
Assaults	508
Burglary and housebreaking	3,401
Breaking into shops, warehouses, etc., and attempts	2,164
Robbery and attempts with violence	350
Cattle stealing	31
Horse stealing	318
Sheep stealing	114
Larcenies, etc.	23,082

The total number of offenders committed to **Reformatory Schools** in the year '90 was 1,047 males, 170 females—total 1,217; giving a total since the passing of the Act of 43,110, being 35,465 males, 7,645 females. The number of offenders committed to **Industrial Schools** during '90 was 6,736—5,510 boys, 1,226 girls. The number under detention at the end of the year was 16,068—12,314 boys, 3,754 girls. The number of **criminal lunatics** under detention at the end of '90 was 926—701 males, 225 females.

Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, '87, which is commonly spoken of as the "Crimes Bill" or "**Coercion Bill**" (see PARLIAMENTARY SESSION ed. '87), enacts that where a sworn information has been made, a resident magistrate may, upon the written order of the Attorney-General, hold a preliminary inquiry, although no person may be charged before him, and examine on oath every person whom he has reason to believe to be capable of giving material evidence, in regard to the committal of any felony or misdemeanour and any offence punishable under the Act, committed in a proclaimed district. Any person may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction who anywhere in Ireland takes part in a riot or unlawful assembly, or who, in a proclaimed district, takes part in any criminal conspiracy to compel or induce any person either not to fulfil his legal obligations, or not to let, hire, use, or occupy land, or not to deal with, work for, or hire any person in the ordinary course of business, or to interfere with the administration of the law; who wrongfully uses violence and intimidation; who within twelve months after the execution of any writ of possession of any house or land shall wrongfully take or hold forcible possession; who shall assault or resist any officer of the law in the execution or in consequence of the execution of his duty, or who shall incite to commit any of these offences. The High Court may, on application by the Attorney-General for Ireland, or a defendant, order that a trial at assizes of a defendant charged with having committed a crime in a proclaimed district shall be by special jury; and on application of the Attorney-General for Ireland the Court may order the removal of a trial from a court of assize or quarter sessions in a proclaimed district to some other court in Ireland. For the purposes of these enactments the Lord-Lieutenant may by proclamation declare that all or any of them which relate to proclaimed districts are to be in force within any specified part of Ireland; but any such proclamation shall be deemed to have expired if an address is presented by either House of Parliament praying that it shall not continue in force. If the Lord-Lieutenant is satisfied that any association for the commission of crimes, or carrying on operations for or by the commission of crimes, or encouraging or aiding persons to commit crimes, inciting to violence or intimidation, or interfering with the administration of the law, exists in Ireland, he may, by the advice of the Privy Council, declare it by special proclamation to be dangerous, but such special proclamation shall not continue in force if an address against it is presented to Her Majesty by either House; and if when the special proclamation is issued Parliament is separated by such an adjournment or prorogation as will not expire within twenty days, it shall become void at the end of a week unless during that week Parliament shall be summoned to meet within twenty days. While the proclamation is in force the Lord-Lieutenant in Council may by order prohibit or suppress the proclaimed association in any specified district, after which any meeting of the association in that district will be unlawful, and any persons calling or taking part in a meeting thereof, or publishing any notice concerning it, shall be guilty of an offence, and may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction. Persons prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction under the Act are liable on conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months. An agreement or combination which under the Trades Union Acts, or the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, '75, is legal, and any act done in pursuance of the same, is excepted from the provisions of this Act respecting conspiracy, intimidation, and dangerous associations. The Act is a permanent statute. The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881, and the amending Act of '86, are continued for five years.

Criminal Prosecutions in '91. There have been comparatively few remarkable criminal cases to record during the past year. Perhaps the one that attracted most attention was that of **Captain Verney, M.P.** for North Bucks, who pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal

Court (May '91), and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for an offence under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Capt. Verney was subsequently expelled the House of Commons.—Some proceedings took place at Belfast having relation to serious charges made against **Mr. E. S. W. De Cobain, M.P.**, who fled to the Continent, but subsequently wrote letters expressing his intention to return and meet the allegations.—A case which excited considerable comment arose out of the action of two police constables at Aldershot, who arrested a girl named **Alice Millard** on a charge of being a disorderly prostitute. A medical examination proved that there was no justification for this charge, though the policemen in question had sworn that the girl was known to be of immoral character. In the result the men in question, **Alfred Bradbury** and **James Cottle**, were charged with wilful and corrupt perjury. For the defence, it was pleaded that the prisoners in making their statement honestly believed it to be true, and that the girl's conduct had been such as would reasonably lead them to the conclusion which they stated. In the result the jury acquitted Bradbury, who was placed upon his trial, while expressing an opinion that the police had greatly neglected their duty in not making inquiries as to the character of the girl between the time of her arrest and her appearance before the magistrates. In the case of the second of the two policemen a formal verdict of not guilty was taken.—In the metropolis several cases came before the police courts in which policemen had either acted with unnecessary violence towards persons whom they had taken into custody, or had made untrue statements with respect to their conduct. In most newspapers cases entitled "The Police and the Public" were continually reported, and at length an intimation was circulated among the Metropolitan Police, pointing out that the utmost care should be exercised in the giving of evidence.—At Cambridge Assizes (Feb. 19th), Kate Elsdon, 17, was indicted for escaping from the custody of the keeper of the Spinning House, or House of Correction, in the University and town of Cambridge. It appeared that the defendant had been arrested by the proctor and his constables or "bull dogs," and had been taken to the Spinning House. Next day she was brought before the Vice-Chancellor, who, having taken evidence, though not on oath, ordered the defendant to be confined for 21 days for street walking. The defendant subsequently escaped from the building. It appeared from the evidence that the woman had no opportunity of being legally represented, and that it was not usual to take evidence upon oath. Mr. Baron Pollock, who heard the case, directed the jury that the defendant was in lawful custody, and that therefore if she escaped she was guilty of the offence charged. If the court was an improper one, it could be swept away by the legislature, but with this the jury had nothing to do. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the learned judge, declining to accept a rider, which the jury wished to add, sentenced the defendant to three weeks' imprisonment, without hard labour. The case, which excited considerable attention, was based upon the Charter of James I. (dated March 9th, 1604-5), by which it is provided that it "shall be lawful for the Chancellor, masters and scholars of the University, by themselves or by their deputies, as well by day as by night, at their pleasure, to make scrutiny, search and inquiry in the town of Cambridge, and the suburbs of the same, of and for (*inter alia*) all common women, harlots, prostitutes, scholars passing the night out of their own colleges without just cause, and other persons suspected of evil; and all and singular whom upon any such scrutiny the said Chancellor, masters and scholars, or their deputies, officers and servants, shall find guilty or suspected of evil to punish by imprisonment as they shall see fit, without the impeachment, molestation, disturbance, or troubling of us, our heirs, or successors, any statute or Act of Parliament now passed, or hereafter to be passed, in any wise notwithstanding."—There were but few prosecutions under the Crimes Act (Ireland), but among those convicted were **Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P.**, and **Mr. J. Dillon, M.P.**, the prosecutions arising out of speeches which they had made to tenants on an evicted estate. While the case was under hearing, the defendants, who were on bail, embarked at Queenstown for America, and in their absence they were sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Afterwards they returned to Boulogne, and were arrested on arriving in England, subsequently completing their full term of imprisonment in Ireland.—Among the cases investigated during the year was that arising out of the conduct of the police outside the Court-house at Tipperary, in reference to which Mr. John Morley, M.P., a former Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave evidence adverse to the constabulary authorities.—By the provisions of the Eastbourne Improvement Act, musical processions through the streets on Sunday are rendered illegal. For contravening this local law a considerable number of bandsmen of the **Salvation Army** were fined, and sent to prison in default of payment. In one case the magistrates committed nine of the defendants for trial at the Lewes Assizes, and Mr. Justice Hawkins, who heard the case (Aug. 8th, '91), suggested whether some arrangement between the Eastbourne Corporation on the one hand, and the Salvation Army on the other, could not be arrived at. For the defendants it was suggested that musical processions on Sunday should be restricted to a certain district at the back of the town, so that the band would in no way interfere with the comfort of visitors, and for the consideration of this suggestion Mr. Justice Hawkins directed the case to stand over, stating that if necessary he would hear it at some other time and place. Subsequently the Corporation of Eastbourne decided to adhere strictly to their local Act, and to prohibit Sunday musical processions in all parts of their jurisdiction. The disturbances have since been renewed.—In a case heard at the Central Criminal Court, in which a bankrupt jeweller was indicted for attempting to defraud his creditors by pawning jewellery which he had just obtained on credit, it was pleaded that a custom exists in the trade of pledging jewellery for its full market value, the transaction being in the nature of a sale to the pawnbroker, with an option of redemption. As several witnesses proved the existence of this custom, the accused was discharged.

Crispi, Francesco, is a native of Ribera, in Sicily, where he was born in 1819. He was educated for the law, and was called to the Neapolitan bar. His early aspirations for the realisation of **Italian unity** prompted him to

take an active part in the revolutionary movement of '48, when the kingdom of the two Sicilies was overthrown. He inspired the resistance of the Sicilians during the insurrection of Palermo, and was compelled to fly to France. He subsequently landed with Garibaldi at Palermo, and distinguished himself by his courage and capacity. In '61 he was elected to the first Italian Parliament as **member for Palermo**, and was recognised as the **leader of the Constitutional party**. On the death of Signor Depretis, in '87, Signor Crispi, who had been **Minister of the Interior**, became **President of the Council** and **Minister for Foreign Affairs**. In Sept. '89, while out driving, he was wounded by a sharp stone thrown at him by an Italian. The downfall of Signor C., consequent on the defeat of the Ministry, took place in Jan. '91.

Croatia. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Croton Aqueduct (New York). This great work is 38·12 miles long, from Croton Lake to Central Park, New York; 29·63 miles have been cut through solid rock, or occasionally loose soil, 2·37 miles is pipe line underground, and 1·12 miles is open trench. It was reported in this country in Sept. '90 that the tunnel throughout most of its length had been lined with brick, which required 163,000,000 bricks. Some 5,800,000 lb. of dynamite were used in blasting, and 42 shafts were made, of which 28 are to remain open. The total cost up to June '90 was $23,558,030. In Feb. '91 it was reported that the Aqueduct Commission had approved the report of the Construction Committee, recommending that steps should be taken to build the dam on the site proposed by Chief Engineer Fetley, which involved the abandonment of the great masonry dam at Quaker Bridge, and the erection of a smaller one near the old Croton Dam. This departure greatly reduces the estimated cost, although furnishing storage capacity enough for several years to come. The total height of the new dam will be 152 ft. The flow into the new aqueduct at Croton Dam was tested from Jan. 12th to Jan. 14th; exclusive of loss by percolation, some 150,000 gallons a day, the gain to the supply was nearly 4 million gallons a day.

Crown Agents for Colonies. See DIPLOMATIC.

Crown Colonies. See BRITISH EMPIRE, COLONIES, ETC.

Cruelty to Children. See NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF.

Cuba. The largest of the West Indian islands, lying between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. The Queen of the Antilles, and the most important of all the Spanish colonial possessions. **Divided** into three provinces, containing 22 cities and towns and 204 villages. Capital, **Havanna**, a splendid city, with pop. 250,000, connected with other towns by 1000 miles of railway. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Curaçao. An island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela. It is a Dutch possession, and chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The celebrated liqueur "Curaçoa" is prepared extensively. Cattle, sheep and goats are bred for exportation. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Custody of Children Act, '91. See SESSION, Sect. 68.

Custody of Children, Law as to, in '91.—A novel point was raised in the Queen's Bench Division, May 4th, '91, with reference to the right of a woman who had married the husband of her deceased sister to have the custody of the sister's children. The husband left the widow testamentary guardian of the children, and she desired to have them sent out to her in Canada, a course which was opposed by the children's paternal grandmother. The Court decided in the widow's favour, on the ground that she was the natural guardian appointed by the father, and was clothed in law with the authority of testamentary guardian.—In the case of **Barnardo v. M'Hugh** the House of Lords (July 30th, '91) gave a decision dealing with two important points. The first was whether an appeal lies in a matter of **habeas corpus**, and it was held that it would in a case in which the point at issue is the guardianship of a child. The other point was as to whether the mother of an illegitimate child had a right to its custody. The allegation made by Dr. Barnardo was that the mother was not a person of proper character to have its custody, but the House of Lords took an opposite view, holding that the desire of the mother was primarily to be considered. As to the wish of the mother that her offspring should become a Roman Catholic, whereas he (the child) had formerly been an inmate of a Protestant home, it was held that the change of religion was immaterial, the child not having arrived at an age when his faith would be likely to be unsettled. Moreover, the Courts could show no preference as to whether a child should be brought up as a Roman Catholic or as a Protestant.—A curious point came before the Chancery Division (June 13th, '91) with respect to the proper mode of enforcing an order for the delivery up of a ward of court. The ward in question was a boy some ten years of age, whose parents had separated, under an agreement under which the lad spent part of his holidays with his mother, and the father selected a school for him at the seaside. At the end of a vacation the mother declined to part with the custody of the boy, on the ground that the school selected by the father was unsuited to her son's health. This contention, however, was not established, and an order was made for the delivery of the boy to a lady appointed by the father. The mother, however, disobeyed the order, and the father asked for further assistance from the Court in order to obtain the delivery of the lad. Mr. Justice Chitty said he might, no doubt, commit the mother, but the husband preferred to avoid such a proceeding, and therefore asked that the Serjeant-at-Arms should be directed to obtain the delivery of the boy. It had been a question, added the learned judge, whether there was still such an officer attending the Court, but, on inquiry, he was satisfied that there was such an officer, whom he should direct to take the infant from the mother, and convey him to the lady appointed by the father to receive him.—A singular case came before the Queen's Bench Division on July 25th, '91. A woman named **Thompson** sought to obtain the custody of two children aged eleven and eight, of whom she was the mother, their father, as she alleged, being a man named Thompson whom she had married after an irregular relationship with a person named Rourke. On the other hand, Rourke alleged that he was the father of the children, that he was married to the woman, and that the suggestion that Thompson was the name of the father was simply an invention, intended, if possible, to deprive him of the

custody of his children. No corroboration was produced in the shape of a marriage certificate, but the Court held that the evidence was in favour of Rourke's contention that he was the father of the children. Being, therefore, entitled to their custody, a rule **nisi** for **habeas corpus**, obtained by the mother, was discharged. The case was taken to the Court of Appeal (Aug. 6th, '91), when it was adjourned till November, for the production of further evidence.—Where a father had been convicted of unduly chastising his children, it was held that an isolated instance of cruelty would not justify the magistrate in ordering that the parent should be declared unfit to have the custody of his sons, and be ordered to contribute towards their maintenance. (Westminster Police Court, May 2nd, '91.)

Customs. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Customs, Commissioners of, are Mr. H. Murray, Mr. Lewis W. Engelbach, and Mr. Horace Seymour. The Commissioners annually issue a report showing the receipts of customs revenue (see FINANCE, NATIONAL) up to March 31st.

Cycling. Numerous **records** were established in '91, and, as will be seen below, the majority of these were made on comparatively new tracks, constructed especially with a view to avoiding any diminution of speed in rounding the bends; and another reason for the rapidity now attained by cyclists is to be found in the excellence of their machines, prominent amongst the recent improvements being the pneumatic tire. The **War Office** have recognised the utility of bicycles for skirmishing operations; and the use of tricycles for business purposes is gradually becoming more common. The proposition to place a tax on these machines does not meet with favour, and cyclists have reason to be generally satisfied with the judgments given on points affecting their road rights. The popularity of cycling has extended to other countries, and both in France and America riders have attained high excellence. Among the **names** that will be always intimately associated with the history of amateur racing in England may be mentioned those of the late Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer, A. A. E. Weir, H. L. Cortis, C. E. Liles, G. L. Hillier, J. S. Whatton, H. A. Speechly, F. R. Fry, M. V. J. Webber, P. Furnivall, G. Gatehouse, M. J. Lowndes, A. F. Dixon, W. A. Illston, F. J. Osmond, H. Synyer, F. P. Wood, H. Parsons, E. Leitch, W. C. Jones, though these do not by any means exhaust the list; and amongst professionals J. Keen, D. Stanton, R. Howell, Wood, English and Robb will always take high rank. Ireland claims as its leading riders P. P. Kilkelly, R. J. Macredy, A. du Cros, H. du Cros, Butler, M'Cabe, and Stadnicki; whilst "Bonnie Scotland" boasts of R. A. Vogt, A. M. Donaldson, H. Howie, J. B. Hume, M. Bruce, T. A. Paxton and E. Campbell. In the month of May P. W. Scheltema-Bedouin, who became the **one-mile bicycle champion** and also the bicycle champion of the London centre of the N.C.U.A., reduced W. C. Jones' record of 31⅘ sec. for a "flying" quarter (or, in other words, a quarter of a mile covered *en route*) to 31⅕ sec. These fractional parts do not look much upon the watch, but the difference, on the track, would be more than half-a-dozen yards. The new track at Herne Hill, with its banked-up corners, soon became popular amongst the record-breaking fraternity, and frequent bests on record were created there during the season. Meanwhile road-racing bicyclists had been exceptionally busy, and reputed records in that direction also were constantly being removed. Unfortunately, however, recent revelations, with reference to the shortness or otherwise of certain recognised routes, prevented the precise value being put upon what was done. As regards journeys of this kind, **G. P. Mills' sensational ride** between Bordeaux and Paris (beating, as he did, M. A. Holbein and numerous well-known French riders), and his still more marvellous achievements, later on, between Land's End and John O'Groat's—a distance of 874 miles in 4 days 11 hours 17 min., many hours faster than the previous best on record—stands out first and foremost. Mills' name will ever be associated with this remarkable journey, from the fact of his finishing in a semi-somnolent state. He had, on a previous occasion, accomplished what was deemed a remarkable performance over the same route, which he had covered in July '86 in 5 days 10 hours. Reverting to recent track records, **F. G. Bradbury** rode a "starting" quarter of a mile in 33⅗ sec., or 4⅕ sec. faster than the previous best for safety machines for the distance with any other than a flying start. This event was mainly noticeable from the fact that it removed from the record books the last of a series of good performances bequeathed to cyclists by **R. J. Macredy**, the Irish rider, during his stay in England, and to whom English cyclists may consider themselves indebted for the first developments of speed on machines with pneumatic tyres. On June 13th certain of the **N.C.U. championships** took place at Bristol, when, in the mile, Scheltema-Bedouin won, as already intimated, but only after a dead-heat with the old record-holder, H. C. Jones. The 5 miles ordinary championship, on the same day, went to U. L. Lambley, a very consistent rider; whilst Louis Stroud, of Oxford University, won the 25 miles tricycle championship. He was similarly successful the year before. Towards the end of this month the faster division had settled down, at Herne Hill, on record-breaking thoughts intent. W. G. H. Bramson succeeded in lowering the flying ¼ of a mile tricycle time to 34 sec., whilst Scheltema-Bedouin and Crump, on the same day, reduced the tandem tricycle record for a mile to 2 min. 31⅗ sec. The month of July also opened well. **F. P. Wood**, whose name had been previously associated with the ordinary, or tall, machine, tested his powers on a safety, and with marked success. At his first attempt he won outright; in his second (a championship race) he was only beaten by a yard, and in the third—the 25 miles championship of the London centre of the N.C.U.—he scored an easy win. On the same day, July 5th, some more championships were decided at Bristol, and with so so many events of a similar kind, and at similar distances, in Metropolitan and provincial towns, matters became somewhat confusing, and opinions were freely expressed that the title of champion was becoming a shade too cheap. The 25 miles safety championship at Bristol was noticeable for the success of **F. J. Osmond**, whose name had also, for many years, been associated with the taller type of machine. J. H. Adams won the mile ordinary championship, and W. G. H. Bramson was similarly successful in the 5 miles tricycling championship. The second and third week in July was prolific of record-breaking,

the **Herne Hill track** being the favourite rendezvous. On the 13th came F. J. Osmond's sensational mile ride on a safety in 2 min. 16 sec., beating W. C. Jones' previous best by 4⅗ sec., or, say, fully fifty yards. The next afternoon R. L. Ede rode 63 miles and 49 yards in 3 hours, establishing fresh records from six miles to the finish. Then, on the Wednesday, came the most remarkable feat of all—namely, F. J. Osmond's 23 miles 1260 yards in an hour, beating the record by 2 min. 32⅕ sec. This achievement was of so startling a nature that an impression at first prevailed that some mistake must have been made in the published reports, but the performance was found to be perfectly correct. The next day C. A. Smith rode from London to Bath and back on a tricycle, a distance of 212 miles, in 16 hours 13 min. 18 sec. He was accompanied by F. Lowe, on a safety, the two riding together, and both, consequently, beating the previous records for their respective types of machines. A list of records created during the latter part of the season would occupy too much space; suffice it to say that upwards of 1000 figures, which were in the record books a year ago, were obliterated by more meritorious performances. The most recent feat, however, is worthy of special reference. It was accomplished by a young rider named **C. Leslie Newland**, of the Argus and Bromley Cycling Clubs, who succeeded in covering 100 miles, at Herne Hill, in 5 hours 30 min. 12⅖ sec., or 10 min. 42⅗ sec. faster than the record made by R. L. Ede earlier in the year. There have also been the usual meetings at Kennington Oval and elsewhere. H. J. Howard, at the first-mentioned enclosure, gave conclusive proof that it is quite possible for a man to win an important event without adopting waiting tactics. He won the 10 miles scratch race with the utmost ease, defeating numerous well-known riders, and all the previous records for a grass track *en route*. Harking back, momentarily, to long-distance riders upon the road, the 24 hours race by the North Road Club, a journey from London to York and sundry such events have been decided. The North road fixture was considerably interfered with by unfavourable weather, torrents of rain descending almost from start to finish. Despite the disadvantageous conditions under which the competitors rode, Frank Shorland finished first, with 326 miles accredited to his name, J. F. Walsh was second, and F. T. Bidlake third. On Sept. 26th **T. A. Edge**, of the North and Waverley Road Clubs, finished his record bicycle ride from London to Edinburgh. The distance, 397 miles, was covered in 38 hours 44½ min., or 4 hours 40 min. faster than the previous record. Mr. G. Pembroke Coleman is the official timekeeper of the National Cyclists' Union, which body has control of all matters pertaining to the pastime, and the Roads Records Association check the times made on the roads. **Consult** "Cycling," by Viscount Bury and G. Lacy Hillier (Badminton Library).

Cyprus. An island and British colony in the Levant, 40 miles from Asia Minor, 60 from Syria, 258 from Port Said, and 1,117 from Malta. Area 3,584 sq. m., pop. 186,173. Divided into six districts. Capital **Nicosia**, pop. 11,500, inland. Chief produce, cotton, wine, salt, carobs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. Minerals: lead, building and ornamental stones, salt. The copper mines of Cyprus were of great importance in classical times, but no large deposits of the ore are now known. It was stated that the harvest and revenue of '90 were the largest on record, and that the deficit of £91,000 was reduced to £3000. The census of **'91** gave an increase of 23,000 over that of '81.

Cyprus Exploration Fund. Formed ('87) to undertake systematic archæological researches in Cyprus, with a **Committee** on which the British Museum, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and many leading archæological societies, were represented. In '88 the site of the temple of Aphrodite at **Paphos** was excavated. In the spring of '89 excavations were made in the **Necropolis** of **Arsinoe**, the modern Poli, which resulted in the discovery of numerous terra-cottas, fragments of vases, etc. In '90 explorations on the site of **Salamis** disclosed the Agora and some important buildings, and yielded a number of statues, terra-cottas, inscriptions, etc. The objects found have been presented to the British Museum and other museums, and accounts of the excavations and their results have been published in the "Journal of Hellenic Studies." **Hon. Treas.**, Mr. Walter Leaf, M.A., Old 'Change, E.C. **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. H. Babington Smith.

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"Daily Chronicle." Morning newspaper. Originally a local paper for the whole of London, it was purchased by Mr. Lloyd (1876), and converted into an Imperial Liberal organ with an independent line of action. It has given prominence to colonial news, under the title of "Greater Britain." Another feature has been its attention to the Labour question. **Editor**, Mr. A. E. Fletcher (*q.v.*). **Offices**, Fleet Street, E.C.

"Daily Graphic." An illustrated London daily newspaper; was first published on Jan. 4th, '90, and was launched under the direction of Mr. W. L. Thomas (*q.v.*). Its editorial and artistic staff are quite distinct from that of the *Graphic*. The political principles of the *Daily Graphic* are essentially neutral, but signed contributions contain free expressions of opinion, and are a distinctive feature. During '91 Lord Randolph Churchill contributed a series of letters to this journal. **Editor, Mr. T.** Heath Joyce. **Office, Milford Lane, Strand,** W.C.

"Daily News." A prominent Liberal daily paper, and the organ of the Gladstonian party. Established 1846. It made much headway in '70-71, owing to its early and impartial telegrams respecting the Franco-German war; again in '76, when Mr. MacGahan, its special correspondent, first called attention to the Bulgarian Atrocities; and later during the Egyptian campaigns. Charles Dickens was its first editor, and it is at present edited by Mr.

J. R. Robinson (*q.v.*). **Office**, Bouverie Street, E.C.

"**Daily Telegraph.**" Morning newspaper; founded 1855. Circulation approximates to a quarter of a million daily. Its politics are Independent Liberal, and it takes a foremost part in the discussion of great social problems. Has special wires from Paris and Vienna. In late years it has employed Mr. Smith on his successful special commission to Assyria, and Mr. Henry M. Stanley to Central Africa. A special feature of the *Daily Telegraph* is the correspondence on important social topics, which at frequent intervals appears in its columns. Amongst these may be mentioned, "Is Marriage a Failure?" "Are Men born Free and Equal?" "Beneficial Murder," "Matrimonial Agencies," and the "Slavery of Drink." **Offices**, Fleet Street, E.C.

Dale, Robert William, M.A., D.D., LL.D., was b. in London, 1829. Educated at Spring Hill Coll., Birmingham, graduated M.A. Lond. Univ. '53, Hon. LL.D. Glasgow '83. He was appointed pastor of Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, in '53, in conjunction with the late John Angell James, on whose death he took the entire charge of the church. In '68 Dr. D. held the office of **Chairman** of the **Congregational Union** of England and Wales. He accepted the **Lyman-Beecher Lectureship** of **Yale Coll.**, Connecticut, in '77, when he lectured on Preaching at that institution, the Senate of which conferred upon him the degree of D.D He was a **member** of the **Royal Commission** on the **Elementary Education Acts, '86-8.** Dr. D. has published many **theological works,** the best known of which are "Laws of Christ for Common Life," "The Ultimate Principle of Protestantism," and "**The Atonement**"—a series of **Lectures** which have been translated into French and German. Dr. D. is one of the most eloquent of modern preachers and platform speakers, but has almost wholly retired from active politics. He published lectures on "The Living Christ and the Four Gospels" in '90, and sermons on "Fellowship with Christ," in '91. Acted as President over the International Congregational Council, which assembled in London during July '91. His illness shortly afterwards excited public sympathy.

Damaraland. A German protectorate in West Africa, coast extending from Cape Frio to Walfisch Bay, inland to 20° E. long. Coast infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Ovampoland is partly within this territory. All mining and other rights conceded to these settlers by the native chiefs have been purchased by the **German West African Society.**

Danish Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Danish Political Parties. In Denmark parties are broadly divided into supporters and opponents of a Parliamentary system like our own. The legislative assembly is called the **Rigsdag**, and has two houses—the Landsthing and the Folkething. There is no hereditary membership in either house. The **Landsthing** has 66 members, of whom 12 are life members named by the king, and 54 are chosen by a system of indirect election. The king's nominees must have been members of the Rigsdag. The members of the **Folkething** are elected by universal suffrage, and members of both houses receive a payment of 7*s.* 6*d.* a day when the Rigsdag is sitting, and their travelling expenses. There is a perpetual contest between the two Houses. The present **Ministry**, under **Herr Estrup**, and their followers, the Conservatives, or **Right**, contend that by the constitutional law of Denmark (promulgated in 1849 and revised in '66) the Folkething has not—like the English House of Commons—the supremacy in matters of taxation and finance, and the power of practically deciding who shall be the ministers. They maintain that the king and Landsthing together may overrule the Folkething. The **Left** are Parliamentary men attached to the English system. Hence an apparently interminable dispute, in which the decided majority of the Landsthing are on one side, and an equally large majority of the Folkething (in proportion to its numbers) on the other. The majority of the popular House used to be called "the United Left," but they are no longer united. **Herr Berg**, who was formerly both leader of the party and Speaker of the Folkething, absolutely refused to recognise the king's ministers, whom he considered to be governing against the will of the country. The king, on the other hand, would not dismiss his ministers. Hence there was an absolute deadlock. Some 60 or 65 members, in consequence, abandoned Berg's leadership, and he was left with a following of little more than a dozen members. The others chose **Count Holstein-Ledreborg** as leader. There were elections for both Houses in '90. The elected members of the Landsthing sit for eight years, but one half of the House is elected every four years. In the last election there was only one notable change, which, however, did not affect the position of parties. Two Socialists for the first time obtained seats. They were elected by Copenhagen districts. The Right has 53 members, the Left has 13, and with two Socialists the House is complete. The Folkething, of which **Herr Hoegsbro** is now Speaker, contains from 22 to 26 members on the Right, Herr Berg's party reduced to about 14, the remainder of the Left numbering at least 60, and three or four Socialists, who generally vote with the Left. In July '**91** the resignation of the Minister of Public Worship, M. Scavenius, was notified.

Danube Bridge. It was stated early in '**91** that preparations had been made for the building of the long talked of bridge across the Danube, to connect Roumania with the Dobrudscha, and that operations had been commenced. The total length will be 2,460 feet, there being five spans, four of 460 feet, and one of 620 feet, some of the piers being 80 feet below water, and the rail level 115 feet above mean water level.

Danube (Iron Gates) Improvement. On May 28th, '88, the **Hungarian Government** brought into the Lower House a **Bill** to provide for the long-talked-of improvement in **the navigation of** that portion of the **Danube between Orsova and Turu-Severin** known as the Iron Gates. By the **Berlin Treaty**, the empire of Austria-Hungary was charged with this work, with provisions for levying tolls; but Austria undertaking the construction of the Arlberg Railway, which she completed, the Danube project fell to Hungary, but was hindered, it is said, by the local landowners, who fear the imports of Roumanian wheat, etc. The work was formally taken in hand on the above date, but the **first sitting** of the **Mixed Iron Gates Commission** took place on April 16th, '89. Several plans and schemes have been submitted for this, one of the greatest

works of the kind in Europe; and the one adopted is by a Hungarian engineer, **M. Wallandt.** It is now part of the plan to blast the most serious obstructions, and to construct a navigable channel 2 kilomètres long, 2 deep, and 80 in width. Tenders were invited, but without response, as contractors declined to experiment at their own cost; so the Hungarian Government commenced operations themselves on Sept. 15th, '90, in the presence of a gathering of an international character, the Greben rock being partially blown up by a blast of 60 kilogrammes of dynamite. The task is to be completed in '95, and the cost is estimated at 9,000,000 fl. (see last ed.). In July '91, the Hungarian Minister of Ways and Communications inspected the works. At that time the locks of the future ship canal were half completed, and the blasting of the rocks was being proceeded with. The *Engineer* of Aug. 14th, gave an illustrated article on the subject of the work in progress. It was estimated that no less than 528,000 cubic yards of rock had to be removed from the bed of the river, besides 657,000 cubic yards of excavation on the right bank of the Danube at Greben.

Dardanelles, or **Hellespont,** is the narrow strait, about forty miles long, and varying in width from one to four miles, between the European and Asiatic coasts of the Turkish Empire between the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian Archipelago. Its geographical position is of great importance, inasmuch as it is the key to Constantinople. Both sides of the strait are strongly fortified.

Daudet, Alphonse, distinguished French novelist, was b. in humble circumstances at Nîmes, 1840. He commenced his career as a teacher, but after the publication of "Les Amoureuses" devoted himself to literature and journalism. In '61 he became secretary to the Duke of Morny, under whose auspices he travelled in Italy and the East. Amongst his numerous works his greatest success was "**Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné,**" a work which went through more than forty editions, and was crowned by the Academy. His dramatisation of "**Numa Roumestan**" was performed at the Odéon at Paris, Feb. '87. M. Daudet in '88 published "**L'Immortel.**" His play, "**La Lutte pour la Vie,**" was produced at the **Gymnase** at Paris, Oct. '89. **Mme. D.** is also a writer of some eminence, and collaboration with her husband has occasionally been hinted at in certain of his books. A new play, entitled "L'Obstacle," by M. Daudet, was produced at the Gymnase (Dec. '90).

Davey, Sir Horace, Q.C., was b. 1833, and after a distinguished career at Oxford, called to the bar ('61), Q.C. ('75), and is the leader of the Chancery Bar, as Sir Charles Russell is leader of the Common Law Bar. Mr. Davey became Solicitor-General when Mr. Gladstone formed his last Government, although he had had the misfortune to lose his seat at Christchurch. Was elected for Stockton on the retirement of Mr. Dodds, in Dec. '88. He was **counsel** for the prosecution at the **trial** of the **Bishop of Lincoln.** In the deeply interesting Berkeley Peerage case (*q.v.*), heard in the House of Lords (May and June '91), Sir H. appeared as leading counsel.

Davies, Mrs. Mary, popular vocalist, was b. in London of Welsh parents. At the age of fourteen the late Mr. Brinley Richards began to take an interest in her musical studies, and allowed her when only sixteen to make her *début* at one of his concerts in Hanover Square Rooms. She won a scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, where she became a pupil of Signor Randegger, and greatly distinguished herself in her studies, taking among other honours the **Parepa-Rosa gold medal** and the **Christine Nilsson prize.** In '78 she made her first appearance at the **Ballad Concerts,** whereat she has ever since held the position of first soprano soloist. Miss D. created the part of **Marguerite** in Berlioz's dramatic cantata "**Faust,**" on the occasion of its first performance in English in this country, with which her name is identified. In '88 she was married to Mr. W. C. Davies, secretary and registrar of the University College of North Wales (*q.v.*).

Davis, Henry William Banks, R.A., b. at Finchley 1833, was a successful student of the Royal Academy, of which he was A.R.A. ('73). Is deservedly popular at the Royal Academy exhibitions. His "Trotting Bull," in bronze, shown in '72, obtained a medal for sculpture at the Vienna Exhibition, while his "**Returning to the Fold,**" exhibited in '80, was purchased by the president and council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantrey bequest. R.A. '77.

Davitt, Michael, was b. 1846 in the village of Straide, Mayo. His father, who was a small farmer, was evicted when Davitt was but four years of age; and he has frequently referred in speeches and writings to this event, as colouring his whole life, and forming the groundwork of his political creed and action. For several years he lived at Haslingden, Lancashire; when a boy he lost his right arm, through an accident in a mill. After this he was employed by a stationer of the town. He became connected with the **Fenian movement,** and was present at the attack on Chester castle. Afterwards he was engaged in buying and transporting arms to Ireland, and being detected, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. He was released after seven years and seven months of his sentence had expired. While in America he fell in with some leading Irish Americans, who had conceived the idea of a **new land movement** in Ireland, on the basis of peasant proprietary, and accepted their views. On his return to Ireland he succeeded, after many difficulties, in gaining the adhesion of several influential persons—and finally of Mr. Parnell —to his views. He organised a number of meetings first in County Mayo, where, owing to the three bad harvests of '77-8 and '79, there was great distress and a general inability to meet the existing rents. The first meeting was held at Irishtown, in that county, in April '79, and from this meeting the birth of the **Land League** is usually dated. Davitt was not present, owing to some accident. He then took a very active part in organising the new movement; again visited America; and shortly after his return was again arrested, and sent back to penal servitude. He was released after fifteen months' imprisonment. He was one of the parties concerned in the charges made in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime," and conducted his own case, making a powerful and effective speech in his own defence ('89). Commenced the *Labour World* (Oct. '90), but the paper ceased after a few months. Mr. Davitt visited the United States in '91.

Dawson, Sir John William, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., geologist and naturalist, was b. at Picton, Nova Scotia, 1820. Ed. at Edinburgh Univ., and returning home devoted himself to the study of the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Accompanied Sir Charles Lyell ('42 and '52) in his explorations in Nova Scotia, aiding him materially in his investigations. He has made important discoveries, amongst these being *Eozoon Canadense*, the oldest known foraminifer. In '50 he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia. Principal of the **McGill University** ('55) at Montreal, of which he is now **Vice-Chancellor.** Author of "The Story of the Earth and Man" ('72), in which he combats the Darwinian theory of the origin of species, and of "Modern Science in Bible Lands." Created C.M.G. ('81). Was **President** of the **British Association** for '86.

Day, Sir John Charles, was b. 1826. Joined the Middle Temple '45. Called to the bar '49; Q.C. '72. Appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench division '82. Mr. Justice Day, who is a Roman Catholic, was **chairman** of the **Belfast Riots Commission** in '86, and was subsequently appointed one of the judges on the **Parnell Commission.** He is the editor of the "Common Law Procedure Acts," and of Roscoe's "Nisi Prius."

Dean and Chapter. A corporate body, consisting of the Dean, who is president, together with his canons and prebendaries, who form the Chapter. They are the council of a Bishop, govern the cathedral under him, and also assist in the celebration of divine service.

Deans. From Latin *decanus.* The term dean was originally applied to heads of chapters, because they presided over **ten** prebendaries or canons. Formerly the chapter was regarded as (1) the bishop's council, (2) a collegiate institution, and (3) a body of learned canonists charged with the maintenance of rubrical strictness in the discipline of the Church. —**Deans Peculiar.** This term is applied to the following nominal heads of obsolete capitular bodies: Dean of Battle (Very Rev. E. R. Currie), Deans (two) of Bocking (Very Revs. H. Carrington and E. Spooner), Dean of Guernsey (Very Rev. C. Brock), Dean of Stamford (Rev. W. W. Howard). The **Dean of Jersey** presides over a council of twelve rectors, in whose direction are the affairs of the Church in the Channel Islands.—**Royal Peculiars** are the deaneries of Westminster and Windsor. The term is also applied to another class of dignitaries, such as **Dean of the Closet, Dean of the Chapel Royal,** and to the chaplains of Knightly Orders, *e.g.*, **Dean of the Thistle,** who is a Presbyterian. Ancient collegiate chapters which have been suppressed are those of Middleham (extinguished 1856), Wolverhampton (extinguished by 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113), and Southwell collegiate church, now the cathedral church of that see.—**Greater and Lesser Chapters.** Nominally the chapter comprises all canons and prebendaries who have been appointed to stalls by the bishop, but statutorily only the prebendaries of the old foundation are competent to transact capitular business. Of late it has been sometimes the practice to invite all prebendaries, including **honorary canons,** into consultation with the dean and statutory canons. It has been decided that the dean is not responsible to the bishop for the conduct of divine service in any cathedral church. St. Albans, Liverpool, Southwell, Wakefield, and Newcastle are without deans. The Bishop of Truro is also dean of St. Mary's Cathedral, Truro. The dean of Bristol ranks with the dean of Gloucester in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.—**Rural Dean** (see DIOCESE), an honorary office involving the right of observing and reporting to the archdeacon or bishop in matters concerning the welfare of parishes within a specified district, and in examining candidates for confirmation.—**Dean Cardinal.** The senior Cardinal Bishop of the Sacred College of Cardinals at Rome, who, among other honours, receives the first visits of foreign ambassadors, and consecrates the Pope, should he not be a bishop.—**Dean of Faculty,** also called **Master of Faculty,** is the head of the Faculty Committee, a tribunal pertaining to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which creates rights to pews, monuments, burials, grants, dispensations, etc. The following are deans of the Church of England:—

Canterbury .	Robert Payne Smith, D.D.
York . . .	A. Percival Purey-Cust, D.D.
London . .	Robert Gregory, M.A.
Durham . .	William Charles Lake, D.D.
Winchester .	George William Kitchin, D.D.
Bangor . .	Evan Lewis, M.A.
Bath and Wells	T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D.
Bristol . .	Francis Pigou, D.D.
Carlisle . .	W.G.Henderson, D.D., D.C.L.
Chester . .	J. L. Darby, D.D.
Chichester .	(vacant).
Ely . . .	Charles Merivale, D.D.
Exeter . .	Benjamin Morgan Cowie, D.D.
Gloucester .	H. D. M. Spence, D.D.
Hereford . .	Hon. George Herbert, M.A.
Lichfield . .	Edward Bickersteth, D.D.
Lincoln . .	W. J. Butler, D.D.
Llandaff . .	Charles John Vaughan, D.D.
Manchester .	Edward Craig Maclure, D.D.
Norwich . .	William Lefroy, D.D.
Oxford . .	Henry George Liddell, D.D.
Peterborough .	Marsham Argles, M.A.
Ripon . .	William R. Fremantle, D.D.
Rochester . .	S. Reynolds Hole, D.D.
St. Asaph . .	John Owen, M.A.
St. David's .	James Allen, M.A.
Salisbury . .	George David Boyle, M.A.
Truro . .	The Lord Bishop.
Worcester .	R. W. Forrest, D.D.
Westminster .	G. Granville Bradley, D.D.
Windsor . .	Philip F. Eliot, M.A.

Debates and Proceedings in Parliament. See SESSION.

Deceased Wife's Sister, Marriage with. See MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Deer Forests. See SESSION, Sect. 15.

Delagoa Bay. Situated on the E. coast of South Africa, on the twenty-sixth parallel of S. latitude. It forms the southern extremity of the Portuguese territory of **Mozambique.** The port and settlement is **Lorenzo Marquez,** a young town now rapidly growing. Delagoa Bay is available for vessels of large tonnage; the Olifants or Krokodil river, flowing into it, is navigable for steam launches for a considerable distance; but there are swamps around the coast, and some malarial fever is prevalent. The Transvaal border begins 52 miles inland. Concessions for the construction of a railway from the Bay to Pretoria were granted by the King of Portugal in '76. In Dec. '90 the following order respecting the acquisition of land at Delagoa Bay was promulgated: "No foreign residents or foreigners not residing in

the district of Lorenzo Marquez will be hereafter allowed to make a claim or claims of land greater in extent than 2500 square mètres; nor will they be allowed to attend public auctions of Crown lands for the purpose of buying such lands; neither will they be allowed to bid for such lands at such public auctions."

Delagoa Bay Railway. In the course of the negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal as to the action of the latter power in East Africa (*q.v.*), the claims of the Delagoa Bay Railway Co. for compensation for the seizure of the line by Portugal on June 29th, '89, were brought forward. A Durban telegram (Jan. 24th, '90) reported that the railway from Lorenzo Marquez to the Portuguese frontier was completed on that day. In a ministerial order published on Jan. 31st the Portuguese Government authorised the working of the last section, from Incomati to the Transvaal frontier, the whole line thus being placed under State administration. In our last and previous editions we gave a description of the line itself and an account of the prolonged negotiations, to secure which both the British and American Governments had to bring considerable pressure to bear on that of Portugal. A telegram from Lisbon, dated Dec. 29th, '90, stated that the arbitration between the Governments in question respecting the seizure of the line was shortly to be gone into by the Commission of three Swiss jurists which had been appointed. The correspondent added that, owing to strong representations of the United States, the whole question of the conduct of the Portuguese Government was to be considered; but in a telegram from the Portuguese capital, dated Jan. 2nd, '91, doubt was thrown upon the latter statement. The following were appointed arbitrators:—M. Joseph Blaesi, Vice-President of the Swiss Federal Tribunal; M. Charles Soldam, President of the Council of State in Canton Vaud; and M. Andreas Heussler, Professor of Law at Bâle University. A preliminary meeting of the arbitrators was held at Schwytz, on Aug. 3rd. From Lisbon, Sept. 13th, it was stated that in consequence of comments on the delay in the arbitration, the local papers published a *resumé* of what had really been done. It was stated that after the Portuguese Government had presented the arbitrators with the preamble of its case, and sent a copy to the principal foreign Powers, the general terms of process were agreed upon by the British, American and Portuguese Ministers at Berne, on June 13th. The arbitrators deliberated upon this agreement till Aug. 3rd, but had not communicated their decision. A Lisbon telegram of Sept. 26th stated that the Portuguese Government had received the arbitration terms and had to reply within thirty days. From Berne, Oct. 22nd, it was reported that the objections and observations of the two parties as to the principle of the arbitration had been received and were found to relate to superficial matters. The proposed procedure was therefore approved in all essentials.

Delyannis, M., the Greek Premier, was Minister for Foreign Affairs in '63, and fourteen years later he was associated with what was named the "Economical Ministry," serving afterwards under M. Koumoundouros. At the **Berlin Congress** he acted as the representative of Greece. Was **Premier** for a year ('85-6). On the defeat and resignation of M. Tricoupis, in Oct. '90, he was called upon to form a ministry, and **took the oaths** (Nov. 9th) on assuming office as President of the Ministry, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of War, the latter position being *ad interim*.

Demerara. One of the three counties of **British Guiana** (*q.v.*).

Denison, The Ven. Geo. Anthony, Archdeacon of Taunton, was b. 1805. Educated at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford, graduating First Class in Classical Honours '26. Elected Fellow of Oriel '28. He held successively the curacy of Cuddesdon, Oxon, and the vicarages of Broadwindsor, Dorset, and East Brent, Somerset. He was appointed to the **Archdeaconry of Taunton** '51. He resigned his examining chaplaincy to the Bishop of Bath and Wells in '53, when Dr. Spencer charged him with holding views on the **Doctrine of the Real Presence** contrary to those sanctioned by the Articles of the Church. In consequence of three sermons which he preached on that subject in Wells Cathedral ('54), he was deprived of his preferments by an Ecclesiastical Court presided over by the primate at Bath. On his appeal, however, to the Court of Arches this sentence was set aside, and on further appeal to the Privy Council in '58, the decision of the Court of Arches was confirmed. Archdeacon D. was for many years editor of the "**Church and State Review,**" and has written "**Notes of my Life**" ('78), and "**Mr. Gladstone,**" a pamphlet which had a large sale, in '85. The Archdeacon expressed strong disapprobation of "**Lux Mundi**" in Convocation, '91.

Denman, Hon. George, the fourth son of the first Lord Denman, was b. 1819. Educated at Cambridge. Called to the bar ('46). After two unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, Mr. Denman was elected member for Tiverton, his colleague in the Liberal interest being Lord Palmerston. He continued to sit for Tiverton, with a brief exception, until '72, and carried through Parliament two useful measures modifying the laws of evidence. In '72 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and is now, by the operation of the Judicature Act, a judge of the High Court.

Denmark. Kingdom under Christian IX., of Glücksburg. By charter of 1849 (modified in '55, '63, '65 and '66) the executive power is vested in king and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsthing (or Upper House of 66 members; 12 crown nominees, and 54 indirectly elected by the people for eight years), and of the Folkething (or House of Commons of 102 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money Bills be submitted to the Folkething. Colonies comprise Iceland (which has its own constitution and assembly of 36 members, with a minister nominated by the king), the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, and three small West Indian islands. The state religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, and there are no civil disabilities to dissenters. Area (excluding Faeroe Islands), 13,784 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '86 2,108,000. The total revenue for '91-2 was 53,500,000 kr.; expenditure, 58,500,000 kr. Total public debt, £10,368,094; but State investments, about £5,800,000, reduce to nearly one-half. Imports ('88), £15,000,000; exports, £10,700,000 (krone = 1s. 1½d.). The United Kingdom ranks second in the trade with Denmark, coming next after

Germany. **Chief exports** to Great Britain, butter and butterine, cattle, eggs, lard; chief imports, cotton and woollen manufactures, iron, sugar. The **agricultural returns** for the past three or four years show that the foreign demand for Danish agricultural produce continues to increase. Cattle breeding is at the same time taking more and more the place of arable farming. Above all, dairy farming is being pursued with unparalleled skill and success. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark. (For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and NAVIES; and for history '73-89 see previous eds.)—'91. The Danish Government officially recognised the Brazilian Republic early in January. Cremation was prohibited, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court (**Jan.** 16th), till the passing of the new law for the disposal of the dead. The Session of the Rigsdag closed (**April** 1st) without agreement between the two Chambers as to the Budget, and consequently the King sanctioned a provisional Budget, authorising the Government to increase the existing taxes and duties, and to disburse such sums as were necessary. An Englishman, president of the Scandinavian branch of the English Sailors' Union, was (**June** 29th) taken into custody as an "obnoxious foreigner." The King gave a banquet (**July** 6th) in honour of the officers of the French Squadron; all the Royal family and the chief Court and naval officials were present. The Grand Cross of the Daneberg Order was conferred on the French admiral. In **Aug.** the customary annual royal family gathering took place at Fredensborg. The Czar and Czarina, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and their families, were among the party. The Rigsdag opened (**Oct.** 5th).

Denmark, King of. See CHRISTIAN IX.

Derby, The. See TURF.

Detroit River Tunnel. This is a project to construct a tunnel for a double track railway below the present Michigan transfer ferry, opening on the main line a mile from the shore on the Detroit side of the river. Total length 12,033 ft., of which 2100 ft. will be an open cutting on the Canadian side, and 1500 ft. on the Detroit side. The tunnel will be lined with steel plates, enclosing five rings of brick and concrete; inside diameter 27 ft. The material to be penetrated is a clay formation.

De Worms, Rt. Hon. Baron Henry, M.P., is the second son of the 1st Baron de Worms, and was b. 1840. Ed. at King's Coll., Lond., and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in '63. **He entered Parliament** as Conservative member for Greenwich in '80, and continued to represent this constituency till '85; since then he has sat for the Toxteth Div. of Liverpool. Has held office as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade '85, '86, and '86-8, and as **Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies** since Feb. '88. He acted as President of the International Conference on Sugar Bounties. P.C.'89.

Dicksee, Frank, R.A., was b. in London, Nov. 27th, 1853. He entered the schools of the Royal Academy in '69, and exhibited his picture "Elijah" at the R. A. in '75. He illustrated certain magazines at this time, including the *Graphic*. In '77 his picture "**Harmony**" created much interest, and was followed two years later by "Evangeline." Elected **A.R.A.** in '81, when he exhibited "The Symbol," and **R.A.** June '91. Other well-known pictures by Mr. D. are "The Passing of Arthur" and "The Redemption of Tannhäuser." In '91 his subject entitled "**The Crisis**" was undoubtedly one of the attractions of the Academy.

Didon, Father, the famous Roman Catholic preacher, was b. at Thouvet, Isere, on March 17th, '40, and is the son of a sheriff's officer. He was ed. at Grenoble Seminary, and entered the order of the Dominicans in '58. From Lacordaire he seems to have caught some of his oratorical power. He pronounced his final vows four years later, and proceeded to Rome. Returning in '68 to France, he preached at St. Germain-des-Prés. His **first book** was "Man according to Science and Faith." He next published "The Higher Education of the Catholic Universities." He attracted great congregations in Paris, in '79, by a course of sermons dealing with "The Church before Modern Society." He was **banished** to the monastery of Carbara, in Corsica, but being released visited the Holy Land and also Germany. Both these countries furnished him with themes for new books. He wrote on "The Germans," in '91 his great work, entitled "**La Vie de Jesus,**" which has been translated into English.

Diggle, Joseph Richard, M.A., is a native of Lancashire and was b. 1845. Ed. at Wadham Coll., Oxford, where he graduated. Ordained priest '75, and for four years was curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square. Elected a member of the London School Board for Marylebone in '82, and chairman of the Board in succession to Mr. E. N. Buxton, progressist, who was defeated by the newly-returned clerical majority (of which Mr. Diggle was leader), on the reassembling of the Board in '85. Re-elected to the chair '88. Took steps in '90 to divest himself of ecclesiastical position, in order to remove disability for entering Parliament.

Dillon, John, M.P., L.R.C.S.I., son of the late John Dillon, M.P., of '48 celebrity, was b. 1851. Educated at the Catholic University of Dublin. Returned as Nationalist for Tipperary ('80), but owing to ill health resigned the seat ('83). Elected for East Mayo in '85, and again in '86. Mr. Dillon has recently been identified with the "**Plan of Campaign**"; and in Nov. '86, while carrying that plan into operation at Loughrea by receiving the rents of the tenants, was arrested by the police. He was subsequently tried for the offence, but not convicted. Mr. D. was twice imprisoned under Mr. Forster's Coercion Act. He is one of the most powerful speakers in the House of Commons. At the Mell Petty Sessions, Drogheda, on May 11th, '88, for "having on April 8th, at **Tullyallen**, co. Louth, taken part in the criminal conspiracy known as the **Plan of Campaign**," Mr. D. was **sentenced** to six months' imprisonment. The sentence was **confirmed** on appeal on June 21st. Mr. D. was sent to **Dundalk Prison**, but was **liberated** Sept. '88. He returned in '90 from a **tour of the Australian Colonies**, where he collected large contributions to the funds of the Irish Nationalist party. Was arrested (Sept.) and tried on a political charge, but escaped with Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., to Cherbourg, when out on bail. Mr. D. afterwards visited the United States, and in Feb. '91 surrendered himself, and was **imprisoned** in Ireland. **Released** from Galway gaol on July 30th, and delivered a speech, repudiating Mr. Parnell's leadership, at Mallow (Aug. 9th).

Diocesan Courts. Ecclesiastical courts for exercising general jurisdiction in diocesan affairs. They consist of the Consistory Courts, the Courts of Commissaries, and the Courts of Archdeacons (see ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS).

Diocesan Lay Readers. See LAY READERS.

Diocese. **Anciently** the Established Church of England (*q.v.*) was divided into **three provinces**—viz., Canterbury, York, and Caerleon. The latter, however, was abolished, and the several dioceses in it added to the **Province of Canterbury**, in 1147. Including these, the number of dioceses now contained in the Province of Canterbury is twenty-five; those of the **Province of York** numbering ten. (See ANGLICAN CHURCH.) Immediately under the authority of the Bishops are **Bishops Suffragan.** (See BISHOPS.) Next in rank are **Deans** (*q.v.*, and CONVOCATION), with whom come the **Greater Chapter**, including the Archdeacons holding stalls. The **Minor Canons** read the prayers and control the musical part of the services in cathedrals. The Bishop nominates **resident chaplains** and **examining chaplains**, the latter being employed in examining candidates for ordination by the Bishop. The **other diocesan officials**, lay and clerical, are as follows.—Chancellor (usually a lawyer), diocesan inspectors (charged with the inspection of Church schools), Pluralities Act commissioners, secretaries, registrar, architect, chapter-clerk, and organist. The **principal lay officers** are the two vicars-general (Sir J. Parker Deane and Lord Grimthorpe). Territorially, each diocese is subdivided into **archdeaconries** and again into **rural deaneries.** The office of the archdeacon is to act as **oculus episcopi**—the Bishop's eye; while that of rural dean is to assist the archdeacon. Both are entitled to be heard in the Bishop's Court. Most of the cathedral patronage is vested in the Chapter, while that of the diocese is vested in the Bishop. **Geographically** the limits of diocesan jurisdiction are usually conterminous with county divisions, though there are several important exceptions. The Northern Province is divided from the Southern by a zigzag line extending from the Mersey to the Humber, touching Newcastle-under-Lyme at its south-western and Hull at its north-eastern extremities. Jurisdiction in London and suburbs is shared by no less than four bishops—viz., London (Middlesex), St. Albans (Essex), Rochester (Surrey), and Canterbury (Kent). The largest diocese in point of acreage is St. Davids, with 2,360,000, and the smallest London, with 181,000. London has the greatest population, viz., 2,920,000, and Bangor the least, 226,000. The diocese of Norwich has the greatest number of benefices, 908, to 1,006 clergy, while London has the largest number of clergy, 1,200, to 580 benefices. For information respecting **Scotch** and **Roman Catholic** dioceses see CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS, etc.

Diplomatic. The following list gives the names of the Cabinet, or Executive Council, or principal members of the Government, of each of the leading Foreign States, and of the more important British Colonies:—

ADEN. *Political Resident*, Brigadier-General J. Jopp.

AFGHANISTAN. *Agent to the Governor-General of India*, Col. Attaoolla Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.

AFRICA, EAST—SOMALI COAST. *Consul*, Lt.-Col. E. V. Stace, C.B.

AFRICA, SOUTH. *High Commissioner*, Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Secretary to the High Commission*, Graham Bower.—*Deputy Commissioner for Bechuanaland*, Sir S. G. A. Sheppard.—*Assistant Commissioner for the Protectorate resident with Lo Bengula*, J. F. Moffat, C.M.G.—*Deputy Commissioner for Pondoland*, J. P. Scott.—*British Agent at Pretoria*, Sir J. A. de Wet, K.C.M.G.—*Acting British Consul in Nyassaland*, John Buchanan, C.M.G. See also **British South Africa Company, Imperial British East Africa Company, Royal Niger Company, South African Republic**, etc.

AJMERE. *Chief Commissioner*, G. H. Trevor, M.S.C.

ALGIERS AND TUNIS. *Governor-General of Algeria*, M. Cambon.—*British Consul-General*, Sir R. L. Playfair, K.C.M.G. See also **Tunis.**

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. *President*, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini. **Ministry**: *Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Eduardo Costa.—*Minister of the Interior*, General J. A. Roca.—*Minister of Finance*, Dr. V. P. Lopez.—*Minister of War and Marine*, General N. Levalle.—*Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction*, Dr. J. M. Gutierrez.—*Minister in London*, Don Luis L. Dominguez, 16, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.—*Secretary of Legation*, Florencio L. Dominguez.—*Consul-General*, Alejandro Paz.—*Consul*, Alfredo O. Lumb, 16, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.—*British Minister at Buenos Ayres*—Hon. F. J. Pakenham.

ASSAM. *Chief Commissioner*, W. E. Ward, C.S.I.—*Secretary to Commissioner*, F. C. Dankes.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH. *Governor*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.—*Lieutenant-Governor*, His Honour Chief Justice Way, D.C.L.—*Treasurer and Premier*, Hon. Thomas Playford, M.P.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. Sir J. C. Bray, K.C.M.G., M.P.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Robert Homburg, M.P.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration*, Hon. Wm. Copley, M.L.C.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. W. B. Rounsevell, M.P.—*Minister of Education*, Hon. T. G. Jenkins, M.P.—*Agent-General in London*, Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B., Victoria Chambers, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.—*Assistant Agent-General*, Samuel Deering, Esq., J.P.

AUSTRALIA, WESTERN. Executive Council: *President*, The Governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.—*Premier*, Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. George Shenton.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. S. Burt, Q.C.—*Commissioner of Lands*, Hon. W. E. Marmion.—*Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works*, Hon. H. W. Venn.—*Office of the Agent-General in London*, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, W.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. *I. and R. Minister of the Imperial House and for Foreign Affairs*, Count Gustav Kálnoky de Köröspatak.—*Imperial and Royal Minister of Finance*, Benjamin Kállay de Nagy-Kálló.—*Imperial and Royal Minister of War*, Baron Bauer. **Ministerial Council for Austria:** *Minister President, and Minister for Home Affairs*, Count Eduard Taaffe.—*Agriculture*, Count Julius Falkenhayn.—*Justice*, Count Schoenborn.—*Worship and Education*, Baron Gautsch de Frankenthurn.—*Military Service*, Count Zeno von Welsersheimb.—*Finance*, Dr. Emil Steinbach.—*Commerce*, Marquis Olivier de Bacquehem.—*Ministers (without portfolio)*, Baron Alois Prazak and Chevalier Philipp de Zaleski.

Ministerial Council for Hungary: *Minister President*, Count Julius Szápáry. — *Worship and Public Education*, Count Csaki.—*Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia*, Emerich de Ivzipovich.—*Justice*, Desiderius de Szillagyi.—*Finance*, Alexander de Weckerle.—*Minister for Home Affairs*, Count Géza Teleki; *Minister at H. M. Court*, Ladislas de Szoegyenyi.—*Minister of Military Service*, Baron Géza de Fejérváry.—*Commerce*, Baross von Bellus.—*Agriculture*, Count Bethlen. — *Ambassador in London*, Count Deym, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.—*Hon. Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Acting Consul-General*, Chevalier Ferdinand Krapf de Liverhoff. — *Vice-Consul*, Eugène Liebmann. — *Secretary*, Julius Kohn, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—*British Ambassador*, Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, G.C.B.

BADEN. *President of Ministry*, Dr. L. Turban.—*British Chargé d'Affaires*, Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, C.B.

BAHAMAS. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G.; *Private Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council*, J. Gurdon.—**Executive Council**: H. M. Jackson. *Colonial Secretary*; O. D. Malcolm, Q.C., *Attorney-General*; the officer in command of the troops; R. Butler, *Receiver-General*; R. H. Sawyer; G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.; W. E. Armbrister; R. W. Farrington; and Joseph Brown.

BARBADOS. *Governor*, Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G. **Executive Council**: *Officer commanding the Troops*.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. C. E. Knollys, M.A.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. H. A. Bovell.—Hon. G. C. Pile, M.L.C.; Hon. W. N. Greeves, Q.C.

BARODA. *Resident and Agent to Governor-General*, Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E.

BASUTOLAND. *Resident Commissioner*, Col. Sir Marshall Jas. Clarke, K.C.M.G.

BAVARIA. **Ministers**: *Minister of State and Foreign*, Baron Von Crailsheim.—*Instruction and Worship*, Dr. Von Müller. — *Justice*, Von Leonrod.—*Finance*, Dr. Von Riedel.—*Interior*, Baron Von Feilitzsch.—*Minister of War*, Von Safferling.—*British Minister Resident at Munich*, Victor A. W. Drummond.

BELGIUM. *Finance*, M. A. Beernaert.—*Justice*, M. Jules Lejeune. — *Home and Public Instruction*, M. E. Menst. — *Foreign Affairs*, Prince de Chimay. — *Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works*, Léon de Bruyn.—*War*, Gen. C. Pontus.—*Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs*, M. J. Vanden-Peereboom.—*Minister in London*, Baron Solvyns, 36, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Consul-General*, M. François H. Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.—*British Minister at Brussels*, Lord Vivian, G.C.M.G., C.B.

BELUCHISTAN. *Agent to the Governor-General for India*, Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., B.S.C.

BENGAL. *Lieutenant-Governor and President of Council*, Hon. Sir C. A. Elliot, K.C.S.I. — *Council of the Lieutenant-Governor*, The Honourables Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E.; Sir H. L. Harrison; T. T. Allen; Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E.; H. J. S. Cotton; Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar, C.I.E.; C. H. Moore; S. M. Furrokh Shah; Dr. Rash Behari Ghose; A. H. Moore; Maharaja Sir Harendra Kishon Sing Bahadur, K.C.I.E. **Secretaries to Government**: *Chief Secretary*, Sir John Ware Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.—*General Statistical and Revenue*, P. Nolan.—*Financial and Municipal*, H. J. S. Cotton.—*Public Works*, Col. J. M. McNeile, R.E., and F. J. Johnstone.

BERMUDA. *Governor*, Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.B. — **Privy Council**: The Governor; Col. Pym; A. Alison, *Colonial Secretary*; S. B. Gray, C.M.G., *Attorney-General*; James Tucker, C.M.G., *Receiver-General*; Wm. H. Gosling; J. H. Trimingham, *Assistant Justice*.

BOLIVIA. *President*, Anicete Arce.—*Foreign Affairs*, Serapio Reyes Ortiz.—*Finance*, Emeterio Cano.—*Interior and Posts*, Telmo Yehazo.—*Justice and Public Worship*, Genano Sanjinez. — *War*, Serero Fernandez Alonzo.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France*, Manuel de Argandoña, 7, Rue Logelbach, Paris.—*Secretary to Ministry*, José Manuel Paz.—*General Consul in London*, Francisco Suarez, 12, Fenchurch St.

BOMBAY. *Governor*, Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, G.C.I.E. — *Council of the Governor*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief; Sir Raymond West, M.A., LL.D.—Sir Charles B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E. —*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations*, The Hons. Basil Lang, Acting Advocate-General; Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade, C.I.E.; Jhaverilal Umiashanker Yajnik; L. W. R. Forrest; Rao Bahadur Oodharam Mulchand Fazulbhai Vishram; Lingapa Jayapa Desai, of Navalgund; John George Moore; and J. R. Naylor, C.S.I.—*Secretary*, H. Batty. **Secretaries to the Government**: *Chief Secretary*, T. D. Mackenzie.—*Revenue, Financial, Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational*, W. Lee Warner.—*Military, etc.*, Brig.-Gen. B. H. Pottinger, R.A.—*Public Works*, W. C. Hughes.

BORNEO. [Brunei, British North Borneo, and Sarawak were placed under British protection in '88.] *High Commissioner and Consul-General* (Singapore), Sir G. C. Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G. — *Consul at Brunei*, Noel Trevenen. See also **British North Borneo.**

BRAZIL. *Consul-General in London*, Senhor M. da St. Pontes, 6, Great Winchester Street Buildings, E.C. — *British Minister to Brazil*, Geo. H. Wyndham, C.B.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND. *Governor*, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—*Administrator and Chief Magistrate*, Sir S. Godolphin Alex. Shippard, D.C.L., K.C.M.G.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (*including* **Vancouver Island** *and the* **Queen Charlotte Islands**): *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Hugh Nelson. **Executive Council**: *President without Portfolio*, Hon. Charles E. Pooley.—*Premier, Provincial Secretary, and Minister of Mines*, Hon. John Robson. — *Agriculture and Finance*, Hon. J. Herbert Turner. — *Chief Commissioner for Lands and Works*, Hon. F. G. Vernon. — *Agent-General in London*, H. C. Beeton, 33, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

BRITISH GUIANA. *Governor*, Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.—*Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Secretary*, Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. **Court of Policy**: *President*, The Governor. — **Members**: *Gov. Secretary*, Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, J. W. Carrington, C.M.G.—*Auditor-General*, F. J. Villiers, C.M.G. — *Immigration Agent-General*, A. H. Alexander.—A. Barr; B. H. Jones; H. McN. Greene; T. Mulligan; and C. Ross.

BRITISH HONDURAS. *Governor,* Sir C. Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.—**Executive Council:** The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary,* J. W. Melville, C.M.G.—*Treasurer,* W. J. McKinney, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General,* C. R. Hoffmeister. *Commandant of Constabulary,* A. E. Kershaw. —J. H. Phillips; Carlo Melkado.

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MOROCCO. *Commissioner for Foreign Affairs*, Sid Haj Mohammed Torres.—*British Minister at Tangier, and Consul-General for Morocco*, Col. Sir C. B. Euan Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I.

MUSCAT. *Political Agent*, Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Bo.S.C.

MYSORE. *Resident and Chief Commissioner* (vacant).

NATAL. **Executive Council:** *Governor*, His Excellency Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. F. S. Haden, C.M.G.—*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir M. H. Gallwey, K.C.M.G.—*Commandant of H.M. Forces*, Hon. Col. L. F. G. C. Curtis, C.M.G.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. J. T. Polkinghorne.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. W. B. Marcom, Q.C.—*Secretary for Native Affairs*, Hon. H. C. Shepstone.—*Colonial Engineer*, Hon. A. H. Hime, late Lieut.-Col. R.E., C.M.G.—*General Manager of Railways*, D. Hunter.—*Nominated by Governor from Legislative Council*, Hon. J. L. Hulett, M.L.C., and Hon. L. T. J. Nel, M.L.C.—*Emigration and Harbour Board Agent in London*, Walter Peace, Esq., 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

NETHERLANDS. *Foreign Affairs*, G. van Tienhoven, D.L.—*Home Office*, J. P. R. Tak van Poortvliet, D.L.—*Justice*, H. J. Smidt, D.L.—*Marine*, J. C. Janson.—*War*, A. M. W. Seyffardt.—*Finance*, N. G. Pierson, D.L.—(*Waterstaat*) *Commerce and Industry*, C. Lely.—*Colonies*, Baron W. K. van Dedem, D.L.—*Minister in London*, Count Van Bylandt, 40, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Jonkheer John W. May, K.N.L., 40, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*Consul*, H. S. J. Maas, 40, Finsbury Circus.—*British Minister at The Hague*, Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G.

NEW BRUNSWICK. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir S. Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. **Executive Council:** *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. A. G. Blair.—*Surveyor-General*, Hon. J. Mitchell.—*Solicitor-General*, Hon. W. Pugsley.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. T. Mitchell.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. P. G. Ryan.—*Without office*, Hons. M.

B. Daly, A. Harrison, D. McLellan, and O. J. Leblanc.

NEWFOUNDLAND. *Governor*, Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G. **Executive Council**: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir M. V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, R. Bond.—*Receiver-General*, R. O'Dwyer.—*Surveyor-General*, H. Woods.—*Without office*, A. Harvey; E. T. Morris.

NEW GUINEA (BRITISH). **Executive Council**: *Administrator*, Sir Wm. MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Anthony Musgrave.—F. R. Winter; B. A. Heley.

NEW SOUTH WALES. *Governor*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.M.G.—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir A. Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., **Ministry**: *Premier and Colonial Secretary*, Hon. G. R. Dibbs.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. John See.—*Minister for Lands*, Hon. H. Copeland.—*Minister for Works*, Hon. W. J. Lyne. *Attorney-General*, Hon. E. Barton, Q.C.—*Minister of Public Instruction*, Hon. F. B. Suttor.—*Minister of Justice*, Hon. R. E. O'Connor.—*Postmaster General*, Hon. J. Kidd.—*Secretary for Mines and Agriculture*, Hon. T. M. Slattery.—*Vice-President of the Executive Council, and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir J. E. Salomons, Q.C.—*Agent-General*, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—*Secretary*, S. Yardley.

NEW ZEALAND. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, The Right. Hon. the Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.—*Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Commissioner of Stamps*, Hon. John Ballance.—*Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary*, Hon. P. A. Buckley.—*Minister of Education and Minister of Justice*, Hon. W. P. Reeves.—*Minister of Public Works, Minister of Mines, and Minister of Defence*, Hon. R. J. Seddon.—*Minister of Lands and Immigration, and Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. John McKenzie.—*Minister of Native Affairs*, Hon. A. J. Cadman, *Postmaster-General and Electric Telegraph Commissioner*, Hon. J. G. Ward.—*Agent-General*, Westby B. Perceval, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary to Agent-General's Department*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

NICARAGUA. **Ministry**: *President*, Don R. Sacusa.—*Foreign Affairs* (vacant).—*Minister in London* (vacant).—*Consul-General in London*, Fredk. S. Isaac, 22, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Consul at Greytown*, Herbert F. Bingham.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES & OUDH (INDIA). *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.—*Chief Secretary to Governor*, J. Woodburn.—*Secretary to Governor, Judicial Department*, W. C. Benett.—*Financial Department*, R. Smeaton, M.A.—*Public Works*, Col. J. P. Steel, R.E.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES (CANADA). *Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Commissioner*, Hon. J. Royal. **Executive Council**: *Stipendiary Magistrates*, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Richardson; Lieut.-Col. J. F. MacLeod, C.M.G.; C. B. Rouleau.—*Assistant Indian Commissioners*, H. Reed and Amedée Forget.

NORWAY. *President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State resident at Christiania, and Minister of Finance*, Johannes W. Chr. Steen. **Councillors of State**: *Defence, War and Marine*, Peter Th. Holst.—*Ecclesiastical*, V. A. Wexelsen—*Interior*, W. Konow.—*Justice*, Q. A. Quam.—*Public Works*, Hans H. Th. Nysom. **Resident Ministry at Stockholm**: *Minister of State*, O. A. Blihr.—*Without portfolios*, C. C. Berner and J. O. Lange.—*Minister in London*, H. Akerman.—*Consul-General*, Carl Juhlin Dannfelt, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*Consul-General at Christiania*, Thomas Michell, C.B. See **Sweden.**

NOVA SCOTIA. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. M. B. Daly. **Executive Council**: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. S. Fielding.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. W. Longley.—*Commissioner of Mines and Works*, Hon. C. E. Church.—*Without Office*, Hons. T. Johnson, A. Macgillivray, D. C. Fraser, and D. McNeil.

ONTARIO. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. **Executive Council**: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C.—*Minister of Education*, Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. C. F. Fraser, Q.C.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon. A. S. Hardy.—*Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. John Dryden.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. J. M. Gibson.—*Treasurer*, Hon. R. Harcourt.—*Without office*, E. H. Bronson.

ORANGE FREE STATE. *President*, His Honour, F. W. Reitz.—*Government Secretary*, J. P. Blignant.—*Instruction*, The Rev. J. Brebner, M.A.—*Postmaster-General*, A. Howard.—*Treasurer-General*, P. J. R. de Villiers. *Auditor-General*, J. Bisseux.—*Consul-General*, Philip Thomas Blyth, D.L., F.S.A., 2, Sinclair Gardens, West Kensington, W.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. *Grand Vizier*, Kiamil Pasha.—*President of the Council of State*, Aarifi Pacha.—*War*, Ali Said Pasha.—*Marine*, Hassan Pasha.—*Interior*, Munir Pasha.—*Justice*, Riaz Pasha.—*Finance*, Agop Pasha.—*Public Instruction*, Munif Pasha.—*Commissioner of Works*, Redouan Bey.—*Commerce, Mines, Agriculture*, Zihni Pasha.—*Public Works*, Zuhdi Pasha.—*Foreign Affairs*, Said Pasha.—*Director of Telegraphs*, Ali Effendi.—*Ambassador in London*, Rustem Pasha, 1, Bryanston Square, W.—*Consul-General*, Emin Effendi, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.—*Ambassador at Constantinople*, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. A. White, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

PARAGUAY. *President*, Juan G. Gonzalez; **Ministry**: *Secretary for Interior*, José T. Sosa.—*Foreign*, Venancio V. Lopez.—*Finance*, José T. Sosa.—*Justice*, F. Insfran.—*War*, Juan B. Egusquiza.—*Consul-General in the United Kingdom*, Christopher James, 8, Great Winchester Street.—*Consul in London*, Alexander F. Baillie.—*Consul in Manchester*, James Parlane.—*Consul in Gibraltar*, John Garese.—*Consul-General for Glasgow*, John Galloway.—*British Consul in Asuncion*, Dr. W. Stewart.

PERSIA. **Ministry**: *War*, Kamran Mirza Naib-es-Soultaneh.—*Foreign Affairs*, Ghevem-ed-Dooleh.—*Justice*, Azud-ul-Mulk.—*Customs, Finance, and Domains*, Ali Asger Khan, Amin-es-Sultan.—*Instruction, Mines, and Telegraphs*, Moukhber-ed-Dowleh, Ali Kouli Khan.—*Postal and Private Secretary to the Shah*, Amin-ed-Dowleh, Mirza Etémad-us-Saltaneh.—*Envoy in London*, Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan.—*British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General at Teheran*, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, K.C.M.G.—*Secretary of Legation*, R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.

PERSIAN GULF. *Political Resident*, Major A. C. Talbot, C.I.E. RAJPUTANA: *Agent to Governor-General*, Colonel C. G. H. Trevor.

TURKISH ARABIA; *Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad* (vacant).

PERU. *President*, Col. Remijio Morales Bermudez. **Cabinet**: *Prime Minister, Minister of War and Marine*, Colonel Justianano Borgoño.—*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Juan F. Elmore.—*Minister of Finance*, M. Carbajal.—*Minister of Justice*, Dr. E. Zerpa.—*Minister of Public Works and Interior*, Dr. Federico Herrera.—*Minister in London and Paris*, General A. A. Caceres.—*Consul-General in London*, Señor Federico Alfonso Pezet, 9, New Broad Street.—*British Minister at Lima*, Col. Sir Charles E. Mansfield, K.C.M.G.

PORTUGAL. *Premier and Minister for War*, Senhor J. Chrysostomo de Abreu e Sousa.—*Justice*, Señhor Alberto Antonio de Moraes Carvelho.—*Public Works*, Senhor Ferreira Franco Pinto Castello Branco.—*Foreign Affairs*, The Count de Valbom.—*Finance*, Julio Marques de Vilhena—*Marine*, Señhor Marianno Cyrillo de Carvalho.—*Interior*, Señhor Marianno Cyrillo de Carvalho.—*Public Instruction and Fine Arts*, Dr. Antonio Candido Ribeiro da Costa.—*Minister in London*, Señhor Luiz Pinto de Soveral.—*Consul-General*, A. F. Pinto-Basto, 3, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.—*British Minister in Lisbon*, Sir Geo. Glynn Petre, K.C.M.G., C.B.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. J. J. Carvell. **Executive Council**: *Attorney-General*, Hon. Neil McLeod.—*Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Public Lands*, Hon. G. W. Bentley.—*Public Works*, Hon. A. L. Macdonald.—*Without office*, Hons. J. O. Arsenault and J. Nicholson.

PRUSSIA. *President of the Prussian Ministry for Foreign Affairs*, Von Caprivi.—*Vice-President of the Ministry*, Dr. von Bötticher.—*Minister of the Interior, etc.*, Herr Herrfurth.—*Minister of Public Works, etc.*, Herr Thielm.—*Minister of Agriculture, Crown Lands and Forests, etc.*, Von Heyden.—*Minister of Justice, etc.*, Dr. von Schelling.—*Minister of Public Worship and Education, etc.*, Count Zedlitz.—*Minister of Finance, etc.*, Dr. Miguel.—*Minister of War*, Von Kaltenborn-Stachan.—*Minister for Commerce and Trade*, Baron von Berlepsch.

PUNJAUB. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir James B. Lyall, K.C.S.I.—*Civil Department Secretary*, C. L. Tupper.—*Public Works Secretary* (General Branch), Col. A. Le Messurier, C.I.E.—*Financial Commissioner*, G. R. Elsmie.

QUEBEC. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Auguste Réal Angers. **Executive Council**: *Premier, and Commissioner of Agriculture* Hon. H. Mercier.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon. Geo. Duhamel.—*Treasurer*, Hon. Joseph Shehyn.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Pierre Garneau.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. C. Langelier.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. E. Robidoux.—*Minister without portfolio*, Hon. A. Boyer.

QUEENSLAND. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.—**The Administration**: —*Premier, and Attorney-General*, Sir S. W. Griffith.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Sir T. McIlwraith. *Secretary for Public Instruction*, N. O. Hodgkinson.—*Colonial Secretary and Minister for Mines*, Horace Tozer.—*Secretary for Public Lands*, A. S. Cowley.—*Postmaster-General*, Theodore Unmack.—*Crown Solicitor*, J. Harrison Byrne.—*Agent-General*, Sir James Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G., Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, Charles Shortt Dicken, C.M.G.

ROME (PAPAL). *Secretary of State*, Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro.—*Under Secretary*, Monsignor M. Mocenni.

ROUMANIA. *Premier*, General Floresco.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Esarco.—*Justice*, M. Poni.—*Finance*, M. Vernesco.—*Works*, M. Tsvorano. *Interior*, M. L. Catargi.—*Minister in London*, M. de Plagino.—*Councillor of the Legation*, M. D. Nedeyano, 50, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Consul-General in London*, W. J. Cutbill, 37, Old Jewry, E.C.—*British Minister at Bucharest*, Right Hon. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

ROYAL NIGER COMPANY (Chartered and Limited). *Governor*, Lord Aberdare, G.C.B.—*Deputy-Governor*, Sir G. Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G.—*Secretary*, H. Morley.—*London Office*, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment.—*Agent-General*, Joseph Flint.—*Deputy Agent-General*, William Wallace.—*Commandant of Troops*, Major Ewart.—*Principal Medical Officer*, Dr. W. H. Crosse.—*Chief Justice*, Samuel Moore.—*Puisne Judge*, H. G. Kelly.

RUSSIA. Principal Ministers of State: *Imperial Household*, Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff. *War*, General Vannovski.—*Marine*, The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch.—*Directing the Ministry of Marine*, Vice-Admiral Tchikhatcheff.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. de Giers.—*Interior*, M. Dournovo.—*Public Instruction*, M. Délianoff.—*Finance*, M. Vichnegradsky.—*Domains*, M. Ostrovsky.—*Justice*, M. Manasséine.—*Director of Ways and Communications*, M. de Hubbenet.—*Comptroller of the Empire*, M. Philippow.—*H.M. the Emperor's Private Chancery*, M. Rennenkampf (*Directing*).—*Director of the Emperor's Private Chancery for the Institutions of the Empress Marie*, Lieut.-Gen. Count Protassow-Bahmetew (*Acting*).—*Governor-General of Warsaw*—Gen. Gourko.—*Governor-General of Finland*—Gen. Count Heyden.—*Secretary of State for Finland*, Lieut-Gen. Ernroth. **Committee of Ministers**: *President*, M. Bunge.—*Members*, The Grand Duke Cesarevitch Nicolas Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke Constantin Nicolaïévitch, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaïévitch, M. Délianow, M. Abaza, M. Solsky, M. De Giers, M. Stoïanovsky, M. Pobdédonostzéw, General Vannovsky, M. Ostrovsky, M. Frisch, Count Worontzow-Daschkow, Vice-Admiral Tchikhatcheff, M. Philippow, M. Wischnegradsky, M. Hubbenet, M. Doumoro, and Count Protassow Bochmetew.—*Ambassador in London*, Mr. G. de Staal, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.—*Consul-General*, M. Alexandre de Volborth, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Ambassador, St. Petersburg*.—Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B. D. Morier, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

ST. HELENA. Executive Council: *Governor*, W. Grey Wilson.—*Lord Bishop of St. Helena; Officer commanding the Troops*, Major A. A. Boggs.—George Moss; Thomas E. Fowler; Saul Solomon.

SALVADOR. *British Consul at San Salvador*, John Moffat.

SAXE COBURG AND GOTHA. *British Chargé d'Affaires*, Ralph Milbanke.

SAXONY. Ministers of State: *President, War and Foreign* (vacant).—*Interior*, Von Nossitz-Wallwitz.—*Public Worship*, Dr. Von Gerber.—*Minister of Justice*, Dr. Von Abeken.—

Finance, Von Thuemmel.—*British Chargé d'Affaires, Dresden*, George Strachey.

SARAWAK. **Supreme Council**: *The Rajah*, H. H. Sir C. J. Brooke, C.M.G. **Members**: Hon. F. R. A. Maxwell; Hon. C. A. Bamfylde; Datu Bandar; Haji Bua Hassan; Datu Smaum; Haji Metaim Abang Mahomed Kassim; Haji Sadin; Hon. C. S. Pearse (*Recorder*).

SERVIA. *Premier* (*without portfolio*), N. Patchitch.—*Minister of Public Works*, P. Velimirovitch.—*Minister of Finance* (vacant).—*Minister of Justice*, Gl. Gershitch.—*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, M. Kr. Georgevitch.—*Minister for Agriculture and Commerce* (vacant).—*Home Minister*, T. Djaja.—*Minister of Education and Public Worship*, Andra Nikolitch.—*Minister of War*, Colonel T. Praportchetovitch. [A ministerial crisis was said to be in progress when we went to press.]—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, M. Yephrem Grouitch, Legation, 37, Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, N.—*Secretary* (*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*), Alex. Z. Yovitchich.—*Consul-General in London*, H.W. Christmas, 42A, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—*Consuls*: Manchester, Mr. J. Lieben; Liverpool (vacant); Bradford (vacant); Melbourne, Australia, John Oldham, Esq.—*British Representative, Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General at Belgrade*, F. R. St. John.—*British Vice-Consul at Nisch*, R. Macdonald.

SIAM. *Minister in London*, Phya Mahah Yotsh, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Hon. Consul-General in London*, David King Mason, 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*Consul*, James Riches.—*British Minister at Bangkok*, Capt. H. M. Jones, V.C.—*Consul* (vacant).

SIERRA LEONE. *Governor*, Sir James Shaw-Hay, K.C.M.G. **Executive Council**: The Governor, *President*; W. H. Quayle Jones, *Chief Justice*; the *Officer commanding the Troops* (if Lt.-Col.), the *Colonial Secretary*, the *Treasurer*, the *Queen's Advocate*.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC. *President*, S. J. Paul Krüger. **Members of the Executive Council**: *State Secretary*, Dr. W. Leyds; *Commandant General*, P. J. Joubert. **Unofficial Members**: *Vice-President*, N. J. Smit; J. M, A. Wolmarens; W. E. Bok. *British Agent*, Sir J. P de Wet.

SPAIN. *Prime Minister*, Señor Canovas del Castillo.—*Foreign Affairs*, Duke de Tetuan.—*Justice*, Marques de Pozo-Rubio.—*War*, General Azcarraga.—*Marine*, Admiral Berenger.—*Finance*, Señor Cosgayon.—*Commerce and Agriculture*, Señor Isasa.—*Colonies*, Señor Fabié.—*Interior*, Señor Silvela.—*Ambassador in London*, Marques de Casa Laiglesia, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, W.—*Consul-General*, Don Urbano Montejo, 21, Billiter Street, E.C.—*British Ambassador at Madrid*, Right Hon. Sir Francis O. Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G. **Executive Council**: The Governor; Sir J. F. Dickson, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary*; A. M. Skinner, C.M.G., *Resident Councillor of Penang*; F. A. Hervey, *Resident Councillor of Malacca*; J. W. Bonser, *Attorney-General*; E. E. Isemonger, *Treasurer*; H. Trotter, *Auditor-General*; Major-Gen. H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G., *Colonial Engineer*.

SWEDEN. *Minister of State*, E. S. Boström.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count C. Lewenhaupt. **Councillors of State**: *Justice*, A. Ostergren.—*Marine*, Baron C. G. von Otter.—*War*, Major-Gen. Baron Hy. Palmstjerna.—*Interior*, V. L. Groll.—*Finance*, Baron R. J. von Essen.—Baron A. L. E. Akerhjelm; S. H. Wikblad.—*Minister in London*, H. Akerman, 52, Pont St., Belgravia, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Carl Juhlin-Dannfelt, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Stockholm*, Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, K.C.M.G. See also **Norway**.

SWITZERLAND. The chief executive authority in Switzerland, the "Federal Council," is practically equal to what is called "Cabinet" here. The President and Vice-President of the Council hold office for one year. *President for '91*, Emile Welti.—*Vice-President*, W. Hauser. The other members of the Federal Council are: L. Ruchonnet, Charles Schenk, A. Deucher, and N. Droz.—*Agent and Consul-General in London*, Henry Vernet, Esq., 25, Old Broad Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Berne*, C. S. Scott, C.B.—*Chargé d'Affaires*, C. D. Bourcart, Esq., 76, Victoria Street, S.W.

TASMANIA. *Governor*, Sir Robert G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B.—*Premier and Chief Secretary*, Hon. P. O. Fysh.—*Attorney-General*, A. I. Clark.—*Treasurer*, Hon. B. S. Bird.—*Minister of Lands and Works*, Hon. A. Pillinger.—*Agent-General*, Sir E. N. C. Braddon, K.C.M.G., Westminster Chambers, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. **Executive Council**: *President—Governor*, Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, H. Fowler.—*Attorney-General*, S. H. Gatty.—*Auditor-General*, H. W. Chantrell.—*Lieut-Col.*, E. B. McInnis, C.M.G.

TRIPOLI. *British Consul-General*, N. T. Moore, C.M.G.—*Vice-Consul*, Alfred Dickson.

TUNIS. *French Governing Resident*—M. Massicault.—*Secretary-General to Tunisian Government*, M. Regnault.—*Finance*, Depienne.—*Public Works*, Michaud.—*British Consul-General at Tunis*, R. Drummond-Hay. See also **Algiers**.

TURKEY. See **Ottoman Empire**.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *President of the United States and of the Cabinet*, Benjamin Harrison.—*Vice-President*, Levi P. Morton.—*Secretary of State*, James G. Blaine.—*Secretary of the Treasury*, Charles Foster.—*War*, Redfield Proctor.—*Navy*, Benjamin F. Tracy.—*Postmaster-General*, John Wanamaker.—*Interior*, John W. Noble.—*Attorney-General*, William H. H. Miller.—*Secretary of Agriculture*, Jeremiah M. Rusk. (The above form the Cabinet.)—*Solicitor-General*, A. F. Taft, jun.—*President of the Board of Health*, James M. Cabell, M.D.—*Minister in London*, Robert T. Lincoln, 123, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretaries*, Henry White and Lary Anderson.—*Consul-General to Great Britain and Ireland*, Jno. C. New, 12, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.—*Vice-Consul-General*, George C. Hitt.—*Deputy Consuls-General*, Edmund J. Moffat and Francis W. Frigout.—*British Minister at Washington*, Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

URUGUAY. *President*, Julio Herrera y Obes—*Interior*, General Luis Eduardo Pérez.—*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Manuel Herrero y Espinosa.—*Finance*, Dr. Carbes Marca Ranurez.—*Public Instruction*, Don Alberto Capurro.—*War and Marine*, General Pedro Callarda.—*Minister and Consul-General in London*, Dr. Alberto Nin, 27, Throgmorton Street, E.C.—

British Minister at Monte Video, E. M. Satow, C.M.G.

VENEZUELA. *President*, R. A. Palacio. **Ministry**: *Interior*, S. Casañas.—*Foreign*, M. A. Saluzzo.—*War and Marine*, J. F. Sarria.—*Finance*, F. Coronado.—*Public Works*, S. T. Atienza.—*Instruction*, González Guinan.—*Consul in London*, Nathaniel G. Burch, 38, Nicholas Lane, E.C.

VICTORIA. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.—*Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. James Munro.—*Chief Secretary and Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Minister of Health*, Hon. G. D. Langridge, M.L.A.—*Attorney-General and Minister of Railways*, Hon. William Shiels.—*Minister of Lands, etc.*, Hon. Allan M'Lean.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. J. H. Wheeler, M.L.A.—*Minister of Water Supply*, Hon. G. Graham, M.L.A.—*Minister of Justice*, Hon. J. Davies, M.L.C.—*Minister of Defence and Education*, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir F. T. Sargood.—*Postmaster-General*, Hon. J. G. Duffy, M.L.A.—*Minister of Mines*, Hon. A. R. Outtrim, M.L.A.—*Seats in Cabinet without portfolio*, Mr. F. Stuart, Mr. A. Peacock, Mr. S. Fraser, and Mr. Ham.—*Agent-General*, Sir Andrew Clarke (*pro tem.*), 8, Victoria Chambers, S.W.—*Secretary to the Agent-General*, J. Cashel Hoey, C.M.G.

WEST AFRICAN COAST. CAMEROONS AND BIGHTS OF BENIN AND BIAFRA: *British Consul* (vacant).—MOZAMBIQUE: *British Commissioner and Consul-General*, H. H. Johnston, C.B.

WESTERN PACIFIC. *High Commissioner*, Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.—*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, H. S. Berkeley.

WINDWARD ISLANDS. *Governor*, The Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.

WÜRTEMBERG. *President of Ministry*, Dr. Von Mittnacht.—*Finance*, Dr. Von Renner.—*Public Worship*, Dr. Von Sarwey.—*Instruction*, Von Sick.—*War*, Von Steinheil.—*Justice*, Dr. Von Kohlhaas.—*British Minister at Stuttgart*, V. A. W. Drummond.

ZANZIBAR. *British Political Agent and Consul-General*, E. H. Portal, C.B.

ZULULAND.—*Governor*, The Governor of Natal.—*Secretary*, W. Windham.—*Resident Commissioner and Chief Magistrate*, M. Osborn, C.M.G.

Disestablishment. While the State does not concern itself about the affairs of other religious bodies, the Churches of England and Scotland are national church establishments; and disestablishment means the placing of them on exactly the same footing, as regards the laws and government of the country, as those other bodies. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland was established at one period, but was disestablished by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869. (For arguments relating to this question see previous eds.) With regard to **disendowment**, it should be stated that the advocates of disestablishment propose to scrupulously respect all existing life interests, and also to leave the disestablished churches in possession of the buildings and endowments which have been the result of their own liberality during the last sixty years. During '91, the subject of Disestablishment for Wales assumed clearer proportions, being included in the Liberal programme, as propounded by Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle. It was much discussed at the Church Congress, held at Rhyl. The organisation which is most closely identified with the disestablishment movement is popularly known as "The Liberation Society," its full title being **The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control.** It was founded in the year 1844, under the title of **The British Anti-State Church Association**, that title having been changed in 1853. **Its chief office and depôt** for publications is 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street; **Secretaries**, Mr. John Fisher and Mr. Sydney Robjohns. On the other side **The Church Defence Institution** (**Offices**: 62 to 67, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.; **Secretary**, Rev. H. G. Dickson, M.A.) is organised for defence of the Church.

Disestablishment in Wales. See SESSION, sect. 11.

Dishorning Cattle, Law as to, in '89. The Scottish Courts have decided that the operation of dishorning cattle may be necessary in the interests of the animals themselves, and that therefore a person performing the operation cannot be held guilty of cruelty. This judgment is contrary to the decision of the English and Irish Courts on the subject.

Dispensaries. See HOSPITALS.

Distilling Industry of the United Kingdom. The number of distilleries in operation during the year ending Sept. 30th, '90 (latest returns) were 10 in England, 124 in Scotland, and 29 in Ireland, being a decrease of two in Scotland, and an increase of two in Ireland, as compared with the previous year. The **number of proof gallons of British spirits distilled** for the **year ending the 31st March, '91**, was 44,623,584, of which 10,533,637 were produced in **England**, 21,101,023 in **Scotland**, and 12,988,924 in **Ireland**. The estimated quantities of the **principal materials** used include 946,398 quarters of **malt**, 1,140,580 quarters of **unmalted grain**, 175,573 cwt. of **molasses**, 41,993 cwt. of **rice**, 453 cwt. of **sugar**, and 37,041 cwts. of **saccharine**. The number of **proof gallons of British and Irish spirits in bonded warehouses** on the 31st March was: **English**, 9,912,952; **Scotch**, 54,312,195; and **Irish**, 26,903,477: **total**, 91,128,624 as against 85,376,937 for the corresponding period of the previous year. For the year ended on 31st March the number of **detections** made by the Excise authorities in connection with **illicit distillation** were 1 in **England**, 15 in **Scotland**, and 1518 in **Ireland**. The number of Proof Gallons of British Spirits distilled in each Kingdom in the years ended 31st March, '91 and '90 are as under:—

	Year ended	
	31st March 1891.	31st March 1890.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
England	10,533,637	9,061,288
Scotland	21,101,023	20,090,935
Ireland	12,988,124	11,818,072
United Kingdom	44,623,584	40,970,295

Distinguished Service Order. Her Majesty having taken into consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual

instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The **statutes** of the Order, which are dated Balmoral, Sept. 6th '86, but which were not issued from the War Office until Nov. 6th in that year, provide that no person shall be eligible for the distinction who does not hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in the navy, in the land forces, or marines, or the Indian or Colonial naval or military forces, or a commission in one of the departments of the army or navy the holder of which is entitled to honorary or relative navy or army rank; nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name by the admiral or senior naval officer commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or by the commander-in-chief of the forces in the field, in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field or before the enemy. **Foreign officers** who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Order of the Indian Empire. The **badge**, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Imperial and Royal cypher V.R.I., is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Distress for Rent, Law as to, in '91. The first case under the recent Sheriffs Act was that of **Bagge v. Whitehead**, in which the plaintiff sued the Sheriff of the county of London for the neglect of his officer in not leaving on his premises wearing apparel, bedding, and implements of trade, to the value of £5. Mr. Justice Wills said the Act in question only made the sheriff or his officer liable if he had been personally guilty of neglect. The action was, therefore, brought against the wrong person, and judgment must be for the defendant. His lordship added that the liability under the Act was criminal, and not civil, and that it was never intended that A. should be sent to prison because B. had been guilty of some act of default under the statute. In the Queen's Bench Division, **Baron von Knoop** sued **Messrs. Moss & Jameson**, auctioneers, for detaining of an oil painting by Mr. Caton Woodville, entitled, "The Last Ride of the Emperor Frederick William." It appeared that the plaintiff commissioned Mr. Woodville to paint the picture for 150 guineas, and it was afterwards returned to the artist's studio at Fulham, as the plaintiff desired the background to be altered. The plaintiff heard nothing further until the beginning of Jan. '90, when he learned that the picture had been seized under a distress for rent at Mr. Woodville's house in Tite Street. He communicated with the defendants, who had made the distress, and were to conduct the sale, claiming the picture; but they replied that they could do nothing in the matter, but would send him a catalogue. It was not, however, until two or three hours after the sale began, that the plaintiff's solicitor received a catalogue, and on driving to the auction rooms he found that the picture had been sold for £8, Mr. Jameson stating that the catalogue had been posted in ample time. The purchaser stood out for a large price, and an action was then brought in which he was made a defendant, and gave an undertaking not to part with the picture; but he had since died in America, and it was not known what had become of the painting. For the defence it was shown that when the picture was seized, it was hanging up in Mr. Woodville's house in Tite Street, where there was no studio, and that the sale was conducted in a *bonâ fide* manner. It was contended that the picture, being on demised premises, was liable to distress, as no privilege had been made out. An artist did not exercise a public trade, and even if he did his business would only extend to his studio, which, in this case, was at Fulham, and not to the house at Tite Street. Mr. Justice Mathew held that the defendants could not be treated as having sold a privileged article, and that they had received no notice that any privilege was claimed. He gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

District Messengers. See Messenger Services.

Divisions. At the conclusion of a debate in the **House of Commons** the Speaker puts the question, and calls upon as many as are of that opinion to say "**Aye**," the contrary "**No**," and declares whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it. Unless his opinion be acquiesced in by the minority, the question is determined by a division. The Speaker calls upon **strangers** to withdraw, and the Clerk turns a two-minute sand-glass. When this has run out and the strangers below the bar have retired, the doors are locked and the question again put in the same form; the Speaker directs the "Ayes" to go into the right lobby and the "Noes" into the left lobby, and appoints two tellers for each party. In a great party division the **tellers** are usually the Whips on either side. Should there not be two tellers on either side the Speaker declares the resolution of the House; and when in his opinion a division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, he may take the vote of the House by calling upon members to rise in their places (see Parliamentary Procedure). Every member in returning from either lobby is counted by the tellers, and his name is recorded by the division clerks on a large printed sheet of names. If a member go into the **wrong lobby** he is not permitted to correct his error. No member may speak after the question has been put except upon a point of order which may arise, and then he must, while speaking, remain sitting and covered. **Divisions in committee** are taken in the same manner as in the House itself. The two sides in a Lords division are termed "**Contents**" and "**Not-Contents.**"

Divorce Cases in '91. The Court of Appeal (Jan. 19th, '91) affirmed the decision of Mr. Justice Butt refusing **Mrs. Beauclerk** a divorce from her husband. The parties had separated in '70, and had been living apart ever since, and it was on the ground of the delay in bringing the action that the Court refused the divorce.—In the case of **Guttman v. Guttman** (Divorce Court, June 18th) it was suggested, though not apparently proved, that the parties were originally brought together by a "shodkin"—a person who arranges marriages between members of the Jewish community, and is paid a fee by one or both of the parties. The Jews, it was stated, regard the promotion of marriage as a religious act; so that the "shodkin," while earning his fee, is performing a religious duty.—A wife obtained a decree of divorce from a husband on the ground of his

adultery and cruelty, and the Divorce Court directed the husband to make a permanent allowance for his wife's maintenance, subject to the provision that the allowance should come to an end in the event of her marrying again, or leading an immoral life. The wife appealed, and the Court of Appeal decided (**Wood *v.* Wood**, April 23rd, '**91**) that the *dum sola et casta* clause should be struck out, in view of the innocence of the wife, the misconduct of the husband, the fact that the wife had no property, and the smallness of the allowance made to her (£60). In the Divorce Court, Sir James Hannen (now Lord Hannen) held that each case must be judged upon its merits, and declined in a particular instance to impose the *dum sola* penalty on the wife's conduct.—An action for divorce, brought by **Edward T. Taplin** against his wife, resulted not only in the decree *nisi* obtained being subsequently rescinded at the instance of the Queen's Proctor, but in the prosecution of Taplin and a man named Jephunneh Owen for conspiring to commit perjury. It appeared that there was an arrangement between the parties whereby Owen went into the wife's bedroom, and was afterwards discovered there by Taplin, who pretended to beat Owen, and did, in fact, beat his wife unmercifully. Afterwards, a prayer-meeting was held in the house, "because things had gone off so nicely." Taplin was sentenced to 18, and Owen to 15 months' imprisonment (Central Criminal Court, July 6th, '91).

Dobson, Wm. Charles T., R.A., was b. 1817, evinced an early taste for art, and, after studying at the British Museum, became a student of the Royal Academy in '36. He was appointed headmaster of the Government School of Design at Birmingham ('43), but resigned this office ('45), and subsequently proceeded to Italy and Germany, studying art in both countries. Elected A.R.A. ('60), R.A. ('72). He is also a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Dock Strikes, London. See LABOUR.

Dockers' Union. See LABOUR.

Dods, Rev. Marcus, D.D., was b. 1834 at Belford, Northumberland, where his father was minister of the Presbyterian Church. Ed. at Edinburgh Academy and University, graduated M.A. in '54; subsequently entered Free Church Coll., Edinburgh, and passed through its four years' curriculum. Ordained minister of Renfield Free Church, Glasgow, in '64, and appointed **Professor of New Testament Exegesis** in **Edinburgh New College** '89. Dr. Dods is the **author** of works on the Parables, Genesis, 1 Corinthians, in the Expositor's Bible; "Mohammed, Buddha, and Christ," etc. In '91 Dr. D. published a volume on the Gospel of St. John.

Dog Licences.—Every person keeping a dog over six months old, with two exceptions, must have a licence, the cost of which is 7*s*. 6*d*. The licence can be obtained either of an excise officer or at a post-office, and it is in force from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st. The exceptions are: a blind person keeping a dog for guidance, and a man who keeps his dog solely for tending sheep and cattle; but certificates of exemption must be obtained from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The penalty for breach of the law is £5.

Dominica. An island in the West Indies forming a Presidency of the British colony of the **Leeward Islands**. Area 275 sq. m., pop. 28,211. Capital, **Roseau**; second town St. Joseph.—The island is mountainous, rising to 6,000 feet. Volcanic rocks and hot springs abound, and there are large deposits of sulphur. The island is well timbered and well watered, and the arable parts are very fertile. Less than one-third is under cultivation, the rest being clothed with fine forest. Sugar, cacao, lime-juice, coffee, fruits, and spices, are the chief productions. The people are generally Catholics, of French descent. A few aborigines (Caribs) still exist here. There was a volcanic eruption in 1880.—A President and Local Council administer internal affairs, subject to the Federal Government. For **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

Dover Harbour of Refuge. As stated in our last edition, the Dover Harbour Board decided at a meeting on Oct. 3rd, '90, to take steps to secure the passing of a Parliamentary measure for the construction of this harbour. The **Bill**, as introduced in the House of Lords early in '**91**, asked for powers to abandon the works authorised in '82, the proposed new works consisting mainly of an extension of the Admiralty Pier for a distance running eastward of 580 ft., together with a new pier commencing on the foreshore and running in a south-easterly direction seaward for a distance of 1,650 ft, then curving in a south-westerly direction for a further 1,090 ft. Powers are also sought for the necessary subsidiary works, such as the approach road, and for the transfer to the Board of the Admiralty Pier. The Bill, which preserves the rights of the London, Chatham and Dover, and South Eastern Railway Companies, empowers the Board to borrow £661,737, of which £61,737 is to pay off the present mortgage debt, and also to construct two jetties, each 400 ft. long, providing 1,600 ft. of berthage with 15 ft. of water at low spring tides. The Board of Trade issued a report, which on the whole was favourable to the scheme. It referred to the large number of steam vessels now using the harbour, which in '90 conveyed 262,692 passengers between Dover and Calais, and 73,823 between Dover and Ostend. The Admiralty pier cost, exclusive of the War Office expenditure on the turret, £716,000 of public money, and the Board required certain stipulations before handing it over to the Harbour Board. The Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on May 11th, and passed, and in the Commons July 10th. It received the Royal assent on July 21st. At a meeting of the Dover Town Council (Nov. 10th), the Mayor said the Board of Trade had agreed to transfer the Admiralty Pier to the Harbour Board.

Dowden, Edward, LL.D., was b. in Cork, 1843. Ed. at Queen's Coll., Cork, and Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he gained the Vice-Chancellor's prizes for English Verse and Prose. In '63 he obtained the Senior Moderatorship in Logic and Ethics. He became ('67) a candidate for the Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Oratory in Dublin Univ., which he obtained by examination, being afterwards appointed **Professor of English Literature**. Prof. D. is the **author** of "Shakespeare Primer," "Poems," "Shakespeare: a Study of his Mind and Art"; "Southey's Correspondence with Caroline Bowles"; a **Life of Southey** for the series entitled "English Men of Letters"; a "Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley," and "Correspondence of Henry Taylor." He is also a contributor to Cassell's "International Shakespeare." Pres. of the Goethe Society (*q.v.*).

Professor D. made an interesting discovery of the original book of the words of Handel's "Messiah" (Aug. '91).

Drama, The, '91. A dramatic year marked by an extraordinary number of disappointments, will best be remembered by the vigorous attempt in the earlier months to secure a firm footing on the metropolitan stage for the plays of Henrik Ibsen. During the preceding decade, but two of his works had been produced in England—namely, "**Pillars of Society**" and "**A Doll's House**," considerable attention being drawn to the latter by reason of the expressive acting of Miss Janet Achurch as the puzzling heroine. The disciples of the Norwegian dramatist presented a formidable front in the beginning of 1891, and ere their efforts relaxed, four of their master's plays (including his latest, "**Hedda Gabler**") were added to London boards. "**Rosmersholm**" was played at the Vaudeville; one performance of "**Ghosts**" was given in March at the Royalty Theatre under altogether exceptional circumstances by the newly formed Independent Theatre Company; "**The Lady from the Sea**" was tried at Terry's; and "**Hedda Gabler**" (produced in April) obtained a run at the Vaudeville. Before the Ibsen movement became inactive Miss Rose Norreys essayed Nora Helmer in "**A Doll's House.**" Of these productions "**Ghosts**" and "**Hedda Gabler**" naturally aroused the most discussion. Remarkable pains were taken to ensure an adequate rendering of the last-named, and the result was a performance replete with intelligence and conscientiousness. The motives of the restless, weary, dissatisfied Hedda might still be inexplicable to many of the audience, but it was impossible to restrain admiration of the dramatic force exhibited by Miss Elizabeth Robins in the title part, of the graphic manner in which Miss Marion Lee indicated the distressing helplessness of the gentler married woman, and of the judgment displayed by Miss Cowen, Messrs. Scott Buist, Arthur Elwood, and Charles Sugden. The cast deserves mention, as, in its artistic issue, it proved one of the most striking the entire year produced. The Ibsen craze naturally gave scope to the burlesque writer and satirist. The doctrine of "Heredity" suggested to Mr. Robert Buchanan an original farcical piece, called "**The Gifted Lady,**" which at the Avenue did not appear to be thoroughly understood by the public. Far happier in this respect was an anonymous writer (reported to be Mr. J. M. Barrie) with an absurdity, or "hedda," called "**Ibsen's Ghost,**" produced at Toole's just before the house closed for the season. For several months at the Lyceum there were frequent changes. When the picturesque "**Ravenswood,**" founded on Scott's "The Bride of Lammermoor," had run for some time, Mr. Henry Irving determined upon a series of elaborate revivals of plays in which he had not been seen during later years. Among these reproductions were "**Much Ado about Nothing,**" "**Charles I.,**" "**Olivia,**" "**The Lyons Mail,**" and "**The Corsican Brothers.**" Naturally, too, there was "**The Bells.**" Although in two or three of these pieces there was no part for Miss Ellen Terry, the distinguished actress was enabled to appear in the programme, in consequence of adding to her *répertoire* the character of **Nance Oldfield** in a one-act piece written about forty years ago by Charles Reade. The revivals were exceedingly interesting and uniformly successful; but general satisfaction was evinced on the last night of the season when Mr. Irving declared his intention to revert to Shakespeare by producing "**Henry VIII.**" in fitting style. In September Mr. Irving again went with his company to the Grand Theatre at Islington for a fortnight. Here they played four or five pieces to overflowing audiences. Then the Lyceum troupe, headed by Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, went on a provincial tour, every week being booked until the middle of December. Whilst they were away the home stage was once more occupied by Mr. Augustin Daly's American company of comedians. Miss Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. John Drew, Mr. James Lewis, and their companions were warmly welcomed, and, thanks to the brilliant acting of the first-named lady, a great success was gained for Mr. Daly's latest novelty, a comedy called "**The Last Word,**" adapted from the German. Mr. Beerbohm Tree enjoyed undeviating prosperity at the Haymarket. Produced in the middle of January, Mr. Henry A. Jones' play of modern life, "**The Dancing Girl,**" held its own until the autumn recess. Here, again, the advisability of judicious casting was obvious. In their respective characters the Misses Julia Neilson and Rose Norreys and Messrs. Beerbohm Tree, Fernandez, F. Terry, and F. Kerr could not be surpassed. Independently of the splendid interpretation it received, "**The Dancing Girl,**" with its strong interest and sturdy independence of thought, proved the most remarkable play of the year. Whilst on a provincial tour, before resuming the run of Mr. Jones's work in London, Mr. Tree played "**Hamlet**" in a manner that won the approval of experienced critics. Mr. Jones's second contribution during the year was a comedy called "**The Crusaders,**" for the production of which (in November) he became manager of the Avenue Theatre. For the commencement of his campaign at the St. James's Theatre towards the end of February, Mr. George Alexander was fortunate enough to select "**The Idler,**" a play by Mr. C. Haddon Chambers, which won an unquestioned success, and also exhibited the histrionic abilities of the manager in a character bearing little resemblance to any in which he had previously been seen. With Miss Marion Terry, Lady Monckton, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Herbert Waring in serious parts, the drama had strong claims upon the public, and the response was liberal. In the firmness of its hold of the spectator, "**The Idler**" might indeed be classed with "**The Dancing Girl.**" Keeping its place on the programme through the summer it was, after Mr. Alexander's provincial tour, again brought forward, with the supplement of a one-act tragedy called "**Molière,**" by Mr. Walter Frith, in which the manager embodied with much nicety of detail the famous author represented as becoming reconciled to his fickle wife just previous to his death. In Nov., Mr. Alexander produced "**Lord Anerley**" with not a little success. Mrs. Langtry made some diversified experiments at the Princess's. The fine spectacle of "**Antony and Cleopatra**" was superseded in February by "**Lady Barter,**" a comedy somewhat cynical in tone, by Mr. Coghlan, which did not realise managerial expectations. In April reliance was placed upon "**Linda Grey,**" a drama by the late Sir Charles Young, but shortly afterwards Mrs. Langtry relinquished her enterprise.

The house was re-opened in July by Mr. Sidney Herberte Basing with an exciting drama, entitled "**Fate and Fortune**," by Mr. James Blood, and later came a revival of "**Arrah-na-Pogue**." Another Boucicaultian success of former days, "**The Streets of London**," helped at the Adelphi to bridge the interval between the withdrawal of Messrs. Sims and Buchanan's "**The English Rose**" and the production of a new drama by the same authors, entitled "**The Trumpet Call**," which was very well received. Resolving to keep open Drury Lane Theatre through the summer, Sir Augustus Harris carefully revived the spirited "**Never Too Late to Mend**," the now almost forgotten "**Formosa**," and the eventful "**Drink**," the first and third-named having again the benefit of Mr. Charles Warner's services. For his September production the manager settled upon a new drama by Mr. Henry Pettitt, called "**A Sailor's Knot**," in which the quaint costumes of the first quarter of the nineteenth century were employed in the embellishment of a nautical theme abounding with incident. During his stay at the New Olympic, Mr. Wilson Barrett produced a piece from his own pen, styled "**The Mountebank**," in which he appeared as our old friend Belphegor, and also did his best for "**Father Buonaparte**," a novelty by Mr. Charles Hudson, formerly a member of his company. Mr. Barrett gave an opportunity of comparing the old with the new order of pathetic drama by reviving "**The Stranger**," and repeated "**Hamlet**" and other of his familiar assumptions. In the autumn the house passed under the management of Mr. Kelly, who reproduced the English version of "**Theodora**," with Miss Grace Hawthorne, and presented a new drama by Mr. Wills, called "**A Royal Divorce**," dealing with the First Napoleon and Josephine. One of the most noteworthy events of the year was the production in March, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, of "**L'Enfant Prodigue**," an entertainment transferred from Paris, where it had been highly successful, and described as "a musical play without words." The homely story of a lad yielding to temptation and after a brief spell of luxury returning penitent to his sorrowing parents, was set forth with such directness by M. Michel Carre, *fils*, illustrated with such pleasing and graphic music by M. André Wormser, and played in dumb show with such skill by Mlle. Jane May (the prodigal), M. Courtès (the father), and others, that the success was immediate and prolonged. The wordless play was voted something entirely new and original, and became the talk of the day. A performance on similar lines was tried in the autumn at the Avenue, but "**Yvette**" (action designed by MM. Michel Carré, *fils*, and Henri Rémond, music by M. André Gédalge) only lived a few nights. The most popular farcical comedies produced were "**The Late Lamented**," adapted by Mr. Fred Horner from "**Feu Toupinel**," and "**Husband and Wife**," by Messrs. F. C. Philips and Percy Fendall. The former was originally produced by Mrs. John Wood at the Court Theatre, and was later given into the charge of Mr. Willie Edouin at the Strand. "**Husband and Wife**," a diverting skit upon feminine pretensions to equality with man in every respect, sustained the *prestige* of the Comedy Theatre for mirthful entertainment. "**Private Inquiry**" and "**A Night's Frolic**," both at the Strand; "**Culprits**" at Terry's; and "**The Volcano**" at the Court, had a much briefer existence. Other farcical pieces were Mr. William Yardley's "**The Planter**" (adapted from the French), brought out at the Prince of Wales's; "**Godpapa**," by Messrs. Philips and Brookfield, at the Comedy; and the very unfortunate "**Pamela's Prodigy**," by Mr. Clyde Fitch, at the Court. Mr. Pinero's comedy "**Lady Bountiful**," produced at the Garrick in March, did not carry Mr. Hare through the season, a revival of "**A Pair of Spectacles**" taking place prior to the recess. The re-opening in the autumn was with the late Mr. Tom Robertson's "**School**," in which Mr. H. B. Irving, eldest son of the Lyceum actor-manager, made his *début* on the professional stage as Lord Beaufoy, and young Mr. Gilbert Hare appeared as the spiteful Mr. Krux. In October a great success was achieved at Terry's Theatre with Mr. Pinero's brilliantly written comedy "**The Times**." A play meriting a longer run than was accorded it, was Mr. Bronson Howard's "**The Henrietta**," a story treating of the feverish financial speculation prevailing on the New York Exchange, produced by Mr. Henry Lee during the spring at the Avenue Theatre. It had obtained popularity in America; it was novel in subject, and it was capitally acted. "**Handfast**," a stirring drama previously seen at a *matinée*, was elaborately placed upon the Shaftesbury stage, and remained before the public for several weeks. Another piece given on the strength of a *matinée* success was Mr. Jerome's "**Woodbarrow Farm**," with which Mr. Thomas Thorne opened the reconstructed Vaudeville. "**The Mischief-Maker**," also a *matinée* essay, was played during the summer at the Vaudeville by Mr. Harry Paulton, who earlier in the year had been connected with a revival of Mr. Pigott's "**The Bookmaker**" at the Globe. An acquisition to the list of literary, as distinct from dramatic, playwrights, was made in Mr. Henry James, who adapted his own novel, "The American," for the opening in September of the Opéra Comique by Mr. Edward Compton. Mr. Charles Wyndham at the Criterion mounted "**The School for Scandal**" (Mrs. Bernard Beere playing Lady Teazle), and revived "**Wild Oats**," and, of course, "**David Garrick**." In July he took under his managerial wing "**Miss Decima**," an operatic comedy by Mr. Burnand, adapted from Boucheron's "**Miss Helyett**" (music by Audran). Securing for the heroine Miss Nesville, a piquant actress who had played the part in Brussels, and giving her the support of Mr. David James as the clerical father, Mr. Wyndham went the right way to command popularity for his new venture. Handsomely staged musical burlesque was represented at the Gaiety by "**Carmen up to Data**," and by a second edition of "**Joan of Arc**," the latter of which had drawn crowded houses to the Opéra Comique in the spring. Such a hit was made at Terry's Theatre with three short pieces—Mr. Brandon Thomas' "**The Lancashire Sailor**," Mr. Weedon Grossmith's "**A Commission**," and Mr. Cecil Clay's mirthful "**A Pantomime Rehearsal**"—that they were subsequently removed to the larger area of the Shaftesbury, and still later to Toole's Theatre. Mr. T. G. Warren's "**Houp La!**" afterwards re-christened "**Rosabel**," well received at the Comedy, and the more serious **The Queen's Room** (seen at the Opera Comique) must also be included in the well-written short pieces of the year. An interesting occurrence at the end of August was the appearance at the

Globe of Mr. David Christie Murray, the fiction writer, in a piece of his own, for which, after a difficulty which showed the necessity of a better system of the registration of titles, an unused name was discovered in "**Ned's Chum.**" The accustomed splendid ballets were produced at the Alhambra and the Empire. Among the miscellaneous events were the re-appearance in April of Mr. Toole after his Australian tour; the return to the stage of Miss Alice Atherton; the performance at a Criterion *matinée* in April of "**Richard Savage,**" a play by Messrs. Barrie and Marriott Watson; *matinée* representations at the Vaudeville in the summer of Dr. Todhunter's "**A Sicilian Idyll**" and "**The Poison Flower**"; the re-appearance (at the Vaudeville) of Miss Minnie Palmer in her favourite piece, "**My Sweetheart**"; the production (also at the Vaudeville) of a new dramatic version of Mark Twain's "**The Prince and the Pauper,**" in which Miss Bessie Hatton doubled the two title parts; the introduction to England (at the Royal) of a translation of Zola's **Thérèse Raquin**; and the Guards' burlesque at Chelsea Barracks on "**Robinson Crusoe.**" Through a new copyright arrangement with America, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones set the example of publication by a dramatic author of his own plays.

Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The **object** of this society is to promote the teaching of drawing in schools, as a subject essential to general education. It provides annual examination and annual exhibition. **Hon. Director's Office,** 50, Queen Anne's Gate, W.

Drummond, Prof. Henry, was b. at Stirling and ed. at the University of Edinburgh. He subsequently passed through the Free Church Divinity Hall, and after his ordination was appointed to a mission station in Malta. On his return to Scotland he was appointed a **lecturer in science at the Free Church College. Glasgow,** and also took charge of a Working Men's Mission in that city. He subsequently **travelled** in the **Rocky Mountains** and **South Africa.** His popularity as a writer is based on his "**Natural Law in the Spiritual World,**" which has attained an extraordinary circulation. Professor D. has also written some interesting accounts of his travels. Prof. D.'s work, "**The Greatest Thing in the World,**" appeared Nov. '89. He published at Christmas-tide, 90, a booklet entitled "Pax Vobiscum." In March '91 another booklet, "The Changed Life" was issued by Professor D.

Drunkards, Habitual. See SESSION, sect. 21.

Drunkenness. During the past year public attention was drawn to this subject by an exhaustive correspondence which appeared in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*. Following an able summary of the question which appeared in that journal, there was printed in the *Times* a letter from Dr. J. Mortimer Granville, in which he claimed that there was much value in stimulants, when taken in moderation. This gave rise to an interesting discussion in the *Times* between such advocates of total abstinence as Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P., Dr. Dawson Burns, Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Rev. Newman Hall, and opponents like Lord Grimthorpe, and certain members of the medical profession. The following **statistics** on the subject have, therefore, an especial interest. During '90, out of the estimated population of 29,001,018 for England and Wales, there were 173,036 persons convicted for drunkenness. The proportion was 162,786 England, and 10,250 Wales. For drunkenness on Sundays, between 12.30 noon and midnight, there were 15,942 convictions. In the metropolitan police district there were 23,212 convictions, while Lancaster produced the highest total (13,154) among the counties.

Dublin University. The **University of Dublin,** commonly known as **Trinity College, Dublin,** was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, who also established in the same year a college under the style of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin. Its constitution has been altered by numerous Royal charters. In the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The **Chancellor** of the University is the Earl of Rosse, and the **Vice-chancellor,** Right Hon. J. T. Ball, LL.D. The undergraduates exceed 800. Certificates of proficiency granted to women. **Degrees.—D.D.** (*hood* scarlet cloth, lined with black silk); **B.D.** (*h.* plain black silk); **M.A.** (*h.* black silk, lined with blue silk); **B.A.** (*h.* black silk or stuff, lined with white fur); **M.D.** (*h.* scarlet cloth, lined with crimson silk); **M.B.** (*h.* black silk, lined with white fur); **M.Ch.** (*h.* crimson silk, lined with white silk); **B.Ch.** (*h.* crimson silk, lined with black silk); **LL.D.** (*h*, scarlet cloth, lined with pink silk); **LL.B.** (*h.* black silk, lined with white silk); **Mus.D.** (*h.* crimson cloth, lined with white silk); **Mus.B.** (*h.* blue silk, hemmed with white fur); **M.Engin.** (*h.* white silk, lined with green silk); **B.Engin.** (*h.* black silk, lined with green silk). **Parliamentary representatives**:—Rt. Hon. D. Plunket and Mr. D. H. Madden, Q.C. **Provost,** Rev. George Salmon, D.D., **Vice-Provost,** Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D.; **Proctor,** Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D. **Registrar,** George F. Shaw, LL.D. **Consult** *Dublin University Calendar.*

Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, P.C., **1st Marquis of** (creat. 1889), 1st Earl of Dufferin ('71); Baron Dufferin (1800); was b. at Florence '26. His lordship is a lineal descendant of Sheridan. Assumed the name of Hamilton by royal licence ('62); succeeded his father in the English barony and the Irish honours ('41). Ed. at Christ Church, Oxford; was a Lord-in-waiting to the Queen, and was attached to Earl Russell's special mission to Vienna in '55; British commissioner to Syria in relation to the massacre of Christians ('60); was Under-Secretary of State for India (Nov. '64 to Feb. '66), and Under-Secretary for War from the last date till June following; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Dec. '68 to April '72); **Governor-General** of the Dominion of **Canada** ('72-78); Ambassador at St. Petersburg ('79-81), when he was appointed to Constantinople. He was subsequently sent on a special mission to Egypt; and in '84 succeeded Lord Ripon as **Viceroy of India**; resigned '88. **The freedom of the City of London** was conferred on his lordship in '89. Lord D. published in '90 a volume containing the able speeches which he delivered while Viceroy of India. His book, entitled "Higher Latitudes," has had great popularity. On his installation (April 6th, '91) as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, his lordship delivered a most interesting address drawn from his own experience in public life. He

received from Cambridge University (June) the honorary degree of LL.D. Is at present **Ambassador** at **Rome**. He was appointed **Lord Warden** of the Cinque Ports in November. His lordship married in '62 a daughter of the late Mr. Archibald R. Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, Down. **Lady Dufferin** has done a great work in connection with the education of **women as medical practitioners in India**, an interesting account of which she gave in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, in May. She published last year an interesting "Record of Three Years' Work" in respect of this movement, and a volume entitled "Our Viceregal Life in India."

Dulwich College (Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was **founded** in the year A.D. 1619, by **Edward Alleyn, the Actor**, under Letters Patent of King James I., by which a licence was granted to Alleyn to establish a College "to endure and remain for ever," and to be called "The College of God's Gift in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey." Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. **Present numbers** in the school, 605. No boy may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Endowment about £4000 per annum. £1000 may be annually allotted among "boys proceeding to a place of higher education." **Head Master**, A. H. Gilkes, M.A.; **School Sec.**, Rev. G. C. Allen, M.A.; **Motto**—*Detur Gloria Soli Deo.*

Dumas fils, Alexandre, French novelist and dramatist, was b. at Paris, July 28th, 1824. He is the son of Alexandre Dumas *père*, the well-known author of "Monte Cristo." He was educated at the Collège Bourbon, and at the age of seventeen published a little volume of poems, "Péchés de Jeunesse." He then accompanied his father on travels in Spain and in North Africa. On his return he published numerous novels, the most characteristic being "**La Dame aux Camélias**," which created a general sensation. His drama entitled "**Francillon**," was produced Jan. 17th, '87, at the Théâtre Français. In '75 he was elected to the French Academy. M. Dumas has been promoted to the rank of **Commander** of the **Legion of Honour.**

Du Maurier, George L. P. B., was b. 1834; a naturalised British subject. Coming to England when aged seventeen, he entered as a student of chemistry at Univ. Coll., Lond., and afterwards returned to Paris to study painting under M. Gleyre. He made his *début* as an artist with contributions of sketches to *Once a Week*, and afterwards contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine* and *Punch*. He subsequently joined the staff of the latter periodical, the pages of which he has enriched with the well-known **caricature sketches of society life**, as typified by "Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns" and others. Mr. Du M. has also illustrated Thackeray's "Esmond"; and "Ballads," and other books. In '91 a novel by M. Du Maurier, entitled "Peter Ibbetson," appeared in *Harper's Magazine.*

Duration of Speeches (Parliament) Bill. See SESSION, sect. 65.

Durham, Rt. Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 635. His lordship, the 84th bishop, was b. 1825. Ed. at Cambridge, where his career was most distinguished. He took his degree at the age of 23, and was bracketed Senior Classic, as well as **2nd Chancellor's Medallist** and 23rd Wrangler. Shortly after his election as a **Fellow of Trinity Coll.**, became assistant master at **Harrow**, and remained in this position for sixteen years. Twenty years ago he was appointed **Regius Professor of Divinity** at Cambridge. Assisted in the **revision of the New Testament**, and published, in collaboration with Dr. Hort, a new edition of the **Greek Testament.** Canon of Peterborough ('69), and became canon of Westminster fifteen years later. His work on "**The Canon**" brought him a great reputation for his scholarship, as did also his commentaries on the Gospel and Epistles of St. John and on the Epistle to the Hebrews. Was appointed (Mar. '90) to the **bishopric of Durham.** Lectured on the topic of "Ideals" before the University Extension Association (March '91).

Durham University, founded 1832, comprises **University College** ('37), **Bishop Hatfield's Hall** ('46), and the **Colleges of Medicine and Science** at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The students number about 400. Unattached students first admitted '71. **Affiliated** are Codrington College, Barbadoes, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. **Warden**, the Dean of Durham, W. C. Lake, D.D., who is also **President** of the **College of Science**; **President** of the **College of Medicine**, G. Y. Heath, M.D.—**Degrees: D.D.** (*hood* scarlet cashmere, lined with palatinate purple silk); **B.D.** (*h.* black silk); **M.A.** (*h.* black silk, lined with palatinate purple silk); **B.A.** (*h.* black cord, edged with white fur); **D.C.L.** (*h.* scarlet cashmere, lined with white silk); **B.C.L.** (*h.* palatinate purple silk, edged with white fur); **M.D.** (*h.* scarlet cashmere, lined scarlet silk, faced with palatinate purple silk); **M.B.** (*h.* scarlet silk, lined palatinate purple silk, edged with white fur); **Mus.D.** (*h.* white brocaded satin, lined with palatinate purple silk); **Mus.B.** (*h.* palatinate purple silk, edged with white fur); **L.Th.** (*h.* black silk, faced with velvet and bound palatinate purple silk); **B.S.** (*h.* rose silk, lined palatinate purple, edged with white fur); **M.S.** (*h.* rose silk, lined palatinate purple). **Certificates** of proficiency in sanitary science and general education also granted. **Local University Lectures** are also given in connection with this University. **Consult** *Durham University Calendar.*

Dutch Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Dutch Political Parties. See NETHERLANDS, POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE.

Dvoràk, Anton (pronounced Dvorshak), is a Bohemian, and was b. 1841, at Mühlhausen-on-the-Moldau, the son of an innkeeper. He learnt music first from the gipsies, but at sixteen entered the Prague Conservatoire, finally obtaining a living as bandsman and organist. Applying for help to the Minister of Public Instruction, his case was referred to Brahms, who befriended him. It was his "**Stabat Mater**," produced under the composer's direction in London in '83, which stamped him as a really great composer. His "**Spectre Bride**," composed for the Birmingham Festival of '85, met with a very enthusiastic reception. His oratorio "**St. Ludmila**" was introduced at the **Leeds Festival** in October '86. A **new symphony** in G major was produced at the Philharmonic Society (April '90). The honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon him by Cambridge University (June '91). At the Birmingham Festival his new "Requiem" was produced in October.

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Earl Marshal, The, is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations, and once for a trial by combat, which, however, did not take place. One of the functions of this exalted personage is, in company with the Earl Marshal, to usher the **King's Champion** into Westminster Hall just before the second course of the coronation banquet. It is usual to appoint to the office some person of high rank and great distinction, and the first **Duke of Wellington** was selected to fill it at the coronations of George IV., William IV., and Her Majesty. The L. H. C. and the E. M. were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the E. M., who is head of the College of Arms (see GARTER KING-OF-ARMS). The office of E. M. is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk. **Office**, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance. Founded for promoting: (1) An abridgment of the hours of labour in all departments of industrial life, wherever unduly prolonged—especially on Saturday nights; (2) The adoption of a Saturday or other weekly half-holiday; (3) The abolition of unnecessary Sunday labour; (4) The early payment of wages; (5) The promotion, as far as possible, of a profitable employment of leisure hours; (6) To watch over and promote the interests of traders and their assistants in matters requiring municipal or legislative control. Assistants, by subscribing 2s. 6*d*. half-yearly, are entitled to receive gratuitous medical advice from any of the Society's honorary medical staff.—On Nov. 1st, '86, the **Shop Hours Regulation Act** came into operation, by which the hours of labour of young persons under eighteen were limited to seventy-four in a week. This Act still continues in force, and in the absence of Government inspection is administered as far as possible by the Association, whose income is about £1500 a year. **Sec.**, James A. Stacey. **Offices**, 21, New Bridge Street, E.C.

East Africa. See ANGLO-PORTUGUESE CONVENTION.

Eastern Roumelia. Autonomous province created by the Treaty of Berlin in '78; since the **revolution** of Sept. 17th, '85, united to Bulgaria (*q.v.*), and now usually known as **Southern Bulgaria.**

East of Europe Railways (see previous eds.). The opening of the Bosnian Railway from Serajevo to Konitza was announced in the summer of '91. It connects the Hungarian system with the Adriatic, and in some places is carried along the face of precipices at a high elevation, the scenery being very striking. Though a short one (33 miles), the section was very difficult to construct, owing to the hill Ivan, 3,000 feet above sea level, being directly in the line chosen. The Abt system was adopted in preference to tunnelling, but even this involved six short tunnels, and altogether the line cost £400,000. Further railway projects are under consideration. From Vienna, Oct. 9th, it was reported that the new railway from Mitrowitz to Vinkoes, which connects the port of Fiume with the east, had been opened for passenger traffic.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The, owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77. Incorporated for the purpose of making schemes to carry out the recommendations of certain earlier commissions appointed to inquire into the endowment of bishoprics, the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, the best way of providing for the cure of souls, etc. The Act provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. Membership of the Church of England has always been an indispensable condition of holding the office. By an Act of 1856 the Church Building Commissioners had their powers transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Generally it may be said that the function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to provide for the adjustment of the endowments to the wants of the Church. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them, *e.g.*, the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required. The augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. In the early years of the Commission it was estimated that the amount which would ultimately be available for the augmentation of poor benefices would not be likely to exceed the sum of £300,000 per annum, equivalent to a capital sum of £9,000,000. During a period of fifty years, extending from 1840 (when the common fund was first created) to the 31st October last, the Commissioners have augmented and endowed upwards of 5,700 benefices by annual payments charged on the fund; by capital sums expended in the provision of parsonage houses, etc.; and by the annexation of lands, tithe rent-charges, etc. The value of these grants exceeds £781,400 per annum, in perpetuity, and is equivalent to a capital sum of, say, £23,469,000. The value of benefactions, consisting of lands, tithe and other rent-charges, stock, cash, etc., secured to benefices, and met for the most part by grants from the Commissioners, exceeds £164,340 per annum, in perpetuity, and is equivalent to a permanent increase of endowment of, say, £4,930,000. A sum exceeding £26,000 per annum is also contributed by benefactors to meet the Commissioners' grants for curates in mining districts. The total increase in the incomes of benefices thus resulting from the operation of the Commissioners exceeds £971,700 per annum, and may be taken to represent a capital sum of £29,179,000. **Office**, 10, Whitehall Place, S.W. A. De Bock Porter, Secretary.

Ecclesiastical Courts. These are of three degrees of jurisdiction. **First** there are the purely spiritual courts, including the Arch

deacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; **second**, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—*e.g.*, the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, **third**, courts of purely secular constitution—*e.g.*, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. Practically none of these courts now pretends to undisputed authority. The report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts ('83), while vindicating the historical position of them all, bewailed the confusion into which the administration of ecclesiastical law had fallen, and urged the adoption of various reforms. Absolute power, however, meanwhile rests with Lord Penzance, "Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York," under the Public Worship Regulation Act, '74, and, as such, Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties (see ARCHES, COURT OF). By the issue of writs *de contumace capiendo* clergymen have been, and may be, imprisoned for defying sentences of **monition**, by **inhibition**, **suspension**, or **deprivation** decreed by this court. The judgments of the **Judicial Committee** may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice. The **Archdeacon's Court** is a survival, and nothing more. It is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop, but its aid is seldom invoked. That at one time the Court was no sinecure is proved by the fact that the Archdeacon of Cornwall so lately as 1840 had a particular jurisdiction to grant probates of wills.—**Consistory**. Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted **faculties** for the alteration, repair, and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to, or taken from, the **ornaments of the Church** (see ORNAMENTS RUBRIC) without a faculty. The **Archbishop's Court**, distinguished from the **Provincial Court**, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. Until the modification of the Court of Arches by the P. W. R. Act, '74, its revival was not demanded. It was specially prominent in '89, because the highest secular courts then decided that the Archbishop of Canterbury had power to try in person the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. King), who was charged with practising and countenancing illegalities of ritual and doctrine. But since the Archbishop's decision in the Lincoln case the Promoters have appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whose verdict is now anxiously awaited. **Lord Penzance's Court**, or the old Court of Arches modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. Lastly, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, as representing the Royal Supremacy, is the absolute though not the canonical court of final appeal.

Ecclesiastical Law Cases in '91. In the case of **Read and Others *v.* the Bishop of Lincoln**, the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered judgment on **Nov. 21st, '90**. The Bishop was charged with seven distinct violations of the law in his manner of celebrating the Holy Communion. These were that—(1) he used lighted candles not needed for light; (2) used wine mixed with water; (3) adopted the "eastward position"; (4) stood while consecrating the elements, so that his manual acts could not be seen by the people; (5) allowed a certain hymn to be sung during the ceremony; (6) made the sign of the cross at the close; and (7) took part in what is called the "ceremony of ablution," the washing of the vessels used in the Communion, and the consumption of what remained of the consecrated wine. These acts, the promoters of the suit alleged, were, each and all of them, contrary to law, and were notoriously some of the chief points in regard to which the Ritualists were seeking to assimilate the services of the Established Church to those of the Church of Rome. The result of the Archbishop's judgment was that the Bishop of Lincoln was condemned on two of the charges, and acquitted on the other five. The standing so as to prevent the congregation from seeing the manual acts, and making the sign of the cross in the air were declared to be illegal; but the use of altar lights, the "mixed chalice" (but not the mixing of the water and the wine in the presence of the congregation), the eastward position, the singing of the *Agnus Dei*, and the ceremony of ablution, were all declared to be permissible.—The litigation in respect of the new reredos in St. Paul's Cathedral was terminated by a decision given by the House of Lords (July '91). The Bishop had vetoed a proposed suit which was intended to try the legality of the reredos, which among other things contains a figure of the Virgin Mary. The court of Queen's Bench decided that the Public Worship Regulation Act limited the discretion of the Bishop, but the House of Lords decided otherwise, and laid it down that in considering the whole circumstances of the case he might justly include considerations of the good or the mischief involved in the proceedings he was asked to sanction. The decision, it will be observed, does not in any degree settle the question raised as to the legality of the reredos itself, but it bars the way against all proceedings in the courts in respect of it.—In **the Queen *v.* the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool** (Queen's Bench Division, May 11th, '91), the Court held that an organist is not a necessary officer of a church. The defendants were bound by a private Act to from time to time appoint proper officers and servants to attend to St. George's Church, for the better and more decent keeping, cleansing and preserving the same. The corporation had, it was stated, paid the organist and all expenses for more than 50 years, but, in consequence of some dispute with the minister, had now withdrawn the salary of the organist. The Court held that the organ could not be regarded as part of the church, and that the organist was not an officer of the church within the Act.

"Echo, The." An evening paper, established Dec. 1868. Its principles are Liberal. *The Echo* gives daily, in a condensed form, the chief and latest news of the day, foreign, home, and commercial, of which it treats in an independent manner. Several new features have recently been introduced in the *Echo*, special prominence being given to topics of social interest. **Office, 22**, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.

Ecuador. A republic of equatorial South America, governed by a President, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate representing the provinces, and a Chamber of

Deputies, the people. Area 720,000 sq. miles; pop. 1,004,651. Capital **Quito**, pop. 50,000. **Revenue** (1889-90), 4,252,522 sucrés; **expenditure**, 4,429,246 s. (sucre = 3s.); **debt** £3,704,680. **Imports** in '90 amounted to £1,565,055, and **exports** to £1,525,255. The foreign commerce is largely with the United Kingdom, and centres in Guayaquil. Exports, cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, ivory. The gold mines in '90 yielded £12,325. **Army** about 1600 men. The history of Ecuador since 1870 presents few features of importance, beyond the civil wars and pronunciamentos, almost normal in the district. Between Ecuador, Peru, and Columbia, there have been for some time boundary disputes, at present unsettled. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Edinburgh, H.R.H. Prince Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, 1st Duke of (creat. 1866), P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., was b. 1844; second son of the Queen. Mar. ('74) the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, dau. of the late Alexander II. of Russia. Entered the Royal Navy ('58); **Admiral** in command of the **Mediterranean Squadron** ('86). Is Master of the Trinity House, and heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. In '88 H.R.H., in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, **visited** some of the chief **Continental capitals.** In June ('88) he was promoted to the honorary rank of a **General of Infantry** in the German **army.** Is at present **Commander-in-Chief** at **Devonport.**

Edinburgh University, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. Of 3500 students, about half belong to the faculty of medicine. **Chancellor,** the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; **Principal** and **Vice-Chancellor,** Sir Wm. Muir, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D., etc.; **Lord Rector,** Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. (appointed '91). Conjointly with **St. Andrews** it sends a **representative** to Parliament; present member Sir Charles Pearson, Q.C. Its **Degrees** are—**M.A.** (*hood* black silk lined with white silk), **B.D.** (*h.* black silk lined with purple silk, bordered with white fur); **D.D.** (*h.* black cloth lined with purple silk); **LL.B.** (*h.* black silk lined with blue silk, bordered with white fur); **B.L.** (*h.* black silk edged with blue silk three inches broad, trimmed with white fur); **LL.D.** (*h.* black cloth lined with blue silk); **M.B., C.M.** (*h.* black silk lined with crimson silk, bordered with white fur); **M.D.** (*h.* black cloth with appended cape, lined and laced with crimson silk); **B.Sc.** (*h.* black silk lined with green silk, bordered with white fur); **D.Sc.** (*h.* black cloth lined with green silk). Also **grants degrees** in mental science, philology, mathematical science, physical experimental sciences, natural sciences, engineering, public health, and agriculture. Connected with it is the **Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women,** which prepares candidates for the University Pass Certificate Examinations, the equivalent of the M.A. examinations for males. E. U. has recently developed a scheme of **University Extension.** In July '91, Mr. Andrew Seth, M.A., was elected to the Chair of Logic and Metaphysics. **Alumni** include Sir William Hamilton, Carlyle, Hume; **Nasmyth,** the engineer; Sir Walter Scott, Mungo Park, James Mill, Owen, the anatomist, Sir C. Wyville Thomson, scientific chief of the *Challenger* expedition; Dugald Stewart, Lord Brougham, and R. Louis Stevenson (*q.v.*), the author. **Sec. of Senatus,** Prof. Kirkpatrick. **Consult** *Edinburgh University Calendar.*

Education. The educational system of the United Kingdom is a complex arrangement, the nature of which can only be understood by a reference to the history of its development in its various aspects. In its technical aspect the subject will be found treated in separate articles (see TECHNICAL EDUCATION; MANUAL TRAINING; EDUCATION, COMMERCIAL; AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS). It remains for us here to deal with it in its **three aspects**—primary, secondary, and higher education. **(1) PRIMARY, OR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.**—The history of the movement which led to the adoption of the present educational law, as regards public elementary education, dates from a comparatively recent period. Previous to 1832, when the **first Parliamentary grant** for educational purposes was made, the education of the country was left entirely to private individuals and the religious bodies, and it was not until '39 that Parliament exercised direct control over the administration of the funds periodically voted for education. Early in the century a great impetus was given to the popular demand for instruction by various voluntary associations—the chief of which were the **British and Foreign School Society,** founded through the efforts of **Joseph Lancaster,** supported by the Society of Friends and the Nonconformist bodies; and the **National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor,** founded in '11, chiefly through the influence of Lancaster's rival, **Dr. Bell.** The first grant of £20,000 voted by Parliament, in '32, was towards the building of schools in connection with one or other of these societies. A building grant of the same amount was made annually until '39, when the vote was increased to £30,000, and a committee of the Privy Council (**The Committee of Council on Education**), was appointed to administer it. In '46 a **new departure** was made by granting subsidies in augmentation of teachers' salaries. In the same year the **Queen's Scholarships,** for enabling pupil teachers to attend training colleges, which are also aided by Government grants, were instituted. In '53 the **capitation grant** was instituted. In '58 the **Duke of Newcastle's Commission** was appointed, to inquire into the whole system of education in England and Wales. It was reported that the interference of the State had been beneficial: that the supply of efficient schools was inadequate, that only one in eight of the population attended any school, and of these only one-fourth, consisting of children of the upper classes, were efficiently instructed. Trained teachers were found to be superior to other teachers, and the Committee recommended that **examinations** should be conducted in every school where grants were to be paid, and that these grants should be apportioned upon the examination of **individual** children—*i.e.*, on the principle of **payment by results.** This system is peculiar to this country, and is now condemned by many **educational** authorities. The Newcastle **Commission** was also the parent of the Revised Code, drawn up by **Mr. Robert Lowe** (now Lord Sherbrooke) in '62. Under the **Revised Code** direct payments of Government grants to teachers were abolished, and school managers, or committees of unpaid

local representatives were appointed, and power was given to them to select certified teachers and to pay to them the grant earned. The Code has undergone subsequent revisions, and that now in force is called the **New Code, '90** (see SESSION, sect. 69.) In '70 the sum voted by Parliament for educational purposes had reached £840,000. The extension of the Parliamentary franchise to the working classes had, however, created the demand for the education of all children of school age, and at that time only a small portion of them were under instruction. The celebrated **Elementary Education Act** (*q.v.*), introduced by the late **Mr. W. E. Forster** on Feb. 17th, '70, and adopted on Aug. 9th of the same year, was the result of this popular demand. The Act provided that the whole of the country should be divided into school districts, the Metropolis forming one itself, the boroughs another set, and the rural parishes the rest. Under the Act sufficient school accommodation was required to be provided in every district for all the resident children. **School Boards** (*q.v.*) were established under this Act. The Act was further amended in '73; in '76, when **compulsory education** was adopted and **school attendance committees** (*q.v.*) were appointed; and in '80, when all school boards and school attendance committees were required to make bye-laws for the compulsory attendance of children at school where such bye-laws did not already exist. Notwithstanding this provision, however, the law relating to compulsion has had but imperfect results, owing to the refusal of many magistrates to convict parents for non-compliance with it. In '86 a **Royal Commission**, under the chairmanship of Viscount Cross, was appointed to inquire into the working of these Acts, and published a **report** in '88. It **consists** of nine parts, and is one of the most voluminous and exhaustive documents ever issued. Amongst its numerous recommendations is one which provoked great opposition, on the ground that it is an attempt to upset the compromise on the subject of religious instruction agreed to in '70. This **recommendation** is that assistance from the rates should be given to voluntary or denominational schools. This report was signed only by a majority of the Commissioners. A **minority report**, protesting against this proposal, and objecting to other recommendations of the majority, was signed by Sir John Lubbock, Sir B. Samuelson, Dr. Dale, Mr. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. Henry Richard, Mr. G. Shipton, Mr. Heller, and Mr. S. Buxton. In **Scotland** an excellent system of elementary education was adopted long before the passing of the **Scottish Elementary Education Act** in '72. Just as in Germany the intellectual impulse was given by Luther, so in Scotland education was born of the reforming energy of John Knox. In 1696 a law was passed establishing a school in every parish of Scotland. The great secession from the Church of Scotland in '43, which led to the establishment of the Free Church, effected the break-down of the parochial school system. The Free Church schools were set up side by side with the schools of the Establishment, and the division of interests and the means of support was not conducive to educational efficiency. Hence, two years after the adoption of Mr. Forster's Act in England and Wales the **Scotch Education Act** was passed, establishing a **School Board** in every Scottish parish, and giving it the control of all parochial schools, not only elementary schools, but also the academies and high schools, and empowering it to erect and maintain new schools, according to the needs of the population. Grants are given to all schools under school boards, except those defined as "high-class public schools." The Scotch Education Act is administered by a Committee of the Privy Council, called the **Scotch Education Department**. The **Scotch Code** differs from that of England and Wales, in that it provides for the teaching of more advanced subjects, and differently defines the term "**training college.**" **Free elementary education** has now been generally adopted in **Scotland** under the powers of Acts passed in '89 and '90. In **Ireland** national education is under the control of the **Commissioners of National Education in Ireland**, consisting of twenty members, of whom ten are Protestant and ten Roman Catholic. The Commissioners, who are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, administer the **Government Grants**, which are made to **Vested Schools**, maintained as National Schools, directly by the Commissioners or by trustees; **Non-vested Schools**, belonging to private individuals, but under the control of patrons or managers; **Model Schools**, in which young people are trained as teachers; **Agricultural National Schools**; certain **Technical Schools**, in which instruction is given in embroidery; **Convent and Monastery Schools** (Vested and Non-vested); and **Workhouse National Schools**. The Commissioners have framed regulations for withdrawing any child from religious instruction of which its parents or guardians do not approve. **Statistics.**—On Aug. 31st, '90, the date to which the last return (published in Sept. '91) is made up, there were in **England and Wales** 19,498 elementary schools inspected, with accommodation for 5,566,507 scholars. The average daily attendance was 3,732,327. The Government grant amounted to £3,289,285, or 17s. 9½*d*. per scholar in average attendance. This shows an increase over the amount granted in the year previous. An idea of the **progress** that has been made in the provision of elementary education since '70 may be formed from the fact that in that year accommodation was only provided for 8·75 per cent. of the population, whereas in '90 the percentage was 18·75. Since the adoption of the first Education Act, in '70, the elementary education of the country has been conducted by two powerful organisations—the one consisting of the School Boards, under the direct control of the ratepayers; the other of the Voluntary Schools of the Church of England and various other religious denominations. These latter schools, though earning the Government capitation grant, are not under the control of the ratepayers. The **cost of education per head has steadily increased** since the passing of the first Education Act. In '71 the cost per head was £1 7s. 5*d*.; in '79, £1 16s. 10¼*d*.; in '85, £1 19s. 1¼*d*; and in '90, £2 4s. 6¾*d*. in Voluntary Schools, and £2 6s. in Board Schools. The discussion and passage of the School Fees Act has been the chief incident of the year '91. The result will shortly be to make the Elementary schools entirely free. See also SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON; TECHNICAL EDUCATION; MANUAL TRAINING; CONTINUATION SCHOOLS; HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN; EDUCATION, COMMERCIAL; and SCHOOL BOARDS. The **amount raised** during '89 (latest returns) for purposes of public elementary education in England and Wales will be seen from the following table:—

INCOME.

SCHOOLS.	Endowment.	School Board Rates.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence. Paid by Scholars.	School Pence. Paid by Guardians.	Government Grant (1888-89).	Other Sources.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Church of England	138,118 5 2	—	589,640 14 1	865,515 11 3	31,643 6 0	1,455,422 2 3	35,553 18 3	3,115,913 17 0
Wesleyan	529 7 8	—	17,253 1 5	103,614 13 10	2,229 18 7	117,841 1 6	3,502 3 3	244,970 6 3
Roman Catholic	2,291 7 7	—	70,911 10 9	81,213 13 7	10,887 12 3	165,485 16 2	1,129 5 5	331,919 5 9
British and other	19,148 7 4	—	79,723 5 9	171,485 14 1	3,847 18 11	228,251 14 10	6,332 5 3	508,789 6 2
School Board	3,973 19 5	1,320,486 15 1	1,141 6 1	659,382 19 3	10,724 14 7	1,322,264 9 6	55,871 14 6	3,373,845 18 5
Total	**164,061 7 2**	**1,320,486 15 1**	**758,669 18 1**	**1,881,212 12 0**	**59,333 10 4**	**3,289,285 4 3**	**102,389 6 8**	**7,575,438 13 7**

In **Scotland**, for which the last returns are made up to Sept. 30th, '91, there were at that date 3117 schools inspected, furnishing accommodation for 723,840 scholars, of whom 519,738 were in average daily attendance. The parliamentary grant amounted to £481,177 4s. 8d., or 19s. 4d. per head. **SECONDARY EDUCATION.** In **Scotland** education is, as we have seen, to a great extent under the control of school boards, and in Ireland certain inadequate provision for it has been made by the Government. But in **England and Wales** secondary education is entirely in the hands of trustees of endowments, companies and private individuals. In Scotland a great step towards systematising secondary education was taken in Jan. '86, when the Scotch Education Department instituted examinations for **Leaving Certificates** in the higher-class schools, the head-masters or rectors of which willingly co-operated in promoting the success of this innovation. In England and Wales, though the State has at present exercised no direct control over secondary education, it has instituted several inquiries into its condition, presumably with the view to future legislation on the subject. In '61 a **Royal Commission**, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Clarendon, was appointed to inquire into the condition of "certain **public schools** in England." These public schools were nine—viz., Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors', Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury. (See under their several headings.) In '64 another **Royal Commission** was appointed, under the chairmanship of Lord Taunton, to inquire into the condition of "all schools other than those receiving the Parliamentary grant and the nine great public schools already referred to." The **Commissioners divided** the **schools** they **examined** into (1) Endowed (grammar schools), (2) Private, and (3) Proprietary. They reported that reform must begin with the endowed schools, and drew up a series of recommendations which led to the adoption of the **Endowed Schools Act** of '69. This Act is administered by the Charity Commissioners. The inquiry of the Commission was also especially interesting on account of the evidence they took on the secondary **education of girls.** Their report gave great stimulus to the movement for promoting this object, and its publication was followed by the formation of "**The National Union for Improving the Education of Women,**" of which the leading spirits were the Princess Louise, Mrs. William Grey, and Miss Shirreff. It was under the auspices of this Association that the **Girls' Public Day Schools Company** was established. In **Wales** the state of secondary education formed the subject of a **Departmental Committee of Inquiry,** under the chairmanship of Lord Aberdare, in '80. With regard to secondary schools the **committee recommended**: (1) That existing **endowed schools** should be made efficient and suitable. (2) That in the reorganisation of **endowments**, (*a*) **all** schools should be made **unsectarian**; (*b*) the governing bodies should be to **a large extent** properly chosen; (*c*) schools **should be adapted** to local requirements. (3) **Where there were** no endowments available, **schools should** be provided from other funds. **A Bill framed on** the lines of these **recommendations was introduced into Parliament last session.—HIGHER EDUCATION is comprehended in the work of** the Universities and Colleges of University

rank (see Universities and Provincial Colleges under their several headings, and HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN). A **grant** of £15,000 (which will probably be annually voted) for the **assistance of university colleges in Great Britain** was adopted by Parliament last session. **Consult** for **elementary education** "Annual Report of the Committee of Council on Education" (*Eyre & Spottiswoode*); for **higher education** the calendars of the various Universities (issued annually), and for the subject generally the *Cyclopædia of Education*, ed. by A. E. Fletcher, the Reports of the Royal Commission on the Education Act, 1888, the Annual Reports of the Education Department, and the following educational journals:—*The Journal of Education* (editor, F. Storr); *The Educational Times* (editor, Dr. Wormell); *The Private Schoolmaster* (edited by E. Markwick) (monthly); *The Schoolmaster; The Schoolmistress; The School Guardian; The Educational Review* (editors, R. W. Macan and Oscar Browning); and *The School Board Chronicle* (editor, R. Gowing).

Education, Commercial. "A new departure" in the direction of making the national education more worthy of the first commercial country in the world, and more suited to modern conditions, and at least as efficient as that provided in those foreign countries—especially Germany—which are successfully competing with British traders in their oldest markets, was inaugurated in 1887. The commercial and educational communities were at last awakened to the need for immediate action, and before long youths who are intended for a commercial career, instead of entering an office without even an elementary knowledge of trade or commerce, will have an opportunity of obtaining that special training which is given to those who are intended for the learned professions. **Technical Education** has already done, and is doing, much for our artisans and operatives engaged for the most part in manual labour. C. E., or as it has been called, the "**trained intelligence**" of the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the manager, the commercial traveller, and the clerk, has been **comparatively neglected** in this country; and a young man entering a house of business, in spite of classical and mathematical efficiency at school or college, finds that he has learned very little that is of practical value to him at the outset of his career. It is only after a long and sometimes expensive experience that he realises the thousand-and-one conditions that enter into the consideration of the successful business man. In commerce, as in everything else, there are things that only experience can teach; but it is contended that, with a knowledge of the **objects of commerce**, of the **economic laws and regulations which control** it, of **commercial law**, of **commercial geography**, and of **modern languages**, a young man will at once be able to take a more intelligent and therefore a more useful part in the business he adopts. Such is the principle recognised by the **Germans** and other foreigners whose **competition** we have experienced at home and abroad in recent years, and there is no doubt that their educational superiority has stimulated it. **The Royal Commission on Depression of Trade** (see ed. '87) stated in their report: "In the matter of education we seem to be particularly deficient, as compared with some of our foreign competitors; and this remark applies not only to what is usually called technical education, but to the ordinary commercial education which is required in mercantile houses, and especially the knowledge of foreign languages." This statement of the position has been generally accepted. The C. E. movement is steadily gaining ground. The **Chambers of Commerce** have given a great impetus to it. The **Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board**, after conferring with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, have adopted a **scheme** under which **certificates** are granted for proficiency in commercial knowledge preparatory to entering upon a mercantile career. **Secs.**, E. J. Cross, M.A., Caius College, **Cambridge**, and P. E. Matheson, New College, **Oxford**, from whom all information can be obtained. In various parts of the country—and especially in London—**evening classes** have been instituted for imparting knowledge on commercial subjects, and efforts are being made to induce the governors and teachers of existing schools to modify their curriculum with the same object. By this means, and with the aid of the ample endowments already devoted to educational purposes in many places, it may be fairly hoped that the Englishman will no longer be placed at a disadvantage compared with his foreign rivals. The movement has been fully recorded in the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (Botolph House, London, E.C.). The **new scheme** for **junior and higher commercial education** was drafted by the committee of the London Chamber early in '89; and under this **examinations** have been held in March '90, when sixty-five candidates presented themselves, of whom seventeen received junior certificates, and in June '91, when there were 86 candidates, of whom 42 gained certificates. As a result of the first examination the scheme was revised in some respects, most important of these being the grouping of (1) Commercial History and Geography, and (2) Algebra, Geometry and Elementary Mechanics; while, on the other hand, greater prominence is given to Arithmetic and Bookkeeping by treating them as separate subjects. Another important addition is that of Latin as a second optional subject in the Junior Course. All information in connection with future examinations, past papers, etc., can now be obtained at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C. At King's College, the City of London School, the Central Foundation Schools (under the control of the Charity Commissioners), the Y.M.C.A. (Aldersgate Street branch), and the Polytechnic Y.M.C.I., among other institutions in London, special provision has been made for a course of education in accordance with the scheme of the London Chamber. The **Yorkshire College at Leeds** has arranged for a **special curriculum** for students intended for commercial life, and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have instituted Junior and Senior Commercial Certificates, for awarding which special examinations are held, the first of which took place in June '91, when there were 110 candidates and 44 certificates were allotted.

Education Department is a committee of the Privy Council, in which are included the President of the Council and the Vice-President for education, assisted by a large permanent staff. The greater share of ministerial work falls upon the vice-president, who is responsible to the House of Commons. The Department distributes the Parliamentary grant, frames the code, and appoints a staff of inspectors

by whom schools in receipt of the grant are visited and the scholars examined, and training schools for teachers are inspected; it sanctions the borrowing of loans by School Boards on the security of the rates, and may grant provisional orders for the compulsory acquisition of land for school sites. **Council office**, Whitehall, S.W. (See EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES, etc.) **Sec.**, Mr. Geo. W. Kekewich. There is a separate **Department for Scotland. Office**, Dover House, Whitehall.

Education, Free. See SESSION, sect. 69.

Edwards, Amelia B., was b. 1831. At first it seemed as though she would embrace the art of music, but finally literature asserted its sway, and she soon became known by her novels—"Barbara's History" ('64), "Half a Million of Money," which had appeared in *All the Year Round*, "Debenham's Vow" ('70), "In the Days of My Youth" ('73), and "**Lord Brackenbury**" ('80), which has been five times translated. Her books of travel have also attained great popularity, including, as they do, "Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys" ('73), followed four years later by "**A Thousand Miles up the Nile.**" As an archæologist Miss E. contributes to the leading reviews and magazines. It was principally due to her exertions, together with those put forth by Prof. R. S. Poole, LL.D., and the late Sir Erasmus Wilson, that the **Egypt Exploration Fund** was founded ('83), Miss E. becoming hon. sec. at first in conjunction with Mr. Poole, and afterwards taking the work alone. Miss E. has had many honours paid to her painstaking labours for the preservation and study of monuments in ancient Egypt, among the most noteworthy being the conferment of the hon. degree of **L.H.D.** by Columbia Coll., N.Y., at the celebration of its centenary in 1887. Prof. Tyndall and the Provost of Queen's Coll. were the only other British subjects sharing in this honour. She has recently published a new book, entitled, "**Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers,**" and is at present at work on a third and revised edition of Sir E. Wilson's "**Egypt of the Past.**"

Egypt. A state, nominally dependent on Turkey, consisting of the Nile Delta and the valley of the Nile as far south as Wady Halfa, under the rule of Mohammed Tewfik, sixth of the dynasty founded by Mohammed Aly, his great-grandfather. The first four rulers bore the title of **Vali or Viceroy**, but in '66 Ismail, then ruler, received from the Sultan the title of **Khedive** or king, and the succession was made direct from father to son, instead of descending, in accordance with the original treaty, to the eldest male of the family of Mohammed Aly. In '73 the **right** of concluding **commercial treaties** with **foreign powers**, of issuing **coinage**, and of maintaining **an army**, was also conceded. **Area** of Egypt, 394,240 sq. m. **Cultivable area**, 5,185,000 acres. **Pop.** ('82), 6,806,381. **Principal products**, cotton, sugar and cereals. Estimated revenue, **'91**, £9,820,000; estimated expenditure, £9,320,000. (For **history** from '81 to '90, see all previous editions.) **HISTORY.**—The Porte decided (Dec. 2nd, '90), in regard to the difficulty with the Greek Patriarchate, that the will of a Christian confirmed by the Patriarch, a Metropolitan, or Bishop shall be valid, and that the programmes of the schools shall be subject to the inspection of the Director of Public Education. The Government, having agreed to the abolition of the Raftich system, has also agreed to the conversion of the Tribute Loans. The Government decided to allow private persons to excavate for antiquities on condition that they gave half to the museum, the latter having prior claim to unique objects. Mr. Justice Scott, on his return from his tour in Upper Egypt (18th), was of opinion that the Egyptian Government would succeed in forming a good judicial administration if the efforts to set things right were not relapsed. In **'91** the Government decided (**Jan.** 4th) to appoint two European inspectors to insure the preservation of ancient monuments. A Commission to report on Judge Scott's Judicial Reform scheme was constituted (24th). The dervishes became troublesome towards the end of the month, and made a raid (27th), carrying off cattle, and killing two troopers; they were, however, defeated, and forty taken prisoners. Two battalions of Soudanese infantry and a force of Egyptian cavalry, with the Governor-General, proceeded against the dervishes, and thoroughly routed them with severe loss, Handsule being taken (28th). The Commission on the Judicial Reform scheme (**Feb.** 1st) rejected all its proposals. The Khedive arrived at Cairo (8th), after a five weeks' tour extending as far south as Wady Halfa. A vast tomb of the priests of Ammon, two storeys high, and twenty-five metres below the surface, was discovered at Luxor. Only one of the storeys was opened, and contained sarcophagi dating as far back as 2500 B.C. It was decided (9th) to occupy Tokar, and drive out the band of robbers which formed part of Osman Digna's force. The Judicial Reform Commission adjourned *sine die*. A body of men (1200) left Suakim for Tokar (11th). The Khedive decided that the Judicial Reform proposals of Justice Scott should be accepted. The terms accepted were that Mr. Justice Scott be Judicial Adviser to the Government and President of the Committee for the Superintendence of the Native Tribunals, with Signor Moriondo, an eminent Italian Judge, and the Egyptian Procureur-Général as colleagues; that an additional English Judge be named to the Court of Appeal, having a perfect knowledge of Arabic and law; and that Mr. Justice Scott be empowered to attend the Council of Ministers with a consultative voice in questions of justice. At Luxor there were also found 110 cases of statuettes and votive offerings, 77 papyri, and statues of Isis, Nepthis, and Osiris, and other treasures. The Government accounts for '90 showed (18th) a revenue, £E10,250,000; expenditure, £E9,000,000; reserve, £E1,744,000. It was reported that the French Minister officially protested (17th) against the Judicial Reform. Tokar was taken by the troops (19th) after an hour and a half's fighting; the Egyptian loss was 1 officer and 12 men killed, and 5 officers and 42 men wounded. Afafit was occupied the same day. The surrounding sheikhs sent in their submissions and were pardoned. A raid by 600 Agamebics was checked, 200 of the men being killed, and many wounded (22nd). A French firm secured the contract for the construction of the bridge over the Nile at Mansourah for £30,000. A decree was published (**March** 20th) announcing the contract with Messrs. Rothschild for a loan to be called the Four Per Cent. A large reservoir of water was discovered at El Golea, in the Sahara; it threw up 120 gals. a minute, from about 120 ft. underground. The Porte accepted (**May**) the scheme of Judge Scott and Col. Kitchener for

the reorganisation of the police. Riaz Pasha handed in his resignation (12th), which was accepted by the Khedive. A new Cabinet was formed (13th), as follows: Mustapha Pasha Femy, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Rushdi Pasha, Minister of Finance; Zeki Pasha, Minister of Public Works; Tigrane Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Fakhri Pasha, Minister of Justice; Artin Pasha, Director-General of Education. Locusts began to appear in Upper Egypt (16th). The Court of Appeal of Mixed Tribunals sanctioned Government decrees (June), providing that every person practising medicine or its branches, also druggists, must pay a fee for a Government licence. Druggists are subjected to special regulations. All public establishments, theatres, clubs, *cafés*, hotels, and lodging-houses are placed under special police regulations and supervision. The Mixed Tribunals inflict penalties for contraventions. The Legislative Council approved the following measures: first, giving the police more power for the investigation of crime; second, suppressing vagabondage and the able-bodied beggars who are daily increasing the supply of material for criminal classes; third, regulating by licence the carrying of arms, which facilitates brigandage; fourth, enforcing work and discipline upon prisoners; fifth, abolishing the system of many Judges sitting together in cases of small importance, thus utilising their services to greater advantage; and sixth, enforcing the execution of sentences and insuring celerity in criminal justice. The new Vagrancy Law and the Arms Act were passed (July 6th). Queen Victoria conferred the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George on the hereditary Prince Abbas Bey, on attaining his majority. He also received the Grand Cordon of Francis Joseph from the Emperor of Austria. Three statues, 10 feet high, of rose granite, were discovered at Aboukir. The first two represented in one group Rameses II. and Queen Hentmara seated on the same throne, which is unique among Egyptian statues. The third statue represented Rameses standing upright in military attire, a sceptre in his hand and a crown upon his head. Both bore hieroglyphic inscriptions, and both had been thrown from their pedestals face downwards. Their site was on the ancient Cape Zephyrium, near the remains of the Temple of Venus at Arsinoe. Relics of the early Christians were found in the same locality. The French Consul and druggists objected to the inspection of their drug stock by the Commission appointed under the Khedivial Decree. The Government decided (23rd) to suspend the application of the police regulations against which the French protested. There was considerable agitation amongst the inhabitants of the island of Thasos in the Ægean Sea, at the maladministration and exactions of the Governor. Sir C. Scott Moncrieff resigned his post as Under Secretary of Public Works, and was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Garstin, Inspector of Irrigation. The railway bridge over the Nile at Embabeh, just constructed by some French contractors, was (Nov.) declared to be defective, and some alterations were ordered.

Egypt Exploration Fund, The. Founded 1883, under the presidency of the late **Sir Erasmus Wilson** (*d.* 1884), for the purpose of historical investigation in Egypt, conducted in a scientific manner, with the object of solving some of the many important questions which await the result of excavation. Special attention has been directed to all that can bear on the history of the sojourn and exodus of the Israelites and the early sources of Greek art. The work is conducted on the principle of careful examination of all details and preservation of the objects found. These objects are of great interest in illustrating comparative art by the influences of Egyptian, Greek, and Syrian styles on one another, the technical processes of metal work, metrology and the ceramic arts. The antiquities found, after the claims of the **National Museum** of Egypt have been satisfied, are divided between the British Museum, the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. (U.S.A.), and various local museums in England and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of local support which has been contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work, with maps and plates. In the spring of '90 M. Naville, accompanied as before by Count d'Hulst, made a short archæological tour in Lower Egypt and the Fayûm, with a view to exploring the mounds of Ahnas-el-Medineh, the Heracleopolis of the Greeks, the Hanes of the Bible. The extensive mounds of this ancient city, which was the seat of government of the kings of the obscure IXth and Xth Egyptian Dynasties, were excavated by M. Naville, assisted by Count d'Hulst, in '91, large trenches being driven through the mounds in all directions. The remains of the temple, which proved to have been wrecked and plundered in ancient times, were found to consist chiefly of fallen architraves and columns of large size, sculptured with representations of Rameses II. (XIXth Dynasty) and his successor, making offerings to various deities. Some architraves bearing the royal ovals of Usertesen II. (XIIth Dynasty) were also found, together with a large number of very curious and elaborate decorative carvings of the early Christian (Coptic) period. Unfortunately, no records of the IXth or Xth Dynasties were brought to light. In addition to its work of exploration, the Society has during the past year commenced a new and important undertaking—namely, an **Archæological Survey of Egypt**. The object of this Survey is to map, plan, photograph, and copy all the most important sites, sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions yet extant in the Valley of the Nile between Cairo and Assouan. Mr. Percy E. Newberry and Mr. George Fraser, officers of the Fund, were accordingly despatched to Upper Egypt during the past season to begin work on the celebrated tombs of Beni Hasan in the province of Minieh, where they were afterwards joined by Mr. Blackden, artist. The thirty rock-cut sepulchres excavated in the Eastern cliffs are separated into two groups, Northern and Southern. Taking the Northern group for their first season's work, Mr. Newberry and Mr. Fraser copied all the hieroglyphic texts in the twelve inscribed tombs, and traced the whole of the wall-paintings in six tombs. Mr. Blackden made fac-simile drawings in colour of the most interesting scenes, including special studies of the various birds, beasts, flowers, implements, musical instruments, and other interesting objects depicted in these tableaux. Many hitherto unknown inscriptions (some of especial historical interest) have also been discovered

in the process of clearing the tombs down to the original level. The survey of the Southern group of chambers will occupy the officers of the Archæological Survey during the present season. M. Naville's work on "**The Festival Hall of Bubastis**," with numerous illustrations, and the first volume of **The Archæological Survey**, with chromo-lithographic and phototype plates, plans, etc., are in preparation. The **offices** of the Egypt Exploration Fund are at 17, Oxford Mansions, Oxford Circus, W. **President**, Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G.; **Sec.**, H. Gosselin; **Hon. Sec.**, Miss Amelia B. Edwards, LL.D., etc., Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

Egypt, Khedive. See KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

Egyptian Railway Extensions and Nile Bridge (see previous ed.). The contract for the construction of a bridge at Mansourah, connecting the railway between Zagazig and Alexandria, as described in our last edition, was, according to a Cairo telegram of March 4th, '91, adjudged to a French firm. The tender was for £30,000, being £7000 below the nearest; and the same firm are engaged on a bridge at Embabeh. At the same time it was reported that a Commission to report on the practicability of a proposed shortened route eastward by a bridge over the Nile at Keneh, thence by railway to Kosseir, were about to start. The members were Baron Richtofen and Prince Mourousi of the Public Debt Commission, M. Boinet of the Finance Department, M. Barois of the Public Works Department, and others From Cairo, April 5th, it was reported that the Government and the Suez Canal Co. (*q.v.*) had agreed upon terms for the construction and working of a light railway from Ismailia to Port Said, the line to be narrow gauge, and to be worked by the Canal Co. exclusively for their own service. An Alexandria telegram of Aug. 10th stated that the Khedive had inaugurated the railway from Damanhour to Rahmanieh, being one of the three short branches lately completed by the German contractors. The Government favoured the plan of payment by annuities extending over twenty years or more. From Cairo, Nov. 3rd, it was reported that the railway bridge across the Nile at Embabeh, just constructed by French contractors, had been declared defective, one of its nine piers was to be rebuilt and portions of the ironwork replaced at the contractors' expense. This causes delay to the junction at Cairo of the railways of Lower and Upper Egypt.

Eight Hours Bill. See SESSION, sect. 66.

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. (For history of E. see ed. '88.) On Oct. 23rd, 1566, Queen Elizabeth issued a "letter of commission," calling another Eisteddfod at Caerwys for May 26th, 1568. This royal letter is dated from Chester. Fifty-five musical and bardic degrees were conferred at this meeting, entitling their possessors to live by the wandering minstrel profession. So far as we know, the next Eisteddfod which was held was also at **Caerwys**, in 1798, under the patronage of the Society of "**Gwyneddigion**," or natives of North Wales, a society established in London, which has since developed into the **Cymmrodorion** (Aborigines) **Society**. The Eisteddfod was held in '91 at **Swansea**, and among the visitors was H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg. An accident, attended by the death of a woman, unfortunately occurred on the first day of the proceedings. The **next** Eisteddfod will take place at **Rhyl**. A preliminary **Gorsedd** (this word means **throne**, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four-and-twenty stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred) is held at the place selected, where a year and a day's notice of the event is given.

Election Law in '91. The right of women to sit and vote as members of the London County Council was tested in the courts of law, when Mr. Justice Day held that Miss Cobden, despite the fact that her election must be deemed valid, as it had not been challenged within twelve months, must pay penalties of £25 for each of the five occasions on which she had sat and voted. The Court of Appeal (April 17th, '91) affirmed this decision, but reduced the penalty to 10s. in each case.—Members of the Salvation Army who had gone to prison in default of paying fines were held to have lost their right to be on the Eastbourne register of parliamentary electors.

Election of a Member of Parliament. Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The **day of nomination** is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination. The candidate is **nominated** in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer is to forthwith declare the candidate nominated to be elected; but if at the end of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll. The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are not counted.

The following **calendar**, which will probably make the matter quite clear, shows the **time for nomination** and **poll** in boroughs and counties, assuming that the writ has been received by the returning officer on the 1st of any given month:—

Day of Month.	*County.*
1	Receipt of writ.
2	
3	Last possible day for notice of election.
4	
5	First possible day for nomination.
6	
7	
8	First possible day for poll.
9	
10	Last possible day for nomination.
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	Last possible day for poll.

	Borough.
1	Receipt of writ.
2	Last possible day for notice of election.
3	
4	First possible day for nomination.
5	Last possible day for nomination. First possible day for poll.
6	
7	
8	
9	Last possible day for poll.

In using either table, regard must be had to the intimation given above, that **Sundays, Christmas Day, etc., do not count.** Thus, if an election in a county be fixed for the latest possible day, the poll would, on account of the Sundays, be at least two days later, or on the nineteenth, and in some cases three days later, or on the twentieth day. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland. Where an **equality of votes** is found to exist between any candidates at an election for a county or borough, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if a registered elector of such county or borough, may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the **casting vote**; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined. A **petition** may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. Thus, where there has been an equality of votes, and the casting vote has been given by the returning officer, or where a double return has been made, the seat may be claimed on petition. The voting papers would then be scrutinised by the Court, and some deductions would probably be made on the ground of spoiled papers, disqualification of the voter, etc., which would reduce one party's number more than it would the figure of the other. All election petitions are **tried** by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether the member petitioned against, or what other person, if any, was duly elected, or whether the election was void; and when corrupt practices have been alleged, the judges **report** also whether any such practices have been committed, and, if so, whether it was with the knowledge or consent of any candidate, and the nature thereof; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a **Royal Commission**, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented. Any **member returned** for **two or more places** in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place. See also WRITS, CORRUPT PRACTICES, PARLIAMENT, HOUSE OF COMMONS, etc.

Electoral Disabilities Removal Bill. See SESSION, sect. 67.

Electors Registration (Acceleration) Bill. See SESSION, sect. 68.

Electricity, '91. Completely overshadowing all other electric events of '91, the successful experiment in the long-distance transmission of power at the **Frankfort International Electrical Exhibition**, certainly marks a new era in applied electrical science, and perhaps also in industrial development. At noon, on Aug. 25th, the electric lamps in the exhibition were for the first time lighted by a current transmitted from the generating centre at the Lauffen Falls of the river Neckar, 109 miles distant from the city of Frankfort (see also NECKAR). The conducting part of the apparatus consisted of three overhead copper wires, each 0·158 in. in thickness, supported on poles such as are used for ordinary telegraphic lines. Over the distance (over a hundred miles) intervening between the source of the power (the water falls) and its application, a current was transmitted strong enough to feed a thousand sixteen candle lamps. In the absence of precise calculations as to the strength of the current, it is estimated to be something like 100 or 110 horse power. This was done without excessive loss, by actually maintaining a potential difference of some eighteen thousand volts between each pair of wires. An infinite vista of industrial possibilities is opened up by the success of this experiment. Fifteen years ago, engineers had scarcely dreamed of including electrical conductors among the various methods of transmitting power to a distance. Twelve years ago the electrical transmission of power had not passed the stage of theoretical discussion. In '79 the largest firm of electrical engineers in Europe could not be induced to tender for transmitting power over ten miles in India. Since then, there has been a series of experimental gropings, which so far culminate in the Frankfort realisation. A revolution in the arts of production is freely prophesied. Towns like Milan and Turin, which are within

thirty, forty, or fifty miles of vast water power, may become the industrial centres of the future. In the light of the Frankfort feat, such sources of water power are comparable to inexhaustible fields of smokeless, dustless coal, through the possibility of their being harnessed to the local mills and factories. Amongst the minor features of the Frankfort Electrical Exhibition (which was scarcely more than International in name) was an application of long-distance telephony, by which the opera at Munich (some two hundred miles away) was heard with "marvellous clearness" every evening in Frankfort. The **Faraday Centenary** was celebrated by a brilliant gathering at the Royal Institution in London on June 17th, at which Lord Rayleigh reviewed Faraday's contributions to electricity. At the Cardiff meeting of the **British Association** (*q.v.*) the President of the Physical Science Section (Professor Oliver J. Lodge) suggested the formation of a great national (government) institution to take charge of the mechanical routine of all future discovery in electricity and the other physical sciences. In the maintenance of electrical standards, for instance, its duties would be analogous to certain functions of the Royal Astronomical Observatory. **Electric Lighting** (see previous eds.). In view of the early expiring of the Government Provisional Orders, several additional provincial municipal corporations have this year decided to undertake an installation rather than allow a joint stock company to step in between the ratepayers and the town councils. The Electrical Exhibition opened by the Lord Mayor in the **St. Pancras** Vestry Hall on March 14th was an incident in the decision of the Vestry to supply that large parish with electric light without the intervention of a company (see ed. '91). An Electrical Exhibition held at **Providence** (U.S.A.), in February, was intended by the American Electric Light Association to signalise the close of the first decade of "electric lighting commercially." In **Paris**, in the last three years, the number of arc and glow lamps has increased 140 and 170 per cent. respectively. The adoption (two years ago) of electricity as an illuminant *vice* coal gas in the **Savings Bank Department** of the London General Post Office, has been followed by a marked reduction in the amount of sick leave. A small glow lamp (photophone) at the end of an elastic tube is now used by doctors for exploring the mouth, ear, and other cavities of the body. **Electric Telephony.** The rapid and widespread extension of telephonic communication, both between the large towns of the United Kingdom as well as within smaller urban and suburban districts, is eclipsed by the completion of the international London to Paris telephone (first proposed by the French Government). The telephone cable (the joint property of the two Governments) laid in March by H.M.S. *Monarch* across the Straits of Dover, is the first ever made for the open sea. This submarine cable (owing to more perfect insulation) gives far more precise and delicate results than the wires that connect adjacent streets. Every minute inflection and accentuation of the voice, either in speaking or in singing, can be noted. New applications of telephony are said to have been made to meteorological forecastings, and to seismography (microphone). **Electric Telegraphy.** The great storm of October, by temporarily disorganising the telegraphic service throughout the United Kingdom, resurrected the once perennial outcry in the press for subterranean trunk cables (as in Germany) between the chief industrial centres. A similar breakdown, formerly an (at least) annual occurrence, had not been experienced for some years, the Post Office having effected great improvements in the construction of the connecting lines. At the opening of a new telegraph office in San Francisco the following experiment was tried—the superintendent wired to New York, Washington, London, Causo (Nova Scotia), and other places inquiring about the weather. The reply came from New York in 3 m. 10 s.; from Washington, in 3 m. 11 s.; from Nova Scotia, 4 m. 20 s.; and from London in 6 m. 22 s.—**Electric Traction.** Leeds has now in operation the first British electrical tramway on the overhead system. The tramway comprises two miles of double lines and one and a half of single line. The gradients vary from 1 in 20 to 1 in 28. The cars are run at a speed of about 8 miles an hour.

Elementary Education Acts, '70-80. These Acts contain all the statute law regarding the public provision of elementary education in England. The **administrative area** for the purpose of elementary education is either the borough or the parish. Any area may have a school board if those who would have votes for a school board apply to the Education Department; and any area must have one if the school accommodation already provided is not sufficient. The **board is elected** outside the Metropolis by the burgesses of the borough or the ratepayers of the parish; within the Metropolis by those who would be entitled to vote for common councilmen in the City of London, or for vestrymen in other districts. Each voter has as many votes as there are members to be elected, and may give them all to one candidate. Outside the Metropolis the school board must number not less than five, nor more than fifteen. Members hold office for three years. In any area in which there is no school board there must be a school attendance committee, of not more than twelve nor less than six, annually appointed out of their own number, by the town council if it be a borough, or by the guardians of the union if it be a parish. The school board, or school attendance committee, **must see** that every child of school age receives sufficient elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that no person employs (*a*) any child under the age of ten years; (*b*) any child under the age of fourteen years who has not obtained a certificate of proficiency (unless such child comes under the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878). The school board, moreover, is to provide for any deficiency of school accommodation, and for that purpose has powers of **compulsory purchase.** It may establish a **free school** anywhere within its district, having first satisfied the Education Department that such a school is needed. It may contribute to, or, with the consent of the Education Department, establish an **industrial school.** It may take over, upon certain conditions, any elementary school already established in its district. A **parent** who is **unable to pay** the school fees may apply to the guardians of the poor, and if he prove his inability they are to pay the fees without his thereby incurring any disqualification. All **fees**, Parliamentary grants, sums borrowed, etc., must be carried to the school

fund, out of which all expenses are to be defrayed, and any deficiency be met out of the rates. The school board is to serve on the rating authority its precept requiring payment of a sum therein specified, which the rating authority must pay to the school board treasurer. Should the rating authority make default, all its rating powers may be exercised by officers appointed for that purpose by the school board. No religious catechism or formulary distinctive of any denomination is to be taught in a board school, nor is a child to receive any **religious instruction** contrary to the wish of his parent, nor is a Government inspector to examine any child in any religious subject. (For other provisions see text of Acts.) The Acts are supplemented by the **Code** annually issued by the Education Department, which is laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament, and, if not objected to within a certain time, has the force of law. The Acts are further supplemented by the **bye-laws** made by the several school authorities.

Elementary Education Act, 1891. See SESSION, sect. 69.

Ely, Rt. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Lord Bishop of. The diocese was founded 1109. The present income is £5500. His lordship, the 59th bishop in order of succession, brother to the Marquis of Northampton, was b. July 18th, 1825. Ed. Trin. Coll., Camb., graduating as 14th Wrangler ('48), and proceeded D.D. ('79). Ordained ('50). Formerly his lordship was rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire ('52-79), Hon. Canon of Peterborough ('56-79), Rural Dean of Preston and Archdeacon of Oakham ('74), **Dean of Worcester** and High Almoner to Her Majesty ('79), Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of Province of Canterbury ('80). Appointed to see of Ely ('86). He still holds the position of High Almoner to the Queen.

Emigration. The following **statistics** were issued during '91 relating to emigration from the United Kingdom during the four last years.

Emigration '87, '88 '89 and '90.

	Total, including Foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
No. of emigrants in '90	315,980	218,116
" " '89	342,641	253,795
" " '88	398,494	279,928
" " '87	396,494	281,487

The **decrease** in the total emigration, foreigners as well as British and Irish included, amounts to 26,661. The **decrease** in British and Irish emigrants, for the year ending Dec. 31st, '90, amounts to no less than 35,679.

Emigrants' Information Office. This office was established by Her Majesty's Government in 1886, for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with information respecting emigration chiefly to the British Colonies and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The classes chiefly required in the Colonies at present are farm labourers and others connected with the land, female domestic servants, and farmers with £200 capital; but competent mechanics with a little money should also do well. Hardly any assisted passages are now granted, Queensland, Western Australia, the Cape and Natal giving the most encouragement. The importance of the subject is shown by the fact that the **exodus** from **Great Britain** has averaged during the last decade about **250,000** persons **annually**, of whom about three-fourths now go to the United States. **Printed particulars**, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office; and free circulars and penny handbooks with maps can be obtained on application by post or personally to the **Chief Clerk**, at 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. See also SELF-HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

Emin Pasha (Eduard Schnitzler) was b. March 28th, 1840, in Oppeln, Silesia. He was educated at the Neisse Gymnasium, and at the medical schools of Breslau and Berlin, where he graduated in '64. He subsequently acquired the mastery of several European and Asiatic languages. About '65 he set out for Turkey, where he fell in with Hakki Pasha, whom he accompanied on official journeys through Armenia, Syria, and Arabia. In '68 he took up his residence at Scutari, and secured the close friendship of Ismail, the Governor. On the disgrace of the latter, Emin accompanied him in his exile to Trebizond. Ismail was restored to favour, and Emin shared his good fortune. It was probably under the influence of Ismail, or his widow, whom Emin married, that he became a convert from Judaism to Mohammedanism. In '75 he returned home, only to stay, however, for a few months; for in '76 we find him acting as surgeon in the Egyptian army as Dr. Emin Effendi, and in that capacity he was ordered to Khartoum. In '78, when General Gordon was Governor of the Soudan, Emin was appointed **Governor** of the **Equatorial Province** of Egypt. In '86 he appealed for help. In consequence of this appeal a **relief expedition**, under Stanley, was sent out in Jan. '87, and succeeded in reaching him. Emin, however, preferred to remain in the land of his choice. The **patron's medal** of the Royal Geographical Society was awarded to Emin (June '90), and was received on his behalf by Dr. Felkin.

Employers' Liability Act, '80. Before the passing of this Act, a master was not liable to his servant for injury caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant. The Act provides that where injury has been caused to a workman by reason of any defect in the works, machinery, etc., or of the negligence of any person in his employer's service intrusted with superintendence or with authority over the injured man, or of any act or omission done or made in obedience to the orders or bye-laws of the employer, or of the negligence of any person in charge of railway signals, points, etc.; the injured workman, or if the injury results in death, his personal representatives, shall have the same right of compensation against the employer as if he had not been in the employer's service. Certain **exceptions** are made, to protect an employer morally innocent of the injury. An action under the Act must be brought within six months from the time of the accident, or twelve months from the time of death, as the case may be; and notice that injury has been sustained must be given within six weeks. The **compensation** recoverable is not to exceed the equivalent of three years' earnings of a person in the same employment and district. Any money payable by the employer to the workman as a penalty

under any other Act of Parliament is to be deducted from the compensation recovered under this Act. Actions under the Act are to be brought in the county court, but may be removed into a superior court in the same manner as other actions. The Act came into operation on Jan. 1st, 1880.

Employers' Liability Act, Cases under, in '91. The House of Lords gave an important decision, July 21st, '91, in the case of **Smith** (pauper) *v.* **Baker & Sons.** The appellant, Smith, was engaged with another man in drilling a hole in a quarry, when a steam crane, by which stones were being carried over his head, was jibed in a certain direction, and a large stone fell upon him, causing him serious injury. The appellant's case was that he did not see the stone above him, nor was any warning given that it was to be jibed in his direction, though whenever he saw the stones were being "craned up" above him he got out of the way. The County Court judge gave judgment for the plaintiff, and the Queen's Bench Division, while dismissing an appeal, gave leave to proceed to the Court of Appeal. The latter Court reversed the judgment of the Court below, on the ground that there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the defendants, the Lord Chief Justice expressing an opinion that the plaintiff knew and took the risk of the occupation in which he was engaged. The House of Lords, after reviewing the cases on the point, restored the judgment of the County Court.—As to the doctrine of "common employment," the House of Lords gave an important decision July 28th, '91. The plaintiff, **Johnson,** was engaged at work upon a house which his employers, Messrs. Higgs & Hill, were erecting. At the top of the building provision was to be made for drying clothes, and for this purpose the seventh storey was to be fitted with a fire-proof floor. The work, being of a special kind, was not undertaken by Messrs. Higgs & Hill; but the price of it, which was included in the contract, was to be paid by them to a firm approved by the architect. The firm selected was **Messrs. Lindsay & Co.,** the defendants. In connection with the work concrete had to be hoisted to the top of the house, and the defendant's workmen had to do this by means of a bucket attached to a chain working over a pulley. While the operation was going on the plaintiff had to pass from time to time under the bucket, and it fell upon him, injuring him seriously. He was picked up by Messrs. Lindsay's workmen, who, when asked why they did not hook the bucket securely, said they were in a hurry. Johnson brought an action against Messrs. Lindsay & Co., and obtained fifty guineas damages; but the Divisional Court and the majority of the Court of Appeal set the verdict aside, on the ground that Messrs. Lindsay & Co. were sub-contractors under Messrs. Higgs & Hill, and that they and their men were consequently all in one common employment with the plaintiff. The House of Lords restored the verdict originally given for the plaintiff, holding that, as Johnson was not working under Messrs. Lindsay & Co., there was no reason why they should not be held responsible for the consequences of the carelessness of their own workmen.

Engadine Railway. In July '91 some particulars of a proposed railway to the Engadine were made public. The latest suggestion is to continue the ordinary gauge line from Chur through the Schyn Pass and by tunnel through the Albula Pass into the Engadine, thence down the valley to Lernetz and through the Ofen Pass to Meran, thus connecting Bâsle by a direct ordinary gauge railway with the system of the Austrian Tyrol. One advantage of the line would be that it would provide the shortest overland route to Suez. The length is about 93 miles, and a rough estimate places the cost at six millions stirling.

Engineering. Details of some of the most important of the great industrial engineering schemes either in progress or planned out in different parts of the world at the present time are given under their respective alphabetical headings.

English Church Union (33,340 communicants). Formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Viscount Halifax is the **President,** and the **vice-presidents** include many distinguished churchmen. It comprises 25 bishops, 4030 other clergy, and 29,285 laity. Its **object** is to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine, discipline, and ritual of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, Puritanism and Romanism, and to repel all attacks on the Church's Marriage Law, and on religious education in Church schools. The Union contends for the recognition of the Church's right to settle disputes concerning spiritual questions in Courts of her own appointment, and refuses to acknowledge the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or any other court or judge appointed by Parliament alone, as possessing any authority in spiritual matters. **Organ,** *The Church Union Gazette.* **Offices,** 35, Wellington St., Strand. **Sec.,** Col. John Brathwaite Hardy.

English Political Parties. The **present House of Commons** was elected in July-Aug. '86, and consisted of **670** members, of whom **393** were **Unionists** and **277 Home Rulers.** The leading principle of the first-named party is the maintenance of the union of the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland as settled by the Act of Union of 1801. The **Home Rulers,** on the contrary, advocate the abrogation of the Act of Union and the restoration to Ireland of a separate parliament. This main division of parties dates only from the summer of '86, when Mr. Gladstone, up to that time the acknowledged head of the whole Liberal party, declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces, or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Parnell. A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's sudden change of front, declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill, first in the House of Commons, and afterwards and more decidedly at the polling-booths. The anti-Home Rule Liberals, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government which necessarily resulted from the successful combination, retained their independence, and formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. They called themselves **Liberal-Unionists,** but

were described by the Gladstonians as **Dissentient Liberals**. Their **principal leaders** were Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Chamberlain, the former two representing those who had belonged to the Whig section, and the latter those who had been included in the Radical section of the old Liberal party. The **Liberal Unionists**, or Dissentient Liberals, numbered **77**, and the **Conservatives 316**, thus bringing up the total of Unionists to 393, and giving them a majority of 116 over their opponents. As the Conservatives did not of themselves form a majority of the whole House, the Government could only exist by reason of the support of the Liberal-Unionists. The **277 Home Rulers** were made up of **192 English, Welsh, and Scotch Liberals and Radicals** (led by Mr. Gladstone, with Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. John Morley as his principal lieutenants), and (including the seat subsequently gained on petition at Londonderry city) **86 Irish Nationalists**, or Parnellites —so named after their leader, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell. Of these 85 sit for Irish constituencies, and one, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, for the Scotland division of Liverpool. By their opponents the Home Rulers are often termed **Separatists**, although they warmly repudiate the imputation that the measures they advocate involve the separation of the two countries. The **Conservatives** form a more homogeneous party than their Liberal opponents, having, perhaps, less conspicuous internal divisions. Their professed policy is the maintenance of the Empire at all cost, the preservation of the Constitution, the union of Church and State, and the upholding of the rights of property. Subject to these principles, the Conservatives have shown themselves to be as well disposed towards useful legislation and the reform of abuses as any other party in the State. The **Gladstonian Home Rulers** base their claim to public support on the superiority of their legislation, the greater purity of their administration, and their devotion to the principles of peace, retrenchment, and reform. They are divided in opinion as to the maintenance of the State Church and the House of Lords. The sole programme of the **Nationalist party** consists of the demand for an Irish Parliament, and they treat every other political question as of subordinate importance. So far as the Opposition is concerned, the most interesting event of the past twelve months, and, perhaps, of the entire Parliament, is the Nationalist rupture, the history of which is dealt with under the heading of IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES. The Gladstonians claim that the split has had no effect on the bye-elections which have taken place since it occurred. At these they have (Nov. 16) gained five seats, and at other contests at which they have not been successful they have decreased their opponents' majority. The Unionists decline to accept the results of the bye-elections as indicative of what is to happen at the general election, which it seems to be understood is to take place in the autumn of '92, they, and for the matter of that some Gladstonian sympathisers, arguing that those results do not evidence any advance of English opinion in favour of Home Rule, and that they were largely due to the promises given upon industrial and popular agricultural topics by the Gladstonian candidates. Since the last General Election the Liberal-Unionists have sustained at successive bye-elections a net loss of seven seats, and the Conservatives a net loss of twelve seats; while Sir T. Grove, and four other members, who were formerly classed as Liberal-Unionists, have now, virtually, seceded from that party. The **present relative strength of parties** is (Nov. 16th, '91), allowing for these changes, about as follows:—**Liberal Unionists 65, Conservatives 304 —total Unionist** strength **369; Gladstonians 215, Nationalists 86—total 301; Unionist majority 68.** (For further details see pollings at bye-elections and summary given at end of COMMONS, HOUSE OF.) Despite their falling off in numbers, the Liberal-Unionists are still masters of the situation. The party as a body has consistently voted with the Government on all vital questions, and early in '88 Mr. Parnell was forced to recognise that on any matter affecting the Union the Home Rulers could not hope to break the ranks of their opponents in the House of Commons as then constituted. **Attempts to compose the difference** between the **Liberal-Unionists and Gladstonians** have been made, notably at the Round Table Conference (*q.v.*, ed. '88), but without success. **Lord R. Churchill's resignation** placed the Government in a somewhat critical position; but the acceptance by **Mr. Goschen**, with the sanction of Lord Hartington, of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, more than compensated for the defection of Lord Randolph. The death of Mr. W. H. Smith, Oct. '91, was a matter for sincere regret by men of all shades of opinion. Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Goschen, and Sir M. Hicks Beach were mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the Leadership of the House of Commons thus created, but in Conservative opinion the claims of the first-named were paramount. Sir M. Hicks Beach stated on Oct. 13th, in reference to the suggestion of his name for the leadership, that he neither expected nor desired that the office should be conferred upon him. Mr. Goschen, two days' later, remarked in course of a public speech that, as Mr. Balfour had triumphed over the Irish spectre, nothing was more natural than that he should in the House of Commons lead the Unionist hosts to those further battles on which the cause they all had at heart had to be sustained; and on Oct. 19th it was officially stated that the Queen had been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Balfour to be the First Lord of the Treasury in the room of the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith. The gratifying announcement that Her Majesty had been pleased to confer the dignity of a peerage of the United Kingdom upon Mrs. W. H. Smith was made upon the same occasion.

Envoys and Plenipotentiaries. See DIPLOMATIC.

Eras, The Five. These are the Greek (Olympiads); the Roman; the Christian; the Julian Period; and the Mohammedan Era.

Erzeroum. An important Turkish strategical centre in Armenia, which, since the annexation of Kars by Russia (1878), has become the principal frontier fortress and point of resistance to a Russian advance from the Caucasus to Constantinople. It is about 100 miles south-west of Trebizond, on the great commercial highway leading from that town over the plateau to the Persian frontier, and is a **chief halting place for pilgrim** caravans from Teheran to Mecca. The population is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000, and as the administrative capital of a Turkish vilayet, covering 27,000 square miles, with a population

of 675,000, it attracts a fair amount of trade. It has a Catholic bishop of the Armenian religion.

Esher, William Baliol Brett, 1st Baron (creat. 1885); was b. 1815. Ed. at Westminster, and at Caius Coll., Camb. (B.A., senior opt., '36, M.A. '40). Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('46), made Q.C. ('60). Was M.P. for Helston ('66-68). Has successively held the offices of Solicitor-General ('68), justice of the Common Pleas ('68-75), judge of the High Court of Justice, Common Pleas Div. ('75-6), and a Lord Justice of Appeal ('76-83), in which latter year he was appointed **Master of the Rolls.**

Esquimault. A harbour and naval station on the south-east of Vancouver Island, about three miles from Victoria, capital of the province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada. Since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway its importance has become evident, and it is now being fortified and provided with strong armaments and all the necessaries of a first-class naval arsenal. A large graving-dock has recently been constructed, and the place is connected by rail with the large coal mines at **Nanaimo.** Both the British and Canadian Governments have voted large sums for the creation of a *place d'armes*, and the latter is raising a permanent artillery force for its defence. See BRITISH COLUMBIA, and CANADA.

Essequibo. One of the three counties of **British Guiana** (*q.v.*).

Essex, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Established Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Ether as an Intoxicant. See SESSION, sect. 125.

Ethical Society, London. An association for promoting ethical culture. Its principles are: (1) the good life has a claim upon us in virtue of its supreme worthiness, and this claim is the highest it can have; (2) it is therefore in no way dependent upon belief in a system of supernatural rewards and punishments; (3) in practice it is to be realised by accepting and acting in the spirit of such common obligations as are enjoined by the relationships of family and society, in so far as these are a means to the fullest development of our nature as man. The ethical movement was initiated by Dr. Felix Adler of New York, and has spread to Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis. Meeting Place: Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand. **Hon. Sec.**, J. H. Muirhead, M.A., 34, Great Ormond Street, W.C. Other Societies in England: South Place Ethical Society, Finsbury, E.C.; Bethnal Green Ethical Society, Cottage Grove, E.; Cambridge Ethical Society, President. Professor Henry Sidgwick.

Eton and Harrow Cricket Match. See CRICKET.

Eton School. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. **Pupils** consist of **King's scholars** or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of **Oppidans** or "Town-boys," who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. **Exhibitions and scholarships** to both Universities, ranging from £50 for four years downwards. **Motto**—*Floreat Etona.* Among its **alumni** occur the names of Horace Walpole; Bolingbroke; Porson; Hallam; Gray, the poet; Shelley; Wellington; Pitt; Canning; Fox; Lord North; Chenery, the late editor of the *Times*; Dean Milman; W. E. Gladstone; Dr. Pusey; Lord Iddesleigh; Lord Brabourne; Sir John Lubbock; Goldwin Smith; Lord Salisbury; Lord Coleridge, Lord Justice Cotton. **Head Master**, Rev. Edmond Warre, D.D. A **mission** is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. **Consult** the *College Calendar.*

European Telegrams. See TELEGRAPHS.

Evangelical Alliance, The. Founded 1845-6, to enable Evangelical Christians of different denominations, and of all countries, to manifest their true unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel, and in the defence of religious liberty. **International meetings** of the Alliance have been held in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, New York, Geneva, Basle, Florence, and Copenhagen, besides **Annual Conferences** in various towns in the United Kingdom, and great national Conferences in other countries where there are branches of the Alliance. A **Week of Universal Prayer** is observed in the early part of January each year throughout the whole world. **President**, Lord Polwarth. **Secs.** Gen. Sir J. Field, K.C.B., and A. J. Arnold. **Office**, 7, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

Evans, Alderman David, Lord Mayor of London, was b. at Llantrissant, Glamorganshire, in 1849. He entered the firm of Richard Evans & Co. in '68, and is now the sole partner. Was elected Common Councilman for Cordwainer Ward in '74, and ten years later became Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward. Served as Sheriff in '85-6. Is a Director of the Imperial Bank. For five years he held the mastership of the Surrey Farmers' Staghounds. Was elected **Lord Mayor of London** on Sept. 29th, '91.

Evans, John, hon. D.C.L. Oxon., and LL.D. Dublin, Treasurer and Vice-President R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., etc., was b. 1823. Author of several works on the ancient coins, implements, weapons, and ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland, and has contributed a variety of papers in the *Archæologia*, and in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, of which he is one of the editors. President of the Geological Society ('75-6), and of the Anthropological Institute ('78-9); **Pres. Numismatic Society** since '75, and has continually manifested his interest in all antiquarian subjects. Hon. LL.D. (Camb.) conferred on Dr. E. (June '90).

Evans, Rev. E. Herber, D.D., Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, has been pastor of **Salem Church, Carnarvon,** since 65. The church had been formed three years previous to Dr. Evans' settlement. He was educated at Brecon College, and entered the ministry in '62. He is treasurer of the Northern division of the Carnarvonshire Congregational Union. Dr. E. has long been a very popular speaker, and has often taken part in the annual meetings in connection with the denomination. He was elected **Chairman** for '92 of the Union.

"Evening News and Post." A daily halfpenny paper of Democratic and Conservative principles. It is an amalgamation (May '89) of the *Evening News* and the *Evening Post.* It gives the latest political, general, and financial intelligence of the hour, and pays special attention to cable-news and labour problems. It is the exponent of the new and progressive Toryism. Sporting news is a prominent feature. Managing editor, **Mr. J. H. Copleston. Office**, 12, Whitefriars St., E.C.

Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill. See SESSION, sect. 70.

Excise. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Executor. It is the custom in making a will in personal estate to name an executor or executors. Immediately upon the testator's death the executor becomes entitled to all the testator's personal property. He is bound first of all to bury the deceased and prove his will, then to pay out of it any debts due by the testator; and then to distribute the property, so far as it will go, in accordance with the will. Should there be more than one executor, each can exercise all the powers of the office, except that all must join in bringing any action respecting the estate. The office continues to the survivors or survivor. Should the executor renounce, or die, before taking out probate, or not appear when cited to take probate, his rights of executorship cease entirely. But when the last surviving executor dies, then his executors are also executors of the original testator. If the executor is an infant, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court will grant administration to his guardian or some other person who becomes administrator *durante minore ætate* (during the minority). An executor merely in virtue of his appointment is released from any debts due from him to the testator, and may retain out of the assets any debt due from the testator to him in priority to all other debts of the same degree; but this provision is so guarded in equity as to be practically of no effect. Any person who takes upon himself to be executor without having been appointed, is said to be an executor *de son tort* ("of his own wrong"), and is not allowed to derive any benefit from the office. Should no executor be available, the Court will grant letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed), as distinct from the ordinary letters of administration granted when a person dies without making a will.

Exeter, Rt. Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 1046, the earlier prelates taking the title of Bishops of Devonshire from the year 909. The present income is £4200. His lordship, the 63rd bishop in succession, was b. 1825, and is the only son of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, rector of Watton, Herts. Ed. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Was Chancellor's English Medallist three years in succession ('44-6), graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., and 3rd class Classical Tripos ('47), M.A. ('50). Hon. D.D. ('85). Priest ('49). Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead ('55-85); and rural dean of Highgate ('78-85). Appointed **Dean of Gloucester** ('85), and in the same year consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter. Among his **chief works** are "Poems" ('49), "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever—a Poem in Twelve Books" ('66), the "**Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer,**" a "**Commentary on the New Testament,**" and "**The Shadowed Home and the Light Beyond.**"

Exeter Hall, Strand, London. (Headquarters of the Y.M.C.A.) Erected in 1830-31 by Deering, for the holding of religious and philanthropic meetings. Celebrated as the scene of the religious meetings held annually in the month of May. Now the property of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, having been purchased and presented to that body by friends of the Institution at a total cost of £61,000. The Exeter Hall **Gymnasium** in Long Acre was opened in '88 by the Prince of Wales. **Gen. sec.**, E. J. Kennedy; **Fin. sec.**, Clarence Hooper. See YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Explosions in Mines Commission. See MINES.

Extraordinary Tithes. See TITHES.

F

Fabian Society. Founded in 1883 for the purposes of carrying on a socialist propaganda among the middle classes. According to its manifesto, the Society "aims at the reorganisation of society by the emancipation of land and industrial capital from individual and class ownership and the vesting of them in the community for the general benefit." The parent Society has 450 members, of whom 120 are lecturers. Over 1400 lectures were given gratuitously by members in the year ending March '91, in London and all parts of England, at Radical clubs, etc. Local Fabian societies have been established in Bombay, South Australia, New York, and in fifteen towns in the United Kingdom. The Society has published "Fabian Essays in Socialism," which has had a large sale, and "Fabian Tracts," dealing with the theory and the application of Socialism, especially in relation to current national and local politics. The Society has fortnightly lectures in London, followed by discussion, which are usually open to the public. **Sec.**, E. R. Pease, 276, Strand, W.C.

Factory and Workshop Act, '78. This Act consolidates a series of statutes for the regulation of factories and workshops extending from the commencement of the century down to the present time. It contains practically all the law dealing with this subject, and extends to a hundred and seven sections. The **first part** contains the general provisions for drainage, ventilation, and fencing of dangerous machinery, vats, etc., as well as the rules regulating the hours of labour for women, young persons and children. In textile factories the hours of labour for women and young persons are not to exceed ten, and Saturday is to be a half-holiday. The hours of labour for children are fixed at half of those allowed to women or young persons. These rules are modified in their application to other factories and workshops. Provision is made for holidays; for insuring the attendance at school of children employed in factories or workshops; for certificates of fitness for employment to be obtained by children and young persons; for giving notice of accidents to inspectors and certifying surgeons appointed under the Act. The **second part** contains special provisions relating to particular classes of factories and workshops—*e.g.*, to insure limewashing, etc.; restriction upon the employment of women, young persons or children in special industries, and exceptions relaxing the

law in favour of certain industries, etc. The **third part** regulates the appointment and functions of inspectors and certifying surgeons, fixes penalties and provides for their recovery before a court of summary jurisdiction. The **fourth part** contains miscellaneous provisions, and defines a "child" as any person under fourteen years of age, and "young person" as any person between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years.

Factory and Workshop Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. 71.

Faculties, Court of. A court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, presided over by the Master of the Faculties. To him must be made all applications for admitting notaries to or removing them from their office. The judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York is *ex-officio* Master of the Faculties.

Faed, Thomas, R.A., was b. at Burley Mill, Kirkcudbright, 1826; devoted himself first to water-colours, but subsequently he commenced painting in oils. His popular picture, "Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," brought him prominently into notice. He settled in London in '52. His work "**The Mitherless Bairn,**" shown at the Royal Academy Exhibition in '55, was spoken of as "the picture of the season." Amongst other of his famous pictures are "The First Break in the Family," "Sunday in the Backwoods," and "The Last of the Clan." Elected R.A. '64.

Faeroe Islands ("Sheep Islands"). A group in the North Atlantic forming a Danish dependency. Capital **Thorshavn,** on Stromoe Island. The islands (22 in number, 17 inhabited) are represented in the legislature of Denmark by a deputy, named by the king. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Fairbairn, Rev. A. M., M.A., D.D., **Principal of Mansfield Coll., Oxford,** was b. 1838, near Edinburgh, and was ed. at the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Berlin. Commenced ministry ('60) at Bathgate, Linlithgow, afterwards removing to Aberdeen. In '77 he became **Principal of Airedale Coll.,** Bradford, and for five years Dr. F. lectured at his *alma mater*, Edinburgh University, on "The Comparative History of Religions," and in '83 was selected as **Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.** The great work of his life, however, commenced with his removal in '86 to Oxford, and his appointment to the principalship of **Mansfield College. A visit to America** was undertaken by Dr. F. in the summer of '90. **Has edited the** Hibbert Lectures, '88, of the late Dr. Hatch. He is a frequent contributor to the *Contemporary Review*, and has also written many books, including "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," "Studies in the Life of Christ," and "Religion in the History and Life of To-day." As an eloquent preacher, Dr. F. has acquired considerable popularity.

Faithfull, Emily, was b. at Headley rectory, Surrey, 1835. In '60 she started a "composing" room in Great Coram Street, for the training of females in type-setting. The Queen granted her a warrant appointing her printer and publisher in ordinary to Her Majesty. In the *Victoria Magazine* and other periodicals, Miss Faithfull has been a powerful advocate of the claims of women to remunerative employment. She is the author of a capital novel, "**Change upon Change.**" For many years she was a popular lecturer. She was the founder of the *West London Express*, in the printing of which she employed a large number of female compositors. In '88 Miss F. received an autographed portrait of the Queen. Visited, by request, the Queen of Roumania (Sept. '90), and detailed the various movements of women's work in England to Her Majesty.

Falkland Islands. Otherwise called **Les Iles Malouines.** A British colony situated in the South Atlantic, about 240 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Capital and port **Stanley,** on East Falkland, which island contains 3000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2300 sq. m., and lesser islands about 1200. **South Georgia,** an island 800 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1570 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited. The Falklands consist of low, hilly grass and moorland. The flora and fauna are Patagonian. Frozen mutton is exported to England. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council; administration being that of a Crown colony. For **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

Farrar, Frederick William, D.D., F.R.S., **Archdeacon of Westminster,** was b. at Bombay 1831. Ed. at Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class classical honours, and became a Fellow of Trinity College. He obtained the Chancellor's prize for English verse. Ordained '57. Subsequently assistant master at Harrow, and **Head Master of Marlborough School. Chaplain in Ordinary** to the **Queen,** '73. Canon of Westminster and rector of St. Margaret's ('76); also Archdeacon of Westminster and Rural Dean, '83. Canon Farrar is an eloquent preacher and writer, his chief works being "**Life of Christ**" ('74), "**Life of St. Paul,**" "**The Early Days of Christianity,**" "**Everyday Christian Life; or, Sermons by the Way**" ('87), "**Lives of the Fathers**" ('88), "**Sketches of Church History,**" ('89), etc. He is also an ardent temperance reformer; and recently associated himself with the movement for the institution of an Anglican monastic order with modern aims. Was appointed **chaplain** to the Speaker of the House of Commons (Oct. '90), in succession to the late Rev. Henry White. In Oct. '91, his new book, entitled "**Darkness and Dawn,**" was published.

Fawcett, Mrs. Henry, the widow of the late Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General, was b. 1847, at Aldeburgh, Suffolk. She is the **author** of several works, amongst which may be mentioned "Political Economy for Beginners," and "Tales in Political Economy." Mrs. Fawcett possesses oratorical powers of a very high order, and she is a frequent speaker at social meetings in London. Mrs. F. is an advocate of **Higher Female Education, and has** always taken a great interest in the movement for extending the **parliamentary franchise to women.** She was in '89 appointed **President** of **the Women's Unionist Association.**

Federation, Australian. See AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Federation, Imperial. See IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria, was b. in Vienna, 1861, youngest son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentin of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. The Prince served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander, Prince Ferdinand received a deputation from the **Sobranje** in '87, offering him the vacant

throne. He accepted the offer, and on the 14th August took the oath to the **Bulgarian constitution** at Tirnova. His sovereignty, however, has not been formally recognised by the Powers. He was in **'91** received by the Emperor of Austria, and the fourth anniversary of his accession was celebrated with considerable festivity (Aug. 15th).

Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir James, Bart., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., **Postmaster-General**, is *e. s.* of the late Sir Charles D. Fergusson, and was b. in 1832, in Edinburgh. Ed. at Rugby and at Univ. Coll., Oxford. Succeeded his father in the baronetcy in '49. Served in the Grenadier Guards '51-5, going through the Crimean war. Retiring from the army, he entered Parliament, representing Ayrshire '54-7 and '59-68. He was **Under-Sec. for India** from '66 to '67, and **Under-Sec. for the Home Office** from '67 to '68, when he became **Governor of South Australia.** He held this position till '73, when he was appointed **Governor of New Zealand.** His next office was the governorship of Bombay, which he filled from '80 to '85. Returning to England, Sir James re-entered the House of Commons as M.P. for N.E. Manchester in '85, and was appointed **Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs** in the following year. Sir James received the office of **Postmaster-General** in Sept. **'91**, on the decease of Mr. Raikes. In his varied career he has displayed much capacity for administration.

Fernando Po. A volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital **Clarence Cove**, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. Dense forests, luxuriant vegetation, picturesque scenery. The natives, Aniyo or "Boobies," stupid and repulsive in appearance. **Exports**, india-rubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders. See Colonies of European Powers.

Ferry, Jules François Camille, distinguished French statesman, was b. at St. Dié, Department of the Vosges, in 1832. He was called to the French bar '54. Making himself conspicuous by his opposition to the Empire, and as one of the "thirteen," he was, in '64, tried and condemned. In '69 he was returned for the Corps Legislatif, and became from that time a prominent member of the Left under the Empire. The revolution of Sept. 4th, '70, made him a member of the Government of National Defence. In '71 he was returned to the National Assembly for his native department of the Vosges. He was afterwards **Prefect of the Seine**, but soon resigned. From '72 to '73 he held the post of **French Minister at Athens.** He was returned at the general election ('76-7), and in '79 **Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts.** As **Minister of Education** he brought in a Bill directed against the **Jesuits** and their influence in schools, which, although passed by the Deputies, was rejected by the Senate. The cabinet revived disused laws and expelled the Jesuits by decree. Difference of opinion arose, and the Ministry fell. M. Ferry was **Prime Minister** ('80-81), his cabinet resigning on the question of the **Expedition to Tunis.** He became Prime Minister again (Feb. '83), but his ministry was overthrown ('84) by an adverse vote relative to the war with China. At the **General Election** in Sept. '89 he was rejected by his old constituents, but in Jan. **'91** was triumphantly returned.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific. Name a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4250 sq. m.; **Vanua Levu**, 2600 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area 7740 sq. m.; total pop. 127,444. Capital **Suva**, in Viti Levu; second town **Levuka**, in Ovalau. Port of call for steamers is Kantavu, the southernmost island of the group. Colony divided into sixteen provinces. Island of **Rotumah** (pop. 2409), to the north, annexed to Fiji in 1881. The islands are mountainous, well wooded, with luxuriant vegetation and fertile soil, tropical, the larger being of volcanic origin, the smaller of coral formation. Peaks 5000 feet high. Reefs and rocks abound in the seas. Various important rivers: the Rewa, in Viti Levu, is navigable 40 miles up. Forests contain valuable timber. Birds and fishes abundant, but hardly any animals except stock introduced. Minerals are iron, with, it is said, copper and gold. Natural productions are fruits, pearl-shell, bêche-de-mer, timber, dye and scent woods, etc. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans.—Fiji is a **Crown Colony** under a Governor, who is also Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of six official and six unofficial members, appointed by the Governor. The Colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Two provinces and Rotumah are administered by English commissioners; fourteen provinces locally governed by chiefs called Roko Tui. Religion and missionary work divided among Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian. Prior to the introduction of Christianity, cannibalism and human sacrifices prevailed to a most alarming extent. Two State-aided public schools. For defence there is a body of about a hundred native constabulary. Industries are growing sugar, tea, coffee, cotton, cocoanut, arrowroot, tapioca, etc., which form the exports. Bananas are also rapidly becoming an important item. For **financial statistics** see British Empire, etc. (table). Natives Polynesian with Papuan intermixture; are peaceable, orderly, becoming christianised and civilised. Europeans number 3567, and there are some 10,000 Indian and Polynesian labourers. During the American civil war European cotton growers first appeared in Fiji. The principal chief, "King" Thakombau, then offered sovereignty to England, which was refused. White adventurers mingled in his government about '70, and disturbances ensued. In '74 the "king" and chiefs gladly ceded the group to England. An epidemic of measles soon after carried off one-fourth of the native population. Boundaries determined in '80. For Executive Council see Diplomatic.

Fildes, Luke, R.A., studied in the schools at South Kensington, and later at the Royal Academy. He began his career by furnishing drawings on the wood to several papers and magazines, including *Cornhill*, *Once a Week*, and the *Graphic*. He also illustrated books. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in '68, when he sent "**Nightfall**," followed in a few years by "**The Empty Chair**," which achieved no small popularity. A still greater success was made with "**The Casuals**," a realistic treatment of a sad theme. In those days Mr. Fildes was somewhat fond of mournful subjects, but

later he forsook them for a series of gay scenes of Venetian life, single figures of attractive women, and several brilliant portraits. In '91 he returned to a sad theme, "**The Doctor**," which proved to be one of the most popular pictures at the Royal Academy. Mr. Fildes was elected **R.A.** in '87.

Finance, National. The **public revenue** is now **derived** from customs and excise duties, probate and legacy, etc., duties, stamps, land tax, house duty, property and income tax, the post office, the telegraph service, the hereditary revenues of the Crown from woods, forests and land, and a number of miscellaneous sources, including fee and patent stamps. Little more than half a century ago, scarcely a necessary of life, not to mention luxuries, escaped taxation; and an idea of the extent to which the system was carried may be gained from the statement that whereas the total number of articles and subdivisions of articles in the English Tariff of Import Duties was 53 in '75, in '59 it was 307, and in '40 no less than 1,046. The **public expenditure** may be **classed** under **two heads**:—(1) Consolidated Fund Services, or sums the payment of which from the **Consolidated Fund** has been already authorised by Acts of Parliament, and which are issued at the proper time without the annual intervention of Parliament; and (2) **Supply Services**, which are the numerous items brought forward every year in Committee of Supply. Under the first head are included the charges for interest and management of the National Debt, the Civil List and Annuities to the Royal Family, and many salaries and pensions which are set forth in some detail below, and which in the national balance-sheet are included under "**Other Consolidated Fund Charges.**" The total expenditure for **Consolidated Fund** Services in '**90-91** was £28,703,104, and for **Supply Services**, £59,029,751. The **financial year** ends on March 31st, and generally after but sometimes before that day the **Chancellor of the Exchequer** makes the financial statement of income, expenditure, and national indebtedness, known as the **Budget**. There is a **standing committee** of the **House of Commons** for the **examination of the accounts**, showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the **public expenditure**; and the **Comptroller and Auditor-General**, who has the duty of auditing all public accounts, reports to this committee whether or not the expenditure has been in accordance with the purpose for which it was granted.—The **Civil Service votes**, given in detail below, will be found well worthy of study. In these estimates were formerly included **a number of grants in aid of local taxation**, and **charges transferred from Local to Imperial Funds**, which are now replaced by the transfer to local authorities of certain sources of taxation producing a considerably larger sum than the discontinued grants in aid. In Table **A.** we give the **totals** of the **grants in aid** in '**90-91** and the **estimates** for '**91-2**. The taxation above referred to as having been transferred to the local authorities consists of Licence Duties, one moiety of the Probate Duty (see heading LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT); the additional beer duty of threepence, and the extra spirit duty of sixpence, which was imposed in '90 for purposes of local finance. It will be remembered that Mr. Goschen's proposals were that the produce of this threepenny beer duty with the additional spirit duty should be distributed in the same proportions as were fixed in regard to the moiety of the Probate Duty, England getting 80 per cent., which was to be allocated: £150,000 to Metropolitan Police Superannuation, £150,000 to the County Police Fund, also for superannuation, £350,000 to the local authorities for the purchase of liquor licences; the residue, £390,000, to go towards reinforcing the funds of the County Councils. On the abandonment of the compensation proposals it was enacted that after the payment of the sums for police superannuation the residue of England's share should be distributed between county and county borough funds, any borough or county council being empowered to contribute any sum received in respect of the residue, or any part of that sum, for purposes of technical education. The licence and other duties just referred to are collected by the Government, but the sums allocated for local purposes are paid over to the Local Taxation Accounts, so that the amounts do not form a part of the revenue as given in the Imperial Budget. During the year ending March 31st, '91, there were transferred to the Local Taxation Account £1,235,592, being the produce of the additional beer duty and spirit duty; £3,334,419 8s. 7*d.* on account of Licences, and £2,404,401 3s. 1*d.* moiety of Probate Duty; total, £6,974,412 11s. 8*d.* Table B. shows the figures in more detail.

Table A.

	1891-92.	1890-91.
	£	£
England and Wales . .	1,019,236	1,020,429
Scotland	231,236	250,873
Ireland	2,008,510	2,102,273
Total for United Kingdom . . . £	3,258,982	3,373,575

Table B.

	Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties.	Licences.	Probate Duty.	Total.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England and Wales .	991,673	3,024,419 8 7	1,931,520 18 6	5,947,613 7 1
Scotland . . .	130,854	310,000 0 0	260,084 2 6	700,938 2 6
Ireland . . .	113,065	.. ..	212,796 2 1	325,861 2 1
Total . . .	1,235,592	3,334,419 8 7	2,404,401 3 1	6,974,412 11 8

On the succeeding page is given the **National Balance Sheet** for the **year ending March 31st, '91**, with the **Budget Estimate** for the **current financial year** which commenced on the 1st April. We

subjoin figures showing the produce from the principal articles contributing to **Customs.** But it should be noted that, in this case as in those of excise and stamps, the detailed figures given below show the receipts of the various heads of duty collected by Imperial officers. It is true that the whole or part of some of these items is paid over to the Local Taxation Accounts as explained above, the remainder only going to the Exchequer; but it was thought that the more convenient course would be to show what the duties actually yielded:—

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£13,136
Chicory	66,655
Cocoa and Chocolate	105,014
Coffee	182,006
Currants	118,334
Figs	33,373
Plate (Gold and Silver)	613
Plums (Dried or Preserved)	8,644
Prunes	6,535
Raisins	156,893
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	2,420,630
Brandy	1,408,103
Geneva	153,189
Other Sorts	716,348
Tea	3,418,562
Tobacco and Snuff	9,536,234
Wine	1,318,162

The following is the **net produce** under different heads of **Excise** duties:—

Beer	£9,781,397
Spirits	15,474,287
Railways	324,117
Chicory	1,587
Tobacco (Home-grown)	131
Coffee Mixture Labels	2,560
Licences, viz.:	
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	79,282
Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine	186,135
Brewers	16,732
Dog	401,588
Establishment, viz.:	
Armorial Bearings	74,945
Carriages	478,764
Male Servants	142,327
Game	180,808
Gold and Silver Plate	50,906
Gun	95,240
Hawkers and Pedlars	17,804
Medicine (Patent) Vendors	6,818
Pawnbrokers	36,615
Refreshment House	7,676
Spirits:	
Distillers and Rectifiers	10,313
Dealers	126,770
Publicans, including Grocers in Scotland and Ireland	1,514,089
Tobacco Manufacturers	7,005
Tobacco Dealers	78,125
Wine and Sweets	69,024
Other than the foregoing	2,138

Stamps.—Appended are the net amounts received under the different heads of duty:—

Probate and Account Duty	4,827,337
Estate Duty—Personalty	1,125,620
" —Realty	68,758
Legacy Duty	2,626,016
Succession Duty	1,209,227
Total Death Duties	9,856,958
Corporation Duty	41,354
Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise enumerated	2,661,724

INCOME.	Exchequer receipts, '90-91.	Budget estimate, '91-92.
	£	£
1. Customs	19,4[illegible]0,000	19,700,000
2. Excise	24,788,000	25,300,000
3. Stamps	13,450,000	13,450,000
4. Land Tax	1,030,000	1,030,000
5. House Duty	1,570,000	1,450,000
6. Property and Income Tax	13,250,000	13,750,000
	73,578,000	**74,680,000**
7. Post Office	9,880,000	10,120,000
8. Telegraph Service	2,380,000	2,480,000
9. Crown Lands	430,000	430,000
10. Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares, Sardinian Loan, etc.	241,935	220,000
11. Miscellaneous	2,979,177	2,500,000
	89,489,112	**90,430,000**

EXPENDITURE.	Exchequer issues, '90-91.	Budget estimate, '91-92.
	£	£
I.—Consolidated Fund Services:		
1. National Debt Services:		
(1) Inside the Fixed Annual Charge	25,000,000	25,000,000
(2) Outside the Fixed Annual Charge	207,000	200,000
2. Naval Defence Fund	1,428,571	1,430,000
3. Proposed Exchequer Contribution to Ireland	—	40,000
4. Barrack Construction	225,000	500,000
5. Drawback on Repeal of Silver Plate Duty	95,107	—
6. Withdrawal from Circulation of Light Gold	—	400,000
7. Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,747,426	1,625,000
	28,703,104	**29,195,000**
II.—Supply Services:		
1. Army	17,550,023	17,545,000 (Army and Ordnance Factories)
2. Ordnance Factories	10,000	
3. Navy	14,125,358	14,215,000
4. Miscellaneous Civil Services	16,040,131	17,561,000
5. Customs and Inland Revenue (Collection):		
(1) Customs	897,111	2,694,000 (Customs and Inland Revenue)
(2) Inland Revenue	1,746,336	
6. Post Office	5,682,562	5,924,000
7. Telegraph Service	2,272,000	2,422,000
8. Packet Service	706,230	708,000
	59,029,751	**61,069.910**
	87,732,855	**90,264,000**
Excess of Income over Expenditure	1,756,257	166,000
	89,489,112	**90,430,000**

Bills of Exchange	754,693
Receipts, Drafts, and other 1*d*. Stamps	1,111,630
Bankers' Notes	23
Composition for the Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers	125,937
Cards	17,472
Gold and Silver Plate, viz.:	
Gold	£10,019
Silver	28,392
Licences and Certificates	162,729
Life Insurances	46,906
Marine Insurances	147,948
Medicines (Patent)	225,701
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities	249,362
Transfer of Foreign and Colonial Securities to Bearer	80,577
Companies' Capital Duty	252,095
Contract Notes (above 1*d*.)	53,978

The items Land Tax and House Duty speak for themselves. In regard to the **Property and Income Tax**, which was at the rate of 6*d*. in the £, an approximate appropriation of the net produce under the different schedules, if based on the statistics of assessments for '89-90, would be:—**Schedule A**, Lands, Tenements, etc., £3,983,119; **Schedule B**, Occupation of Lands, Tenements, etc., £218,610; **Schedule C**, Annuities, Dividends, etc., £1,020,643; **Schedule D**, Professions, Trades, etc., £7,059,212; **Schedule E**, Public Offices, etc., £862,348.—The gross **Post Office receipts** were composed of postage collected by postmasters in the country and Metropolis, postage stamps sold, commission on money orders (£129,426), commission on postal orders (£212,728), and other items.—The figures given in the balance-sheet annexed show the net receipts. The sum which appears against the heading of **Crown Lands** is the net produce of the Woods, Forests and Land Revenues of the Crown, which is paid over and consolidated with the rest of the public revenue in return for the Royal Civil List. The interest received on the Sardinian Loan amounted to £24,945, on the Cape Railway Loan to £6,165, and the interest on the purchase money of Suez Canal Shares received from the Egyptian Government was £198,829. "**Miscellaneous**" contains numerous features of interest. Small branches of the hereditary revenue, under which is included £795 for "Rents and Royalties of Guano, etc., Islands," brought in £58,271; in the total of £1,588,679, Receipts by Civil Departments are included, £470,931 fees and fines received at county courts, £640 received at the Foreign Office for passport fees, £978 received in fees at the Friendly Societies Registry, £5,359 received at the Home Offices for fees on appointments, naturalisation, under the Explosives and other Acts, from pedlars in the Metropolis, and for chimney-sweepers' licences in the Metropolis; £32,641 received in fees on Private Bills at the House of Commons, £27,813, fees received at the House of Lords, £67,757 Supreme Court of Judicature, England; Mint (including £364,710, seigniorage on silver purchased for coinage, £99,558 profit on bronze coinage, £741, repayment of expenses of coinage and specimen dies for Colonial and Foreign Governments, etc., £468,424); admission fees to the National Gallery, £1,045; fines and fees at the Police Courts, London, Chatham, and Sheerness, £16,415; South Kensington Museum, admissions and fees, £5,488; Stationery Office (including sale of publications, £36,947; sale of waste paper, £8,013; sale of ordnance maps, £13,705; income of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin *Gazettes*, £5,972—which sum is in addition to £20,516, revenue of the London *Gazette* collected in stamps), £94,926; fees received from visitors to the Jewel House, Tower of London, £2,667; candidates' fees, University of London, £15,065. Under the head of Post Office Savings Banks is shown £36,050, surplus of interest accrued to 31st December, '89, from securities to the credit of the P.O. Savings Bank Fund, beyond the interest paid or credited to depositors. The last great item under the head of Miscellaneous is £809,860, for Fee and Patent Stamps. Among the sums in this total were Companies' Registration, £46,146; County Courts, Ireland, £23,783; District Audit, £33,149; Judicature, England, £361,514; Judicature, Ireland, £35,739; Metropolitan Police Courts, £10,049; Patents for Inventions, £187,051.—Turning to the **Expenditure for '90-91**, some references to the **National Debt Charges**, and to the capital of the Debt, will be found lower down. The second column of the table, being the Budget Estimate for '91-92, is **also** dealt with later on. The item in col. 1 for the Naval Defence Fund is the second annual contribution towards the special fund of £10,000,000 which the Government obtained the sanction of Parliament to raise for strengthening the navy. Analysing item "**Other Consolidated Fund Services**," there is first the sum of £410,061 issued on account of the **Civil List**, which is made up of £60,000 for Her Majesty's Privy Purse; £131,260 for **salaries** of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances; £172,500 expenses of Her Majesty's household; £13,200 for Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services; £8,040 unappropriated; and £25,061 for pensions on the Civil List limited to £1,200 per annum (see CIVIL LIST PENSIONS). Next comes a charge of £188,000, being the amount of the **annuities to the Royal Family**. In addition there is a list of **pensions** for **naval and military services**, the amount and duration of the grants being: Lord Rodney (and all the heirs male to whom the title shall descend), £2,000; Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5,000; Duke of Wellington (for life of the present duke), £4,000; Viscount Combermere (to present viscount and next heir male on whom the title shall descend), £2,000; Viscount Exmouth (and to the heirs male on whom the title shall descend), £2,000; Lord Seaton (for life of present baron), £2,000; Lord Keane (for life of present baron), £2,000; Viscount Hardinge (to present viscount and next heir male who may succeed to the title), £3,000; Viscount Gough (to present viscount and next heir male who may succeed to the title), £2,000; Lord Raglan (for life), £2,000; Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bart. (for life), £1,000; Lord Napier of Magdala (to the present baron), £2,000; and the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £720: total, £29,720 (see heading PERPETUAL PENSIONS). **Pensions for political and civil services** amounted during the year to £13,841, and the recipients included the Countess of Elgin and the Countess of Mayo, widows of Governors-General of India; Mr. S. H. Walpole, £2,000; Mr. Childers, M.P., £1,133; Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P., £1,200; Lord Emly, £1,200. Viscount Hampden received a pension of £4,000 a year as late Speaker of the House of Commons. **Pensions for judicial services** (England) amounted to £43,977; among

the recipients being the Earl of Selborne, £5,000; Lord Herschell, £5,000; Lord Blackburn, £3,750; Sir J. Bacon, Lord Bramwell, Sir W. Grove, Lord Penzance, and Sir M. E. Smith, retired judges, each £3,500; Sir H. Cotton £570, being at the rate of £3500 a year from Nov. 7th, '90; Lord Field, £3043, being at the rate of £3500 from Feb. 22nd, '90; and several retired county court judges—who as a rule received £1,000 each. A large sum is paid by way of **compensation**, some amounts being issued to persons formerly attached to the old Courts of Requests, the Marshalsea, and the Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts. Other sums were paid as judicial **pensions** to **retired judges** in Scotland and Ireland; and there were a few **pensions** for **diplomatic services** granted prior to 1869, the pensions granted for these services since that time being now voted in the Civil Service Estimates. The **miscellaneous pensions**, amounting to the comparatively small sum of £4,067, include two pensions formerly on the Civil List of George III. The **salaries and allowances** comprise the sums of £5,000 paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons, £20,000 to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the salaries of the judges, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary receiving £6,000 per annum each, the judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the Queen's Bench Division receiving £5,000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls (£6,000), and the Lord Chief Justice (£8,000); the salaries of the county court judges (£1,500); the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1,800 and twenty-four at £1,500 per annum; the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs' substitutes, and of the Irish judges. Miscellaneous services charged on the Consolidated Fund include £62,910, being the amount of annuities for ten years payable to the National Debt Commissioners, and created to redeem perpetual annuities and pensions. The cost of the "**Army**" and "**Navy**" will be found under those headings; the **Civil Service Votes** granted in the Session of '90, with the estimates for '91-92, are as follows:—

	1891-92.	1890-91. (Grants in Session of 1890.)
CLASS I.		
(Public Works & Buildings.)	£	£
Royal Palaces and Marlborough House	36,710	36,725
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens	94,904	90,775
Houses of Parliament Buildings	34,625	37,105
Admiralty,—Extension of Buildings	50,000	25,000
Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Great Britain	64,346	60,522
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	33,461	24,062
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings	50,758	40,993
Revenue Department Buildings, Great Britain	337,350	337,285
Public Buildings, Great Britain	177,450	158,792
Surveys of the U. Kingdom	215,770	215,770
Harbours under Board of Trade, and Lighthouses abroad	24,596	20,375
Peterhead Harbour	30,040	30,040
Caledonian Canal	5,000	5,000
Rates on Govt. Property	240,173	239,453
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland	235,000	210,862
Railways, Ireland	458,529	62,111
Total	**2,088,712**	**1,594,870**

	1891-92.	1890-91. (Grants in Session of 1890.)
CLASS II.		
(Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)	£	£
United Kingdom and England:		
House of Lords Offices	42,719	43,193
House of Commons Offices	49,592	50,523
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	92,394	91,567
Home Office and Subordinate Departments	96,385	94,495
Foreign Office	71,015	71,326
Colonial Office	42,382	41,663
Privy Council Office	16,509	16,207
Board of Trade and Subordinate Departments	166,213	160,554
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade	14	10
Board of Agriculture	48,173	44,342
Charity Commission, etc.	39,867	41,083
Civil Service Commission	41,441	40,496
Exchequer and Audit Dept.	57,291	57,612
Friendly Societies Registry	7,972	8,087
Local Government Board	166,704	164,747
Lunacy Commission	13,944	15,507
Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid	40,000	40,000
Mint, including Coinage	73,686	70,711
National Debt Office	14,031	13,731
Public Works Loan Commn.	9,749	9,494
Record Office	21,532	21,636
Registrar-General's Office	164,530	49,118
Statnry. Office and Printing	549,005	555,382
Wds., Forests., etc., Office of	23,624	25,875
Works and Pub. Buildings, Office of	51,174	49,540
Secret Service	35,000	35,000
Scotland:		
Secretary for Scotland	11,706	11,533
Fishery Board	22,469	24,122
Lunacy Commission	5,434	5,795
Registrar-General's Office	34,222	6,025
Board of Supervision	9,846	9,503
Ireland:		
Ld. Lieutenant's Household	4,764	4,764
Chief Secretary and Subordinate Departments	40,471	39,794
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	2,196	2,281
Local Government Board	133,912	132,602
Public Record Office	5,859	5,635
Public Works Office	34,594	37,661
Registrar-General's Office	32,433	16,617
Valuation & Bndry. Survey	24,309	23,007
Total	**2,297,161**	**2,131,228**

	1891-92.	1890-91. (Grants in Session of 1890.)
CLASS III. (Law and Justice.)		
United Kingdom and England:	£	£
Law Charges	66,283	71,500
Miscellaneous Legal Expns.	55,553	59,133
Supreme Crt. of Judicature	386,681	390,347
Land Registry	3,568	3,553
County Courts	431,100	436,886
Police Courts (London and Sheerness)	19,047	18,594
Police, England and Wales	55,586	55,586
Prisons (England and the Colonies)	638,490	656,701
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain)	295,894	292,419
Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl.	33,866	32,033
Scotland:		
Law Charges and Courts of Law	122,133	122,423
Register House	37,354	38,559
Crofters Commission	9,070	9,620
Prisons, Scotland	92,700	100,090
Ireland:		
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	77,621	80,371
Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dprtmnts.	117,132	116,099
Land Commission	98,182	115,687
County Court Officers, etc.	119,686	117,766
Dublin Metropolitan Police	98,084	98,117
Constabulary	1,382,700	1,439,490
Prisons, Ireland	133,121	132,499
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	113,010	111,250
Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl.	7,016	7,040
Total	**4,393,877**	**4,505,763**
CLASS IV. (Education, Science & Art.)		
United Kingdom and England:		
Public Education, England and Wales	3,919,132	3,782,224
Science and Art Department (United Kingdom)	530,986	474,896
British Museum	155,000	155,145
National Gallery	14,387	39,594
National Portrait Gallery	2,219	2,209
Scientific Investigations, etc., United Kingdom	25,796	26,453
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain	71,000	71,000
London University	15,305	14,874
Scotland:		
Public Education	637,067	611,581
National Gallery	3,300	2,300
Ireland:		
Public Education	866,539	918,316
Endowed Schools Commrs.	730	670
National Gallery	2,501	2,501
Queen's Colleges	5,028	11,957
Total	**6,248,990**	**6,113,720**
CLASS V. (Foreign and Colonial Services.)		
	£	£
Diplomatic and Consular Services	407,857	407,909
Slave Trade Services	6,480	10,140
Colonial Services, including South Africa	169,616	156,920
Cyprus, Grant in Aid	10,000	35,000
Subsidies to Telegraph Companies, etc.	57,400	55,275
Total	**651,353**	**665,344**
CLASS VI. (Non-effective & Charitable Services.)		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	490,116	479,989
Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions	12,600	13,280
Friendly Societies Deficiency	9,647	12,848
Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances, Gt. Brit.	2,100	2,228
Pauper Lunatics, Ireland	113,114	112,362
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	18,447	18,678
Total	**646,024**	**639,385**
CLASS VII. (Miscellaneous.)		
Temporary Commissions	26,809	29,374
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,103	12,293
Pleuro-Pneumonia	160,000	160,000
Repayment to Civil Contingencies Fund	—	5,305
Repayment to the Local Loans Fund	—	922
Crofters' Colonisation	—	956
Jamaica Exhibition, '91	—	1,000
West Donegal Railway Deposit	—	1,153
Munster School of the Society of Friends	—	200
Labourers, Ireland	—	40,000
Total	**189,912**	**251,203**

The supplementary estimates granted for '90-91 during last session amounted to £489,940, among the items being £136,200 for public works and buildings in Ireland, and £60,831 for relief of distress in Ireland. The supplementary estimates granted during last session, in respect of the year '91-2, included £322 for the office of Chief Secretary of Ireland, £806,225 for the Education Department, which was the sum required for 3,794,000 day scholars in elementary schools, at an average of 4*s.* 3*d.* per scholar, being for instalments of fee grants, varying from three-twelfths to six-twelfths of ten shillings; £450, National Gallery, etc., Scotland; £5040, Diplomatic and Consular Service; £481, repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund; £160,000, relief of distress in Ireland, and £47,000 for Highlands and Islands of Scotland, Public Works and Communications. The estimates for collection of the Customs and Inland Revenue and for the

Post Office and kindred services will be found in the general balance-sheet above.—Having discussed the income and expenditure for '90-91, and so far as the supply services are concerned, the expenditure for '91-2, we may pass on to consider the state of that great burden upon the country, which is known as the **National Debt**. This debt was instituted by **William III.**, whose first regular loan, obtained in **1694**, consisted of £1,200,000. Since that time other advances have been made by the Bank, and also by the Bank of Ireland, and enormous loans have been negotiated for the Government. Thus, at the accession of **Anne** the debt had grown to nearly thirteen millions; when **George III.** ascended the throne it amounted to more than a hundred millions; at the conclusion of the **American War**, in 1784, it stood at £249,851,000, and though there was a small decrease during the period of peace, 1784-93, additions amounting to £601,500,000 were made during the **French War**, and after the battle of Waterloo the debt reached the startling figure of £885,000,000. Since that year it has been considerably reduced, and at the end of the last financial year (**March 31st, '91**), it stood at £684,070,959. The **gross totals of debt** on March 31st, '90, and March 31st, '91, were made up as follows:—

	1890	1891
(1) **Funded Debt**	£585,959,852	£579,472,082
(2) **Terminable Annuities**	71,731,869	68,458,798
(3) **Unfunded Debt**	32,252,305	36,140,079
Total National Debt (D)	£689,944,026	£684,070,959

(1) This consists of the various stocks, and of the debts to the Banks of England and Ireland. On March 31st, '91, the Funded Debt was made up as follows:—

	£
3½ per cents.	225,746
2¾ per cent. Consols	527,099,915
2¾ per cents. (1905)	4,647,799
2½ per cents.	32,534,453
Exchequer Bonds (2½ per cents.)	418,300
	565,826,213

The debts to the Banks of England and Ireland at 3 per cent.—£13,645,869—added to the total at the end of the previous column, will be seen to produce a grand total of £579,472,082. (2) These are **annuities** in which the **payment is made** for **lives or terms of years**, after which it **ceases** altogether, the return made being increased as the period of time is shortened; in other words, a portion of the principal is repaid with the interest in each year while the arrangement continues. In estimating the amount of the Debt, these annuities are capitalised. (3) This consists of **temporary loans** raised upon the security of bills and bonds issued by the Exchequer and Treasury. We may now turn for a moment to a matter which was formerly mixed up with, but is now separated from, the National Debt. The State has for nearly a century made **advances** of money to bodies and individuals **in furtherance of objects approved by Parliament**, which advances have been managed by the Treasury, Public Works Loan Commissioners and West Indian Incumbered Estates Commissioners, the Irish Board of Works and the Paymaster of Civil Services, and the Irish Land Commissioners. Up to **March 31st, '91**, there had been advanced in this way a total of £117,956,319, of which £66,246,251 had been repaid, £12,020,607 had been remitted, and £663,585 had been written off from the account of assets, the assets of the Local Loans Fund on the above date being estimated at £39,025,875. The **Local Loans Debt** was always treated as a part of the National Debt until, under the Act of '87, **Mr. Goschen** separated the accounts, while in the course of the year '86-7 he reduced the National Debt by £26,558,959, being stock exchanged for Local Loans stock and cancelled. To the figure (D) of £684,070,959 there are to be added certain capital liabilities amounting to £1,883,059, and deducted certain assets (including the nominal value of the Suez Canal shares, £3,532,040), amounting in all to £5,272,437. With these readjustments the net national indebtedness amounted, March 31st, **'91**, to £680,681,581, as compared with £684,954,150 on the corresponding day of the preceding year, both estimates being made upon the same basis. The balances at the banks of England and Ireland amounted on March 31st, '91, to £6,370,897 and twelve months previously to £5,220,261. The total **charge for the service of the Debt** was, in **'16**, £32,457,000; in **'66-7**, £26,074,871; **'73-4**, £26,706,726; **'76-7**, £27,992,834; **'79-80**, £28,762,874; **'85-6**, £23,449,678; **'86-7**, £27,958,023; **'88-9**, £26,224,594; **'89-90**, £25,226,760; **'90-91**, £25,207,000. The amount of the charge in any year depends upon the sum required for interest *plus* the sum, if any, devoted by the operation of terminable annuities and sinking funds to the repayment of capital. In '75 Sir S. Northcote **fixed a sum for the annual service of the Debt** inside the Permanent Annual Charge of the Debt, which fixed sum included all charges connected with the Debt except such as related to that part of the funded and unfunded debt which had been specifically created for local loans and other reproductive purposes. The sum payable for interest was considerably within this fixed charge, and the balance was to be applied to reduction of capital; and as the amount required for interest decreased year by year the annual reduction would in course of time have grown very large. Although the scheme was, owing to extraordinary financial requirements, partly suspended at times, large reductions of capital were effected by it. **Mr. Goschen in his '87-8 Budget reduced the fixed charge** from £28,037,000 to £26,000,000. This left £5,000,000 a year applicable to the redemption of Debt, which he then said would redeem at par £600,000,000 in about fifty-two years, and £700,000,000 (practically the whole Debt) in about fifty-seven years. The most material change made for many years in regard to the service for the Debt was, however, effected under the **National Debt (Conversion) Act, '88**, which provided for a reduction of interest from 3 per cent. to 2¾, and ultimately to 2½. The **saving to the country by the operation** was estimated at **about £1,400,000** a year from 1889 to 1903, **and from 1903 about £2,800,000** per annum. The Conversion Scheme, by reducing the interest on the Debt, placed about £1,500,000 at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and of this sum he, in '90, appropriated £1,000,000, reducing the fixed charge for the Debt from £26,000,000 to £25,000,000, at which figure it now stands.—In introducing his **Budget** for '91-2, Mr. Goschen (April 23rd) stated that while he had estimated for a surplus in the year '90-91 of £233,000, the surplus actually realised, in

spite of increased expenditure, amounted to no less than £1,756,000. The estimated revenue and expenditure had been £87,610,000 and £87,377,000 respectively; the actual revenue and expenditure had been £89,489,112 and £87,732,855. Mr. Goschen stated that, during the four years he had held office, the National Debt had been reduced by £30,939,000; and that he estimated that each penny of the income tax would now produce £2,300,000. The estimated expenditure and revenue for '91-2 on the basis of the then existing liability and taxation would have given him a prospective surplus of about £2,000,000, but by appropriating £500,000 for barrack construction, £400,000 for the rehabilitation of the gold coinage, and £920,000 for Education, he left himself with a final balance for contingencies of £166,000. For details of final estimates of income and expenditure see general balance sheet (*supra*). See also Civil Service estimates *supra*, and SESSION, sects. **56** and **69**.

Fire Brigade, Metropolitan. See METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.

Fish Culture. The **growth** of the science of **pisciculture** in this country, although tardy, is steady, and there exists a fair number of establishments in the United Kingdom devoted to its prosecution. Among them may be mentioned the Howeitoum Fishery, at Sterling, belonging to Sir James Maitland, which not only disseminates salmon and trout life in Scotland, but also in England; the Solway Fishery, owned by Mr. T. Armistead; the interesting establishment belonging to Mr. T. Andrews, at Guildford; and **the Midland Counties' Fish Culture Establishment,** founded by the late Mr. Wm. Burgess, at Malvern Wells, and now conducted by his son, Mr. John Burgess, which is the largest of its kind in **England.** It contains a hundred ponds and two hatcheries, each capable of accommodating six millions of ova. In order to assist Fishery Boards and other public bodies in developing fish life in the waters under their control, Mr. Burgess hatches ova for them free of charge, and turns the fry into their respective rivers and streams. During **'91** consignments of the ova of various **transatlantic salmonidæ** were again received at this establishment from the United States Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries, together with ova of the **American whitefish,** *Coregonus albus*, which were incubated successfully, and the young fish have thriven. The naturalisation of this valuable food form still excites much interest, and the success attending its naturalisation at the establishment last year has been maintained in spite of the severe winter of **'91**; and there are many examples now in the ponds measuring ten inches, which represents the growth of eighteen months. Among the foreign fish which are being reared in this country, besides the whitefish, are the Californian (Rainbow) trout, the American brook char, Landlocked salmon, and Norwegian trout. Fish culture has, during the past year, made decided progress; and, with a view to stimulating increased interest in the subject, a series of **lectures** are being given by Mr. W. August Carter in London and the provinces, one of which was delivered by him at the South Kensington Museum, with the Marquis of Lorne in the chair. From the Midland Counties Fish Culture Establishment **consignments** of salmonidæ, perch and tench have been successfully transmitted abroad. The latest addition to piscicultural literature is a work entitled "Modern Fish Culture," by Mr. Burgess. **Sec. of the establishment,** Mr. W. August Carter, 5, Roxburgh Road, Westgate-on-Sea. **Fisheries Preservation Association—Office,** 11, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

Flats, Law as to, in '91. The question whether flats can be considered as separate buildings from the point of view of a surveyor came before the Queen's Bench Division in the case of **Moir** *v.* **Williams** (May 12th, **'91**). The appellant was a builder, who had been ordered to pay the respondent, a district surveyor, £67, in respect of his inspection of a building which the appellant had erected. The building was divided into fourteen flats, and the respondent claimed to be paid as for fourteen separate houses. The appellant disputed this charge, and the Queen's Bench Division decided in his favour, holding that the magistrate was wrong in regarding the flats as separate houses.—The case of Allchurch *v.* **Guardians of Hendon Union** (Court of Appeal, July 9th, **'91**) raised an important point as to whether there can be said to be separate occupation of a house which, though not originally built for the purpose, has been converted into flats. It was contended that because there was no structural severance there must be a joint occupation by persons who occupied the various parts of the premises, but the Court held that the occupations were separate, and that the occupiers must be separately rated. If the staircase was used in common they did not jointly occupy it. It was occupied by the landlord, and they had each an easement over it. The decision, it was added, might give trouble to overseers, but it was their duty to make the necessary inquiries as to the actual occupation of premises. The tenant of a residential flat was entitled by his agreement to the use of an hydraulic lift from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and "at other times without the use of an attendant." On several occasions, however, he found that the water had been cut off after 10 p.m., and that he could only go to his rooms by the staircase. The landlord contended that upon a reasonable construction of the agreement the tenant was only entitled to use the lift at "reasonable times," and that use after midnight and before 8 a.m. was not a reasonable use. The Chancery Division (**De Fock** *v.* **Sandon,** Dec. 18th, '90) refused to accept this view, and granted an injunction based upon the terms of the agreement.

Flax. See TRADE, '91.

Fletcher, Alfred Ewen, the new **editor of the "Daily Chronicle"** (*q.v.*), was b. at Long Sutton in 1841, and was ed. at Owens College, Manchester, and Edin. Univ. After a short scholastic career he resigned the profession of a **teacher** for that of a **journalist,** and contributed to *Chatterbox* and other periodicals till '72, when he became editor of the *Barrow-in-Furness Vulcan*, where he remained till '76, when the **London correspondency** of the *Barrow Daily Times* was offered to him. He afterwards became connected with the *Educational Times*, and for a period acted as **sub-editor** of the *Pictorial World*. Since '78 Mr. F. has transferred his services to the *Daily Chronicle*, and on the death of Mr. R. W. Boyle, in '89, was appointed to the **editorship** of that journal. His editorship of the *Cyclopædia of Education* must also be noted, while since his elevation in '90 to the editorship of the *Daily Chronicle* abundant proof of his

ability has been exhibited by the introduction of new features into that journal.

Floquet, Charles Thomas, was b. Oct. 28th, 1828, at St. Jean Pied de Port, in the Lower Pyrenees. Called to the Paris bar ('51), and practised for many years. After the fall of the empire he became deputy mayor and member of the National Assembly, but resigned both positions during the Commune. For suspected participation in the latter he was arrested at Biarritz, and interned at Pau until the end of '71. He subsequently became **president** of the **Municipal Council**, and member of the Chamber. In Jan. '82 he succeeded M. Herold as **Prefect of the Seine**, a position he resigned a few months later. Again elected to the **Chamber** in Oct. '82, he twice became its **vice-president**, and on M. Henri Brisson forming **a cabinet**, M. Floquet was elected **president**, an office he filled with tact and dignity. On the resignation of the Tirard Cabinet, in April '88, M. Floquet undertook the task of forming a Ministry, he himself taking the offices of **President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.** M. Floquet allowed himself, in the heat of debate, to be so far provoked by **General Boulanger** as to challenge him to a duel, which was fought with rapiers in Comte Dillon's grounds in July '88, and resulted in a victory for M. Floquet, who inflicted a serious wound in the neck of his adversary. M. Floquet in Oct. '88 introduced a Bill for the revision of the French Senate. A debate on this question resulted in the defeat of the Ministry by 307 to 218, and the resignation of M. Floquet on Feb. 14th, '89. Elected President of the Chamber for the Session '89-90.

Folk Lore—originally the lore (learning) of the "folk" or people, *i.e.* the natural or uncultured classes of mankind as opposed to the cultured (later literary) classes—is a science the ultimate object of which is the investigation of the primitive mind of man in its various phases towards God and nature. In 1878 a **Folk Lore Society** was established by Mr. Thoms, and it has since published several important collections of folk-tales, etc., and regularly issues a periodical. Considerable interest in the subject has recently been awakened in **America** and on the **Continent**. The second international **congress** was held in London in Oct. '91, and proved very successful and interesting in its discussions. **President**, Mr. Andrew Lang (*q.v.*). **Hon. sec.**, Mr. J. J. Foster, 36, Alma Square, St. John's Wood, N.W.

Football. Although of some antiquity, football was, a couple of decades or so back, chiefly confined to our public schools and colleges. Now, however, all is changed; and although the game has ofttimes been censured as rough and brutalising, and has probably met with more opposition than any other of our pastimes, yet none has grown so rapidly in popularity during the last ten years. Judging by the attendances at the principal fixtures, especially in the north, football matches prove more attractive than cricket contests, and amongst the records in the way of "gates" mention may be made of that created in the final for the Association Challenge Cup, between the Blackburn Rovers and Notts at Kennington Oval, on March 21st, when from the return of the gate money close upon 30,000 persons must have been present, an attendance which has probably only been surpassed in the United Kingdom on the occasion of the memorable gathering at Perry Barr, near Birmingham, once at Sheffield (which town claims the oldest Association Club in the country), and the England *v.* Scotland match at Glasgow in the Easter of '90, though neither quite reached the Australian record of 32,595. Another remarkable feature in this respect occurred at the match between Lancashire and the Rest of England at Whalley Range, Manchester, on April 18th, '91, when play was witnessed by close upon 20,000 persons, all of whom had purchased their tickets beforehand, no money whatever being taken at the gates. The question of **professionalism** had to be considered by the ruling bodies of both codes in '91, and at a meeting of the Rugby Union, held at the Westminster Hotel, on March 24th, suggestions were made for altering the method of scoring, for abolishing the "dead" ball, and for dealing with the illegal importation of players. With reference to the latter point, the Rev. F. Marshall proposed "That the Union Committee be requested to make such alterations and additions to Regulation 3" (regulations relating to professionalism) "as shall prevent the illegal importation of players." Each of the proposals bore fruit, and at the general meeting of the Union held at the same hotel on Sept. 16th, important rules as regards the transfer of membership were passed in support of Mr. Marshall's views with but few dissentients. Rules bearing on the other subjects were agreed to as follows: "That Law 7 be altered and read thus: A match shall be decided by a majority of points: a try shall equal two points; a penalty goal shall equal three points; a goal from a try (the try not also to count) shall equal five points. Any other goal shall equal four points. If the number of points be equal, or no goal be kicked or try obtained, the match shall be drawn." "That Laws 8 and 13 be struck out, and that Law 12 read thus: A player when on side may take up the ball at any time, except (1) in a scrummage; (2) when the ball has been put down after it has been fairly held; (3) when it is on the ground after a player has been tackled. That the maximum extent of the dead-ball line be 25 yards." An excited discussion followed the proposal, "That bye-law 1 be altered so that the following be ingrafted in it: That the meetings of the English Rugby Union (annual) shall be held for the future in the north and south alternately. 143 voted for the motion and 106 against it, and as a two-thirds majority is necessary for the passing of a new rule, it was lost. A special general meeting of the **London Football Association** was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on June 19th, when Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., presided, and was supported by about 180 members of affiliated clubs. The chief question at issue was as to professionalism in the south, arising out of a circular sent out by the Royal Arsenal Club, and it transpired that at a recent council of the London Football Association resolutions were drawn up against professionalism. The chairman pointed out that if these resolutions were carried it would be necessary to submit them to the annual general meeting to be held in September next. Mr. N. L. Jackson then proposed "That any club belonging to this Association playing against a professional club or player, except in the Football Association Cup ties, shall cease to belong to this association." Mr. T. Gunning (Hon. Secretary, L.F.A.) supported the resolution, and threatened that if it was not passed the L.F.A. would secede

from the Football Association. Mr. C. W. Alcock (secretary Football Association) opposed the resolution, and was supported by Mr. J. H. Farmer (Old Harrovians). At length the question was put from the chair, when 76 voted against the resolution, whilst 67 were in favour. Consequently professionalism is now recognised in the South. In the season of '90-91 a large number of matches had to be re-arranged, whilst many club contests were altogether abandoned, owing to unfavourable weather, that experienced during the months of December and February being especially bad. The **first international match** under Association rules was played at Belfast, on Feb. 7th, when Ireland beat Wales by seven goals to two. The teams were:—**Ireland**—J. Clugston (Cliftonville, goal), M. F. Goodbody (Dublin University), J. Morrison (Linfield Athletics, backs), S. Crawford (Cliftonville), J. Reynolds (Ulster), J. Moore (Linfield Athletics, half-backs), W. Dalton, J. Gaffikin (Linfield Athletics), G. Stanfield (Distillery), J. Peden, and S. Torrans (Linfield Athletics, forwards). **Wales**—Turner (Wrexham, goal), Roberts (Wrexham), Lloyd (Ruthin, backs), Griffiths (Chirk), Mates (Chirk), Lea (Wrexham, half-backs), Davis, Owen (Chirk), Davies (Welshpool), Roberts, and Lewis (Wrexham, forwards). On March 7th, at Sunderland, England defeated Wales, the scores in this contest being four goals to one in favour of the representatives of the Rose. It will be seen that the Welshmen on this occasion varied their team:—**England**—L. R. Wilkinson (Old Carthusians, goal), T. Porteous (Sunderland), E. Jackson (Oxford, backs), A. Smith (Notts Forest), J. Holt (Everton), A. Shelton (Notts, half-backs), G. Brann (Swifts), J. Goodall (Derby, captain, right wing), J. Southworth (Blackburn Rovers, centre), A. Milward and E. Chadwick (Everton, left wing). **Wales**—R. E. Turner (Wrexham, goal), W. G. Evans (Builth and Aston Villa), S. Powell (Summerhill and West Bromwich Albion, backs), W. Hughes (Carnarvon and Bootle), H. Jones (Bangor and Queen's Park), C. Parry (Llansilin and Everton, half-backs), J. Davies, W. Owen (Chirk, right wing), W. H. Turner (Wrexham, centre), G. G. Howell (Builth), and W. Lewis (Bangor and Crewe Alexandra, left wing). On the same date, at Wolverhampton, the Englishmen also defeated Ireland, the verdict being six goals to one against the wearers of the Shamrock, who were represented by Clugston (Cliftonville, goal), Forbes (Belfast Distillery), Morrison (Linfield Athletic, backs), Crawford (Cliftonville), Reynolds (Ulster), Moore (Linfield Athletic, half-backs), Whiteside (Distillery), Stanfield (Distillery), McCabe (Ulster), McIlvenny (Ulster), and Peden (Linfield, forwards). The England side consisted of W. C. Rose (Wolverhampton Wanderers, goal), J. Marsden (Darwen), A. Underwood (Stoke, backs), J. Bayliss, C. Perry (West Bromwich Albion), J. Brodie (Wolverhampton Wanderers, half-backs), W. Bassett (West Bromwich Albion), T. Lindley (Notts Forest), A. G. Henfrey (Cambridge University), G. H. Cotterill (Cambridge University), and H. B. Daft (Notts County, forwards). On March 21st, at Wrexham, Wales sustained a further defeat, this time by Scotland, who scored four goals to three gained by the home players. The game, however, was splendidly contested throughout. Sides: **Wales**—J. Trainer (Wrexham and Preston North End, goal), Seth Powell (Summerhill and West Bromwich Albion), D. Jones (Chirk and Bolton Wanderers, backs), A. Lea (Wrexham), Humphrey Jones (Bangor and Queen's Park, captain), C. Parry (Llansilin and Everton, half-backs), Joe Davies (Chirk), W. Owen (Chirk, right wing), W. Lewis (Bangor and Crewe Alexandra), J. C. H. Bowdla (Rhagader and Wolverhampton Wanderers, left wing), W. H. Turner (Wrexham, centre). **Scotland**—J. McCorkindale (Patrick Thistle, goal), A. Ritchie (East Stirlingshire), J. Hepburn (Alloa Athletic, backs), M. McQueen (Leith Athletic), A. Brown (St. Mirren), T. Robertson (Queen's Park, half-backs), W. Guilliland (Queen's Park), R. Buchanan (Abercorn, right wing), R. Boyd (Mossem Swifts), A. Keillior (Montrose, left wing), J. Logan (Ayr, centre). On the following Saturday, at Glasgow, "Bonnie Scotland" was again to the front, beating Ireland by two goals to one. Teams: **Scotland**—G. Gillespie Queen's Park, captain, goal), D. Sillars, (Queen's Park), W. Paul (Dykebar, backs), (Hamilton (Hurlford), J. Clelland (Royal Albert) J. Campbell (Kilmarnock), half-backs, J. Lowe (Cambuslang), R. Clements (Leith Athletic), W. Bowie (Linthouse), J. Fraser (Moffat), R. Waddell (Queen's Park, forwards. **Ireland**—Loyal (Clarence, goal), Gordon (Linfield), Forbes (Distillery, backs), Crawford (Cliftonville), Reynolds (Ulster), Moore (Linfield, half-backs), Dalton, Guffikin (Distillery), Stansfield (Distillery), Brisby (Distillery), Torrans (Linfield, forwards). It will be observed that the Scottish team was an altogether different one to that which conquered Wales, and in the last and greatest International Association match of the season—that between England and Scotland, at Ewood Park, Blackburn, on April 4th—they yet placed another eleven in the field, but were defeated by their rivals by two goals to one. Sides: **England**—W. R. Moon (Old Westminsters, captain, goal), R. H. Howarth, R. Holmes (Preston North End, backs), A. Smith (Notts Forest), J. Holt (Everton), A. Shelton (Notts, half-backs), W. J. Bassett (West Bromwich Albion), J. Goodall (Derby County, right wing), F. Geary (Everton, centre), E. Chadwick, A. Millward (Everton, left wing, forwards). **Scotland**—J. Wilson (Vale of Leven, goal), W. Arnett (Queen's Park, captain), R. Smellie (Queen's Park, backs), J. Begbie (Heart of Midlothian), J. M'Pherson (Heart of Midlothian), T. Hill (Heart of Midlothian, half-backs), F. Watt (Queen's Park), T. Rankine (Vale of Leven), W. Sellar (Queen's Park), W. Berry (Queen's Park), J. Baird (Heart of Midlothian, forwards). The drain upon their supply of Association players caused by the demand, it is said, of English professional clubs, placed Scotland at a disadvantage in the matter of getting together a strong side, and this condition of affairs was by no means improved by a disagreement between the Scottish Association and the Scottish League. Of the first thirteen matches played between these countries nine were won by Scotland and two were drawn, and our friends across the border scored forty-three goals to twenty-three. In the seven matches played subsequently, victory has only twice rested with Scotland. Only the same number of victories can be claimed by England, but they have scored fourteen goals to ten. These statistics indicate a falling off on the part of Scotch teams, and with professionalism prospering in this

country, and denounced in Scotland, the situation does not seem likely to improve. Altogether England had an exceptionally successful season, winning all three matches, but especial care was taken that no chance of turning the tables on Scotland should be lost. Of the dozen goals obtained for England Goodall, Southworth, Chadwick and Milward scored against Wales, and G. H. Cotterill, A. G. Henfrey, Daft, T. Lindley, and Bassett (two) v. Ireland, the points against Scotland being credited to Goodall. The **North and South match** was played at Nottingham on Jan. 12th, and resulted in favour of the former by three goals to one, but Wilkinson's goal-keeping for the South formed one of the features of the afternoon's play. The **Oxford and Cambridge** match proved somewhat disappointing as regards the quality of the play, and in the result the Dark Blues won by two goals to nil. The engagement between the combined Universities and London was cancelled, out of respect to the memory of Mr. H. M. Walters, who died two days prior to the fixture, from the effects of an accident sustained whilst playing for the Casuals against St. Bartholomew's Hospital, an event which caused the greatest sorrow throughout football circles. The new conditions governing the **Association Challenge Cup competition** detract somewhat from the general interest in the struggle during the first few months of the season, but the later series of ties attract as much attention as ever. The concluding match for this trophy was left to the Blackburn Rovers and Notts County, play, as already intimated, taking place at Kennington Oval on boat-race day, when the Rovers (who held the trophy) won by three goals to one. Sides: **Blackburn Rovers**—J. Pennington (goal), T. Brandon, J. Forbes (captain, backs), J. Barton, G. Dewar, J. Forrest (half-backs), J. Lofthouse, N. Walton (right wing), John Southworth (centre), C. Hall, W. J. Townley (left wing, forwards). **Notts**—J. Thraves (goal), A. Ferguson, J. Hendry (backs), H. Osborne, D. Calderhead, A. Shelton (half-backs), H. B. Daft, W. Locker (left wing), J. Oswald (captain, centre), J. M'Innes, A. C. M'Gregor (right wing, forwards). Umpires: Messrs. T. Gunning (hon. sec. London Football Association) and W. H. Jope (Wednesbury); referee, Mr. C. J. Hughes (Cheshire). The cup and medals were subsequently presented by Lord Kinnaird, President of the Football Association, in the committee room of the pavilion. Inter-Association matches have scarcely been so interesting as in former years, a result due in great measure to the various League competitions, which now excite such keen rivalry that members prefer to play for their Club rather than for their county.

	Played.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Everton	22	14	1	7	29
Preston North End	22	12	3	7	27
Notts	22	11	4	7	26
Wolverhampton W.	22	12	2	8	26
Bolton Wanderers	22	12	1	9	25
Blackburn Rovers	22	11	2	9	24
*Sunderland	22	10	5	7	23
Burnley	22	9	3	10	21
Aston Villa	22	7	4	11	18
Accrington	22	6	4	12	16
Derby County	22	7	1	14	15
W. Bromwich Albion	22	5	2	15	12

*Sunderland had two points deducted for utilising an ineligible player

Preston North End was at the head of the list of '89-90, but, as will be seen by the above table of results for '90-91, they were deposed by Everton, this Liverpool club taking a decided lead from the opening of the competition. In the **Alliance Competition** premier honours were gained by Stoke (who had to give way in the League contest to Sunderland) with 33 points (13 wins, 7 draws, and 2 losses), Sunderland Albion coming next with 30 points (12 wins, 6 draws, and 4 losses), and Grimsby Town just beating Birmingham St. George's for third award, with 27 points (11 wins, 5 draws, and 6 losses), as against 26 points (12 wins, 2 draws, and 8 losses). Gainsborough Trinity obtained pride of place in the **Midland Competition** with 28 points, the Long Eaton Rangers being second with 22 points. The Lancashire combination was headed by Bury with 33 points, and the Cleveland or Northern by Middlesbrough Ironopolis with 20 points. Royal Arsenal (who in the season of '90-91 have so far failed to justify the assertion that they would improve by becoming a professional club) won the London Senior Cup, St. Thomas's Hospital was credited with the Inter-Hospital trophy, and the 2nd Scots Guards took that of the Army. Shrewsbury Town secured the Welsh cup, the Scottish fell to the Heart of Midlothian, and the Irish to the Linfield Athletic Club; whilst the Casuals were successful in the **London Charity Cup competition.** A team of **Canadian players** visited this country, but their play was not of the order which allowed of their competing with our leading clubs with any degree of success. The record in the **League Championship** competition of the **'91-92** season up to Nov. 7th shows that the Bolton Wanderers are leading with 20 points, the clubs coming next being—Aston Villa with 14 points Preston North End with 13, Derby County with 11, Sunderland, Notts, Everton, and the Blackburn Rovers with 10 each, Bromley, Accrington, and the Wolverhampton Wanderers with 8 each, and Stoke, Darwen, and West Bromwich Albion with 6 each. The Sheffield United have, so far, enjoyed a most prosperous season, although defeated by the Casuals at the Oval on October 31st by three goals to nil. Lord Kinnaird is president of the Association, and Mr. C. W. Alcock is the secretary. The Rugby international match list was opened at Newport (Mon.) on Jan. 3rd, with the contest between England and Wales, in which the former proved victorious by two goals and a try to one goal. Sides: **England**—W. Mitchell (back), R. E. Lockwood, F. Alderson (captain), and P. Christopherson (three-quarter backs), W. Berry and W. R. M. Leake (half-backs), W. E. Bromet, J. Toothill, T. Kent, R. D. Budworth, D. Jowett, R. P. Wilson, J. Richards, E. H. G. North, and S. M. J. Woods (forwards). **Wales**—W. J. Bancroft (back), C. S. Arthur, T. P. Pearson, Lloyd, and D Gwynn (three-quarter backs), H. M. Ingledew and C. J. Thomas (half-backs), W. Bowen, J. Hannen, Bennett, W. Rice-Evans, J. Packer, R. Thomas, Pegge, and D. W. Evans (forwards). On Feb. 7th, at Dublin, England also beat Ireland, the latter failing to score, whilst their opponents were credited with two goals and three tries. Sides: **England**—W. G. Mitchell (Richmond, back), P. H. Morrison (Cambridge University), F. H. R. Alderson (captain, Durham), and R. E. Lockwood (Yorkshire, three-quarter backs), J. Berry (Lancashire) and W. R. M. Leake (Harle-

quins, half-backs), E. H. G. North (Oxford University), T. Kent (Lancashire), L. J. Percival (Oxford University), R. P. Wilson (Lancashire), J. Toothill (Yorkshire), W. E. Bromet (Yorkshire), S. M. J. Woods (Cambridge University), D. Jowett (Yorkshire), and J. Richards (Yorkshire, forwards). **Ireland**—D. B. Walkington (North of Ireland, back), R. G. Dunlop (North of Ireland and Dublin University), P. Lee (North of Ireland), and R. Montgomery (North of Ireland and Cambridge University, three-quarter backs), B. Tuke (Bective Rangers) and A. C M'Donnell (captain, Dublin Wanderers, half-backs), J. Roche (Wanderers), J. H. O'Connor (Bective Rangers). V. C. Le Fanu (Lansdowne), J. Davis (Bessbrook), E. Forrest (Wanderers), J. Lyttle (North of Ireland), H. Nash (Cork), T. Rooke (University), and J. Waites (Bective Rangers, forwards). On the same afternoon, at Edinburgh, Wales were beaten by Scotland by three goals and six tries to nil. Sides: **Scotland**—H. J. Stevenson (Edinburgh Academicians, back), P. R. Clauss (Oxford University), G. M'Gregor (Cambridge University), and W. Neilson (Murchiston, three-quarter backs), C. E. Orr (West of Scotland) and D. G. Anderson (London Scottish, half-backs), M. C. M'Ewan (Edinburgh Academicals), J. D. Boswell (West of Scotland), J. Dalgleish (Gala), F. W. J. Goodhue (London Scottish), A. Neilson (West of Scotland), H. T. O. Leggatt (Watsonians), I. M'Intyre (Wanderers), J. G. M'Millan (West of Scotland) and J. E. Orr (West of Scotland, forwards). **Wales**—W. J. Bancroft (Swansea, back), D. Gwynn (Swansea), R. L. Garrett (Penarth), W. M'Cutcheon (Oldham), and G. Thomas (Newport, three-quarter backs), H. M. Ingledew (Cardiff) and R. B. Sweet-Escott (Cardiff, half backs), R. L. Thomas (captain, Llanelly), W. H. Thomas (Llanelly), W. Rice Evans (Swansea), W. Bowen (Swansea), T. C. Graham (Newport), P. Bennett (Cardiff Harlequins), S. H. Nicholls (Cardiff), and D. J. Daniel (Llanelly, forwards). A fortnight later, the sons of "Caledonia, stern and wild," journeyed to Belfast, and defeated Ireland by four goals and two tries to nil. Sides: **Ireland**—D. B. Walkington (North of Ireland, back), R. Dunlop (North of Ireland and Dublin University), S. Lee (North of Ireland), H. G. Wells (Bective Rangers, half backs), B. Tuke (Bective Rangers), E. D. Cameron (Bective Rangers, quarter backs), J. H. O'Connor, W. Collopy, E. Frazer (Bective Rangers), J. Roche (Wanderers), R. D. Stokes (Edinburgh University and Queen's College, Cork), L. Naish (Queen's College, Cork), W. Davis (Bessbrook and Edinburgh University), J. Moffatt (Albion), and J. Lyttle (North of Ireland, forwards). **Scotland**—H. J. Stevenson (Edinburgh Academicals, back), G. R. Wilson (Royal High School), G. McGregor (Cambridge University), P. R. Clauss (Oxford University, half backs), W. Wotherspoon (Cambridge University), C. E. Orr (West of Scotland, quarter backs), M. C. McEwan (Edinburgh Academicals), J. D. Boswell, J. Orr, D. Neilson (West of Scotland), H. T. Leggatt (Watsonians), J. Dalgleish (Galashiels), J. Gibson (Royal High School), F. W. Goodhue (London Scottish), and I. M. M'Intyre (Wanderers, forwards). On March 7th, Wales beat Ireland at Llanelly by two goals to one goal and a try. Sides: **Wales**—W. Bancroft (Swansea, back), R. L. Garrett (Penarth), C. J. Thomas (Newport), P. Lloyd (Llanelly), T. W. Pearson (Cardiff, three-quarter backs), D. James, E. James (Swansea, half-backs), W. H. Thomas, R. L. Thomas (Llanelly), C. B. Nichol (Llanelly and Cambridge University), J. Samuel, J. Deacon, D. Samuels (Swansea), T. C. Graham (Newport), and S. Thomas (Llanelly, forwards). **Ireland**—D. B. Walkington (North of England, back), R. G. Dunlop (North of Ireland), S. Lee (North of Ireland), H. G. Wells (Bective, three-quarter backs), E. D. Cameron (Bective), R. Pedlow (Bessbrook, half backs), J. Roche (Wanderers), R. J. Stevenson (North of Ireland, captain), J. E. Jamieson (Lansdowne), F. Stokes (Wanderers), L. C. Nash (Queen's College, Cork), T. Fogarty (Garryowen), T. Rooke (Dublin University), R. D. Stokes (Queen's College, Cork), and W. Davis (Bessbrook, forwards). Great was the disappointment amongst English players at the defeat of their representatives by those of Scotland, at Richmond, the same afternoon, when the visitors, who hustled their opponents from start to finish, won by three goals to one. Sides: **England**—W. G. Mitchell (Richmond, back), P. Christopherson (Blackheath), F. H. R. Alderson (Durham), and R. E. Lockwood (Yorkshire, three-quarter backs), J. Berry (Lancashire), and W. R. M. Leake (Harlequins, half backs), R. D. Budworth (Blackheath), E. Bonham-Carter (Oxford University), S. M. J. Woods (Cambridge University), J. H. Rogers (Moseley), E. H. G. North (Oxford University), J. Richards (Yorkshire), R. P. Wilson (Lancashire), T. Kent (Lancashire), and D. Jowett (Yorkshire, forwards). **Scotland**—H. J. Stevenson (Edinburgh Academicals, back), P. R. Clauss (Oxford University), G. M'Gregor (Cambridge University), W. Neilson (Merchiston, three-quarter backs), C. E. Orr (West of Scotland), D. G. Anderson (London Scottish, half-backs), M. C. M'Ewan (Edinburgh Academicals), J. D. Boswell (West of Scotland), J. E. Orr (West of Scotland), G. T. Neilson (West of Scotland), F. W. J. Goodhue (London Scottish), J. G. Macmillan (London Scottish), Ian M'Intyre (Edinburgh Wanderers), H. T. O. Leggatt (Watsonians), and J. Gibson (Royal High School, forwards). It will thus be seen that England did not fare so well under Rugby as Association rules, and the services of Bromet and Toothill were greatly missed. Of the nine tries gained by England in their international matches, three were credited to Lockwood, two each to R. P. Wilson and Christopherson, and one each to Toothill and Budworth. Alderson placed three goals, and Lockwood scored the remaining couple. The North and South match, after one postponement, was decided at Leeds on Dec. 29th, and terminated in favour of the Northerners by a goal and three ties to a goal, the dashing play of Bromet, an old Oxonian, and a prominent member of the Yorkshire county team, being the feature of the contest. This was the first season of the **County Championship** on the new basis suggested by Mr. F. Marshall, and taken altogether was a success. Middlesex, Somersetshire, Yorkshire and Lancashire had been regarded as the four probable group winners, but of these the two first-named were knocked out, Middlesex by Surrey and Somersetshire by Gloucestershire. **Middlesex's** defeat by Surrey came as a surprise, though on the day's form it was no fluke, but the latter proved no match for the northern shires. The South-Eastern and two Northern groups were able to

settle the question of supremacy by the end of November, when **Yorkshire** practically placed herself out of court by having her colours lowered by Lancashire at Whalley Range by two goals and a try to a try. **Gloucestershire** and **Somersetshire**, after two postponements through frost, met at Bristol on Jan. 28th, and the result being a draw, honours were easy. A fresh match was ordered to take place a week later, when Gloucestershire won by three tries to nil, but were beaten in March by **Lancashire**, and the latter, being the champion county, met the Rest of England (a match instituted when there seemed no likelihood of any settlement of the international difficulty which then existed) at Manchester, on April 18th, when the combined team proved victorious by a goal and a try to a goal. Sides: **Lancashire**—T. Coop (Leigh, full back), J. Valentine (captain, Swinton), D. A. Gwynn (Oldham), W. M'Cutcheon (Oldham, three-quarter backs), J. Berry (Tyldesley), W. Cross (St. Helens, half backs), W. Atkinson (Wigan), Melledew (Rochdale Hornets), T. Craven (Salford), J. Pyke (St. Helens Recreation), T. Rothwell (Swinton), T. Kent (Salford), R. Wilson (Liverpool Old Boys), T. Whittaker (Manchester), and E. Bullough (Wigan, forwards). **Rest of England**—A. S. Johnston (Blackheath, full back), R. E. Lockwood (Yorkshire), F. H. R. Alderson (Durham), J. Dyson (Yorkshire, three-quarter backs), H. Hughes (Cheshire), W. Taylor (Northumberland, half backs), R. D. Budworth (Blackheath), D. Jowett (Yorkshire), E. H. G. North (Oxford University), J. H. Rogers (Midland Counties), W. E. Bromet (Yorkshire), W. Nicholls (Yorkshire), W. Faulkner (Cheshire), W. Yiend (Durham), and H. Wilkinson (Halifax, forwards). This was a memorable match, and the local charities were considerably benefited by the enormous receipts. The North and South match was played on the Leeds Club ground, Headingley Park, on Dec. 29th, and resulted in favour of the Northerners by a goal and three tries to one goal. The Oxford and Cambridge match took place at Queen's Club Ground on Feb. 25th, when a drawn game of one goal each resulted. Each fifteen suffered defeat on four occasions, Oxford from Bradford, Cardiff, Richmond, and West of Scotland; and the Cantabs from the Old Leysians at the outset of the season, Edinburgh Academicals, Hartlepool Rovers, and Dublin University; but neither team met with a reverse after Christmas. The Cambridge match with Bradford was a draw, while they beat Blackheath and Richmond twice, the Dark Blues, as already seen, falling to the last-named. Five of the Oxonians, viz., E. H. G. North, L. J. Percival, E. Bonham-Carter (England), P. R. Clauss (Scotland), and W. Rice Evans (Wales), played in international fixtures, four of the Cantabs gaining caps, viz., P. H. Morrison and S. M. J. Woods (England), C. B. Nichol (Wales), and G. M'Gregor (Scotland), also W. Wotherspoon (Scotland), who, though selected, did not actually form one of the Light Blue fifteen on account of indisposition. Club football under this code is in a very prosperous condition; and mention must be made of a successful trip which a team of English amateurs enjoyed in South Africa. Not only was victory achieved in all nineteen matches, but two hundred and twenty-four points (sixty-four goals and thirty-nine tries) were scored, while only one point was gained by the South African players during the whole series of matches. It is interesting to note that W. G. Mitchell, R. L. Aston, R. G. M'Millan, and J. Hammond played in all nineteen matches, W. E. Maclagan, W. E. Bromel, and R. Thompson in eighteen, A. Rotherham in seventeen, Whittaker and P. F. Hancock in sixteen, E. Mayfield in fourteen, E. Bromet and A. A. Surtees in thirteen, P. R. Clauss in twelve, J. H. Gould in eleven, H. Marshall and C. P. Simpson in ten, W. Wotherspoon in eight, W. H. Thorman in six, and B. G. Roscoe and W. Jackson in five only. The team left England on June 18th, and returned on Sept. 28th. The first important match in the '91-92 season was played on Oct. 14th, when Surrey beat the Eastern Counties by five goals and three tries (31 points) to a try (2 points). On the following day, also in the **county championship**, Kent defeated Middlesex by two goals and a try (12 points) to one goal and three tries (11 points); on the 21st, however, Middlesex gained a decisive victory over the Eastern Counties by three goals and five tries (25 points) to nil. On the 29th the Midland Counties beat the Western Counties by eight points to nil. On Nov. 3rd Surrey defeated Sussex by a goal and a try to nil; on the following day London beat the Midland and Western Counties by two goals and four tries to a try; on the 5th Kent defeated the Eastern Counties by a goal and three tries to a goal; on the 7th the match between Blackheath and the London Scottish ended in a draw, with seven points each. Mr. E. T. Gurdon (Richmond) is president of the Union, and Mr. G. Rowland Hill (Richmond) is the hon. secretary.

Foreign Armies. Under this heading will be found the latest particulars relating to the military power of the countries of Europe, Japan, and the United States.

AUSTRIA. The law of **universal service** was introduced in the Austro-Hungarian army in Dec. '68. The forces consist of the **army proper**, the **Ersatz Reserve**, the **Landwehr**, and the **Landsturm**. The regular army requires an annual contingent of 103,000. Service is for three years with the colours and seven in the active reserve. Service in the Landwehr is for two years for those who have served their ten years in the senior service, and for twelve years for those who have been sent straight into the Landwehr for various reasons. After the Landwehr service, the soldier is sent for five years to the 1st Landsturm, and for a further period of five years to the 2nd Landsturm. By this time he is presumably forty-two years of age. The Empire is divided into fifteen territorial districts; but these being of different size and varying in population, the 15 army corps supplied by them vary in strength. On mobilisation the army would be organised as 3 armies, under one supreme commander, each army being made up of 3 or more army corps. The **Cavalry** of the active army consists of 14 regiments of **Dragoons** (Austrians and Bohemians), 16 regiments of **Hussars** (Hungarians), and 11 regiments of **Lancers** (with Polish Reserve). Each regiment consists of 6 squadrons and 1 cadre. In case of mobilisation the latter becomes an Ersatz squadron. The peace establishment is **246 squadrons**, and the war establishment **246 field, 41 reserve**, and **41 Ersatz squadrons**, besides the Staff Cavalry. The **Artillery** is made up of 15 regiments of corps artillery—1 for each army corps—and each of 5 batteries and 28 inde-

pendent heavy divisions, each of 3 batteries. Several of the corps have in addition 2 batteries of horse artillery or a mountain battery. The latter have been found most useful in campaigns in Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. The **Infantry** comprises **102 regiments**, each of 4 field and 1 Ersatz battalions. The latter is in peace time a cadre only; but is at once completed on the outbreak of war. There are, in addition, a number of Tyrolese rifle regiments—10 active and 2 Ersatz battalions, and 32 independent battalions of rifles of 4 field and 1 Ersatz companies. The Landwehr is formed into two distinct bodies, under their own ministers for defence. In peace time only the cadres exist. For instance, in the case of the Cis-Leithanian Landwehr—6 cavalry regiments, 24 squadrons, and 92 infantry battalions — only 1 strong squadron per regiment and 1 strong company per battalion is kept up. There is also the **Honved** (national Hungarian army), subject in war time only to the Commander-in-Chief, and in peace time only to the Royal Hungarian Jurisdiction. It forms in peace time 15 cadre regiments of Hussars, 60 squadrons, and 92 battalions of infantry. The officers are trained in the Honved Ludovica Academy at Buda-Pest. In war time it reaches a strength of some **200,000**. It is this army which saved the Austro-Hungarian monarchy a century ago, and it is reckoned as a most valuable factor in the military strength of the Empire. The **total strength** of the **standing army** is about **267,000** In case of **war** the united Empire could put into the field, at lowest computation, **1,140,000 men** with **200,000 horses**, not including reserves and garrisons.

BELGIUM. The **total strength** of the army on a peace footing with the colours, including Gendarmerie, is 46,380 men, 10,160 horses, and 204 guns. **Cavalry** (7,400)—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons active and 1 reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (1,720 men). **Artillery** (7,900)—made up of 7 regiments, comprising a total of 34 field batteries of 6 guns each, with 6 batteries in reserve; 48 siege batteries, 3 in reserve; and 3 depôt batteries. **Engineers** (1,400)- 1 regiment of 3 battalions. **Infantry** (26,300)—Made up of 14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 active and 1 reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised; 1 regiment of Carabineers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of rifles. **Constitution.**—The war strength is fixed at 142,000 men. Every able-bodied man who has attained his nineteenth year is liable to serve, but substitution is permitted. The term of service is eight years—two years and eight months with the colours. The new **forts of the Meuse** will shortly be completed. The great objection raised against them by nearly all military men, is that the present army organisation of Belgium cannot furnish the men necessary for their defence. The Minister of War asserts that, in case of mobilisation, after calling out all the classes of the reserve, the army would number **130,000 men**, which, in his opinion, would be sufficient to garrison the fortresses, and to have besides the necessary force in the field. To this the most competent military critics reply, that the mobilisation would not produce 130,000, but only a little above 100,000 men, and that, therefore, sufficient garrisons for Antwerp and the Meuse forts could not be provided. They estimate the number of men necessary for an efficient defence of Belgium at 180,000 men—a number which could never be obtained, unless by the introduction of conscription.

BULGARIA. The peace strength of the standing army is 22,400, as follows: **Cavalry**, 1,400; **Artillery**, 1,740; **Engineers**, 880; **Infantry**, 16,800; **Gendarmerie**, 1,600. The war strength is 32,220, with 102 guns. Besides this the Reserves are estimated at 24,000, and the Landsturm at 7,200, making altogether 63,420.

DENMARK. The army **consists** of 34,500 regulars and 13,000 second reserves. **Cavalry** (2,200) - 5 regiments made up of 16 squadrons. **Artillery** (4,750) 2 regiments of field artillery of 12 batteries each with 8 guns; 2 battalions garrison artillery of 6 companies each. **Engineers** (620). **Infantry** (27,000)—31 battalions of the line. **Constitution.**—Service is obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22. Terms of service, eight years with the colours and eight in the reserves. The war strength is 49,000.

EGYPT. The Egyptian **army** consists of about **13,000 officers and men**, distributed between Cairo, Suakin, and the Soudan frontier. The army is raised by conscription. As the population of Egypt is about 8,000,000, and the army is but 13,000 strong, the conscription falls very lightly. The conscripts have to serve five years with the colours and six in the police, or six with the colours and five in the police. They then go to the reserve for four years. There are five Soudanese battalions—some 3,700 men. The martial qualities of these men have been proved in recent campaigns. The army was reorganised after the war of 1882 by **Lieut.-General Sir Evelyn Wood**, and has been commanded for seven years past by **Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell**, who is assisted by a staff of British officers. Regiments are all commanded by British officers lent from the Queen's army.

FRANCE. The whole **conditions of service** were changed by the law of **July '90**. As the law now stands, seven-tenths of the annual contingent of recruits passed into the service have to serve for three years, and three-tenths for one year. After his colour service, a man joins the Active Reserve for seven or nine years. He then does duty in the Territorial Army for six years, and after that in the Territorial Reserve for nine years. The age when service becomes compulsory is twenty. It is calculated that some 312,000 youths attain that age annually. Of these 174,000 only are required for colour service. The effect of the new law will be that by A.D. 1915 there will be **3,500,000** Frenchmen properly trained as soldiers and ready to take the field, and 60,000 trained men per annum will have been added to the army. The field army consists, by latest returns, of some 2,790,000 men. The **Cavalry** consists of **96 regiments** -14 of Cuirassiers, 34 of Dragoons, 22 of Chasseurs à Cheval, 14 of Hussars, 8 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 4 of Spahis. The **Infantry** consists of **162 line regiments**, each of 3 battalions; 4 Zouave regiments, each of 4 battalions; 4 Algerian Rifle regiments (Turcos), each of 4 battalions; 30 regiments of Chasseurs (Rifles); 2 regiments of Foreign Legion, each of 4 battalions; and 5 battalions of African Light Infantry; total, 561 battalions. The report upon the **recruitment of the French Army** during the year '90 presented to the **Deputies**

in **May '91**, and which gives particulars as to the operation of the new law and the numerous modifications of service, shows that, when all deductions had been made, **204,873 young men** were called to the colours during the year. These were placed thus:—11,400 with the Marines for three years, and 193,473 with the army, being 122,656 for three years, 10,315 for two years, and 60,502 for one year. These figures are not quite exact owing to the retrospective action of the law in regard to those whose service was adjourned, these having been incorporated for four months only. The **law of '89** gives, in effect, **more than 200,000 trained men every year**; whereas that of '72 gave only 130,000, or, in good years, 140,000. It will thus be seen "in what an enormous proportion the military power of France grows." It appears that the increase in numbers has been employed to augment the strength of the infantry, artillery, and train, and to double the administrative troops, but that the cavalry have not gained in any degree. Steps were taken in '91 for the organisation of the French Colonial Army. Under the new law the Colonial Army will be charged with the guarding and defence of the Colonies, and of countries under the French protectorate, with the exception of Tunis; but there is nothing to prevent them from being employed elsewhere. The Colonial Army is, however, entirely autonomous in every grade, and preserves its own regulations independent of the National Army, to which, nevertheless, it stands in the light of an army corps. The first three battalions of each regiment of Colonial infantry are normally stationed in France, the fourth and fifth battalions furnishing the Colonial garrisons, constituting an expeditionary reserve, and receiving by preference volunteers as well as those who re-enlist, to whom greater facilities are to be given. The last Military Budget showed a slight decrease, the sum asked for being 670,520,697 fr. (£26,820,828), as against 675,729,040 fr. (£27,029,161) for '90-91. On the other hand, the total number of effectives was increased by 324 officers, 7,418 men, and 1,015 horses.

GERMANY. The **German Army** is in all respects a model of military perfection, and it has formed the basis upon which the military establishments of most of the other European states have been reorganised of late years. It may be useful, therefore, to review the organisation as explaining the advance made by Continental nations generally in the direction of warlike preparations. The **Franco-Prussian War** in '71, although it added lustre to the German Army, gave rise to consideration of **improvement**; and since that time various laws have been passed for the purpose of bringing these about. **Three years of active service**, four years in the **Reserve**, and two in the **Landwehr**, are now the terms; while in addition there are five years to be served in the Landsturm: but the latter branch is only used as a "cry of distress" when the standing army and the Landwehr have been found insufficient for the requirements. It includes all the young men between seventeen and twenty, and those who have previously passed through the twelve years required in the other branches. At the beginning of November each year the recruiting into the Landwehr of young men of twenty commences. To facilitate this business the Empire is divided into "regions," each occupied permanently by an army corps, which draws from it in time of peace, as well as in time of mobilisation all its effective. The regions are each divided into seventeen districts, under the control of a similar number of officers. Four districts are expected to recruit a brigade, and ten an army corps. There is a further division of districts into company districts, each in charge of a sergeant-major. These grouped in twos, form eight "circumscriptions" for the recruitment of the Landwehr, and of a regiment of infantry. There is besides a battalion district for the reserve of the Landwehr, to complete the numbers lacking in the less populous districts. The recruiting service for the Guard, consisting of the tallest and finest looking men, is carried out by a commission consisting of officers specially nominated for the purpose. On a day appointed they meet at certain specified places, and here the young men are required to appear before them. The census reports, of course, give all information as to the names and addresses of inhabitants, and those within the prescribed age are called up, and passed or exempted, as the case may be. It is the duty of another official body to then revise the lists thus obtained, make a report to the Minister, and decide where the new arrivals shall be stationed. Under this system of recruiting, it may readily be imagined there are always more men than necessary to keep up the army strength. As to the term of service, it may be stated that, if the recruit be apt, the full three years are not demanded; two years sometimes suffice, and at the end of that period, if he can pass certain tests, he is granted leave of absence for the remaining year. In the **standing army**, at the close of three years' service, a further period of four years has to be reckoned with, during which time there are held every year reviews and other manœuvres, occupying about four months. The second term at an end, the recruit passes into the Landwehr. Here the duties are lessened —the annual review, and a couple of periods of exercise of fourteen days each, being the extent of the demand made. But no one in Germany can consider himself safe from being called upon for military duty until he is past forty-two years of age, unless he be in feeble health. At any time he is liable to a recruitment in the Reserve. If it were possible for Germany to call up every man it has power to do by the various methods of recruitment, it could put into the field an army of 3,200,000 men, made up by 400,000 in the three active classes, 700,000 reserve of recruitment, 500,000 reserve of active army, 600,000 Landwehr, and 1,000,000 Landsturm. The **peace effective**, however, is only about 401,000, an eighth of this number being non-commissioned officers. The approximate strength of the field and garrison armies when organised for active service, according to the "plan of mobilisation," is—Field troops: 19 army corps, completely equipped, with trains, 714,115 officers and men, 1,938 field guns horsed, 210,539 horses; 9 cavalry divisions, 41,976 officers and men, 108 field guns horsed, 45,577 horses; 18 reserve divisions of all arms, completely equipped, with trains, 311,796 officers and men, 630 field guns, 69,679 horses; miscellaneous formations, including railway and Etappen troops, siege trains (with 720 siege guns), reserves for replacing casualties, foot artillery for fortresses, etc., 276,757 officers and men, 27,640 horses. Total field

troops, 1,344,644 officers and men, 2,676 field guns horsed, 353,435 horses. Garrison troops: 18 reserve divisions, equipped with trains for taking the field, 332,170 officers and men, 432 field guns horsed, 52,893 horses. Depôt troops, which would remain at the Landwehr battalion districts, available for replacing casualties at the front: 551,939 officers and men, 450 field guns horsed, 33,431 horses. Total garrison troops, 884,109 officers and men, 882 field guns, 86,324 horses.—Grand total of mobilised army (exclusive of the Landsturm) 2,228,753 officers and men, 3,558 field guns, 439,759 horses. The effective mobilised strength of the army in '70 was 1,183,389 officers and men, 250,373 horses, and 2,040 field guns. The thoroughness of the **military education** in Germany is well known, the Empire having nine schools, six of which receive pupils at ten to fifteen years of age, who afterwards finish at either Lichtenfeld, Dresden, or Munich. The studies pursued at all of these three are very severe, and the pupils, even after passing through the preliminary course, are often sent back on examination to receive further tuition. The **War Academy at Berlin** is the highest of the military academies, but this is open only to lieutenants and captains who have served three years. Beyond all these institutions, which are military in the strict sense, there are **other schools** for artillery, marksmanship, riding, gymnastics, medicine, and surgery, and veterinary practice. The **general staff** of officers of the army is made up of the officers of the different armies temporarily attached. They form **seven divisions**, three study at a theatre of war, one occupies itself with the railroads, one with military history, one with geography and statistics, and the seventh with geodesy and topography. This staff of officers has access to a library which has been in formation for the last seventy years, and includes 60,000 volumes. With such a complete organisation, and such excellent opportunities for preparation in matters military, there can be little wonder that Germany is a nation of soldiers. This it certainly is, and its military atmosphere and bearing is apparent as soon as one enters the country. The last two years have been very important ones in the history of the German Army. In '89 the new smokeless powder was first tested on a large scale at the autumn manœuvres near Hanover. On that occasion it was possible for the ordinary observer in the field to convince himself of the momentous importance of the new invention, and to form some estimate of the far-reaching consequences of its introduction. The experiments since carried out have been of such a nature as to upset many old theories as to battle tactics. The process of arming the whole of the cavalry with the lance has been successfully completed. The hollow tube of steel rolled by the Mannesmann process has been adopted as the model for the new shaft. In field artillery a change of far-reaching importance has been effected in the introduction of a uniform gun for mounted and ordinary batteries. A projectile has also been introduced, which can be employed either as shell or shrapnel. The new explosive projectiles scatter thousands of shell splinters in every direction, and are expected to prove a most formidable means of attacking an enemy in the field who enjoys good cover. There has been a very great development of the system of strategic railways. The completion of the so-called "**Railway of Circumvention**" (Umgehungsbahn) along the **Swiss frontier** secures the military communication of South Germany with the seat of any eventual frontier war against France, and ensures the preservation of Swiss neutrality. There are now seven through-going railways from east to west in South Germany, as against three in '70. On the **Eastern frontier** lines have also been built to secure rapid mobilisation in event of war. On the River Weichsel the protection of the crossing at Grandeuz has been secured by the restoration of the defences of the town. Saarlouis, Torgau, and Neisse have been abandoned as fortified posts of inferior importance; but the establishment of a new route across the Weichsel at Fordon is contemplated by the German strategists. In regard to matters of general organisation, two new Army Corps have been incorporated, raising the **peace effective** to **489,983 men**, inclusive of **20,285 officers**. The local disposition of the standing army has been altered with a view to strategic advantages; whereas formerly it was chiefly governed by administrative considerations. The 14th, 15th, and new 16th corps have now assigned to them the defence of the frontiers of Alsace-Loraine; while five corps, the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, and the new 17th, keep watch on the Russian frontier. The strength, on a peace footing, of the various infantry regiments has been considerably increased. The Field Artillery has been increased by 70 batteries, and the attempt has been made to effect a more equal distribution of batteries in each Army Corps. In many cases the batteries have received their full complement of six horses, as in the French Army; and it is known that the Emperor has the efficiency and further development of this arm very warmly at heart. The maintenance of great permanent cavalry divisions has been abandoned, except in the case of three Army Corps—the Guards, the 1st, and the 12th. It is believed that better results will be obtained by the concentration of large masses of cavalry for special purposes.

GREECE. The **peace** establishment of the army is fixed at 30,000. Of these 1,500 are **Cavalry**, 4,300 **Artillery** and **Engineers**, and 17,000 **Infantry**. In case of **war**, it is understood that the force which Greece could put into the field would amount to fully 80,000 men.

ITALY. The army is organised on the basis of that of Germany—on the principle of universal conscription—consisting of a standing army, a Landwehr, and Landsturm. The liability commences at twenty, and continues up to thirty-nine. It consists of eight years in the standing army (three with the colours and five in the reserve), four years in the Landwehr, and seven years in the Landsturm. Those exempted from service by ballot are sent straight to the Landsturm for nineteen years. The **standing army** on a peace footing numbers **183,280**, made up as follows: **Cavalry**—Comprising 22 regiments, 18,867 men. **Artillery**—80 batteries, 9,464 men; 6 companies of **Artillery** artificers, 1,174 men. **Engineers**—4,132 men. **Infantry**—102 regiments, 128,000 men; 40 battalions of **Bersaglieri**, 16,165 men; **Train**, 2,460 men. **Departmental Corps**, 3,173 men. The army is organised in 12 **army corps**, 427,000 men under arms, besides 12,000 for Alpine regiments. The **total armed strength** by latest official returns was **2,853,495 officers and men.** Exclusive of

officers the standing army numbered 843,381 men, the Mobile Militia (Landwehr), 372,221 men, and the Territorial Militia (Landsturm), 1,631,459 men. The total number of available officers was 35,972.

JAPAN. The **standing army** on a **peace footing** comprises 38,425 men. In case of **war** the number can be increased to 131,475.

MONTENEGRO. No standing army. The national army, a sort of **Militia**, is fixed at 30,000.

NETHERLANDS. The **strength** of the active army is about 62,000, the approximate numbers being—**Cavalry**, 4,500; **Artillery**, 13,000; **Engineers**, 1,400; **Infantry**, 42,700. In addition there is a "**Schutteryen**" of 114,000 men. The Netherlands possess in addition a **Colonial army** of about 38,000 men, of whom only 14,460 are Europeans. The home army is recruited partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by conscription.

PORTUGAL. The **peace** establishment is fixed at 24,000, in the following proportions: **Cavalry**, 3,700; **Artillery**, 3,580, with 92 guns; **Engineers**, 600; **Infantry**, 15,680; **miscellaneous**, 440. The **war** establishment is 120,000 men, with 264 guns. There is in addition a Colonial army of 8,500. Compulsory service is the law, but the rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent.

ROUMANIA. The **active** army is 124,000, made up as follows: **Cavalry**, 10,000; **Artillery**, 8,500, with 218 guns; **Engineers**, 4,000; **Infantry**, 85,000; **staff** and **general services**, 17,000. The **reserve** army is 35,000, making a total of upwards of 160,000.

RUSSIA. Extensive modifications were brought about in the organisation of the **Russian Reserve** battalions by recent regulations. The law of compulsory service in Russia dates from '74, although some of the districts in Trans-Caucasia and Siberia are as yet exempted from its operation. For Finland compulsory service only came into force on Jan. 1st, '81. The period of liability to personal service lasts from the twenty-first to the forty-third year of age. Those who join the standing army remain in it for eighteen years—five of which are passed with the colours, thirteen in the reserve, and the remainder in the Opoltschenie, or Militia, which corresponds to the Ersatz Reserve of the German Army. In some instances, however, the War Minister has power to retain men for a longer period with the colours; whilst, on the other hand, this period is shortened by one, two, three, or four years for those possessing a superior education. The Opoltschenie embraces two different classes: (1) Men between twenty-one and forty-three years of age, who have never served; (2) men who have completed five years' service with the colours and thirteen years in the reserve. The ages of the men vary between thirty-nine and forty-three years. The organisation of the Cossacks is on a different footing. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year. For the first three years, which are looked on as "preparatory," his service is, however, purely local; but for the next twelve years he is considered as belonging to the "front" category. This category consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Ersatz, or reserve, category. There is, however, a still further category, for which no limit of age is fixed; this comprises all able-bodied Cossacks not otherwise classified. The Cossacks have to supply and maintain their own horses, besides providing their own clothing and equipment. In the Russian Empire some 850,000 men annually attain the age for joining the army, and of these approximately 260,000 are entered. Seventy per cent. of the men so entered are illiterates. About 5000 enlist annually as volunteers, and 16,000 join the Cossacks. The standing army in peace time is organised into 20 army corps. The **regular army** proper on a **peace footing** consists of some **659,000 officers and men**, of which 47,000 are **Cavalry**, 84,000 **Artillery** (horse, field, and fortress), 383,000 **Infantry**, and 18,000 **Engineers** and **Departmental Corps**. The horse artillery, 30 batteries, some 182 guns; the field artillery of 303 batteries of 3 guns each for the most part —some 1,344 guns in all. In the establishment of the field troops are included reserve troops to the extent of 123,000. The Cossacks consist on a peace strength of 1984 officers, 4992 men, 38,707 horses. On a war footing the strength is 3346 officers, 141,969 men, 138,036 horses. Von Proskowetz puts the total Russian strength in Asia, on a peace establishment, at 1200 officers, 40,000 men, 78,000 horses, and 124 guns. The total of the contingent incorporated last year into the Russian Army was 257,500 out of 457,000 brought up for medical examination. Out of the 457,000 about 84,000 were put back a year on the ground of being deficient in size, 65,000 were rejected as infirm, and 22,500, of whom 4,972 were Israelites, did not answer their names. About 2,000 men were called out in Finland, while more than 5,000 engaged themselves for one or two years. Of the 28,500 natives of the Trans-Caucasus, and of the tribes of the Tereh and the Kouban, subject to the military law in '90, 2,400 were called out for service. The **war strength** of the **Russian forces** consists of **2,490,000 men**, as follows: **Cavalry**, including Cossacks, 104,000; **Artillery**, 88,000, with 2,624 guns; **Engineers**, 35,000; **Infantry**, 758,000; **Riflemen**, 53,000; **Departmental Corps**, 103,000. These form the active army of all classes. To these figures must be added the available reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 142,000. There are besides these the Territorial Reserve, some 2,000,000 men, and the National Militia, 1,200,000, which could be fallen back upon on an emergency. By order of the Imperial Council, issued in April '91, the **Opoltschenie** is undergoing a process of reorganisation. In regard to numbers, it is estimated that when the change now in progress is fully carried out, in the first section or ban, the four classes of those men who have served in the army will number in all 400,000 or 500,000 men; while the four classes of those young men who, though recognised as good for service, have not been able to be incorporated, will number from 750,000 to 800,000—a force corresponding to the German Ersatz-Reserve—so that the **first ban** will include from **1,200,000 to 1,300,000 men.** The **second ban**, consisting of **22 classes** of about **300,000** each—or, in all, something like **7,000,000**—is made up of uninstructed men, and can be called out only by an **Imperial manifesto**. The four classes of young men in the first ban will be called out, during the first four **years**, for two periods of training, not exceeding six weeks each. It is expected that under new organisa-

tion the Opoltschenie in time of war will form 40 infantry divisions, 640 battalions; 20 regiments of cavalry, 80 squadrons; 80 batteries of artillery, and 20 battalions of sappers; but owing to the vast distances to be covered, and the want of railway accommodation, the mobilisation of this great force would be neither easy nor rapid.

SERVIA. The **field army** is estimated at 60,000, with 264 guns; **Reserves**, 65,000, with 145 guns; **Landsturm**, 45,000: total, 170,000, with 409 guns.

SPAIN. The army, on a **peace footing**, is 100,000 men with 510 guns. The **colonial forces**, including **militia**, are estimated at 236,000. **Service is compulsory** for the **regular army** for 8 years, and in the **colonies** for 4 years.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY. The strength of the **standing army** of **Sweden** is about 39,000 men: viz., **Cavalry**, 4,500; **Artillery**, 4,700; **Engineers**, 900; and **Infantry** about 27,500. The army of **Norway** consists of about 750 officers and 18,000 men. This number, however, is gradually being increased, and will shortly be raised to nearer 50,000 men.

SWITZERLAND. The latest returns of the Swiss Army, dated Jan. 1st, '91, show its strength to be:—**Federal army** (Bundes-auszug): General Staff, 81; Cavalry, 2877; Artillery, 18,734; Engineers, 7402; Infantry, 92,685; Sanitary Troops, 4,669; Administrative Troops, 1492; Military Police, 33. **Total, 127,973.** **Landwehr**: General Staff, 13; Cavalry, 2775; Artillery, 11,509; Engineers, 2,924; Infantry, 60,185; Sanitary Troops, 2429; Administrative Troops, 437. **Total, 80,272.** **The Landsturm** numbers altogether 2954 officers, 8434 non-commissioned officers, and 260,736 men, or a total of **272,124**, making in all a **total of 480,369 officers and men.** All able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 32 are liable for service. The Artillery has 280 Krupp field guns and 22 mountain guns. Able-bodied men between 32 and 43 render service in the Landwehr.

TURKEY. The army is divided into the **Nizam**, or active army; the **Redif**, or reserves; and the **Mustaphiz**, or Landsturm. Under the new organisation the strength is calculated at— **Nizam**: **Cavalry**, 37,800; **Artillery**, 37,800, with 1,512 guns; **Engineers**, 18,000; **Infantry**, 468,000—total, 588,600; **Redif**, 203,000; **Mustaphiz** (including irregulars), 370,000; making a total of 1,161,600, with 3,348 guns.

UNITED STATES. For command and discipline the army is under a military chief. The **regular forces** of the United States are limited by Act of Congress to a peace force **not exceeding 30,000 enlisted men.** Recruits must be between the ages of 16 and 35, not less than 5 ft. 3 in. in height. The term of service is five years, with power to re-engage. According to the last returns ('87) the number of officers was 2173, and the number of enlisted men was 26,200. The **expenditure** was **$44,435,270**, or **£8,887,052.** The army is composed as follows:—3 **Major-Generals**, 6 **Brigadier-Generals**, 3 regiments of **Artillery**, 10 regiments of **Cavalry**, 25 regiments of **Infantry**, an **Engineer Corps**, and 1000 **Indian Scouts.** There is no provision for an increase of the army, but in case of war, by trained reserves. In case of national danger, the Constitution of the United States contemplates the liability of every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 to render service. A certain proportion of the citizens receive military training in the **National Guard.** According to the last returns the total numbers of this force amounted to **106,814 officers and men**—105 troops of Cavalry, 97 batteries of Artillery, and 1,537 companies of Infantry.

*** In consequence of the constant changes in the armies of Foreign Powers, the figures given are liable to variation.

Foreign Moneys. See after FOREIGN TRADE.

Foreign Navies. Subjoined are the latest details of the progress made in the naval preparations of European countries and the chief Eastern and Western maritime powers:—

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. This State possessed on Jan. 1st, '91, one steel-central battery ship of 4200 tons displacement, two monitors of 1535 tons each, one cruiser of 1530 tons, one gun vessel of 820 tons, and two of 550 tons, besides smaller vessels. Her torpedo flotilla consisted of six Yarrow 33·5-m. torpedo boats and four spar torpedo boats. To the above must now be added two armoured coast defence vessels of shallow draught, launched by Laird of Birkenhead—the *Nuevo de Julio* on Dec. 11th, '90, the *Independencia* on Feb. 26th, '91. The maximum thickness of the armour is 8 in., the displacement 2700 tons, and the engines 3000 H.P. The protected cruiser referred to in '90 as the *Nicochea* or *Argentine* has been named the 25 *de Mayo*, and she has left England. This vessel is of the *Piemonte* type, but larger; her dimensions are: length, 325 ft.; beam, 43 ft.; mean draught, 16 ft.; displacement, 3200 tons. She carries two 8·3 in. guns as bow and stern chasers, eight 4·7 in. Q.F. in sponsons on the broadside, twenty-four 3-pounder and 1-pounder Q.F., and three torpedo tubes. Her steel deck has a maximum thickness of 4½ in. on the slopes and 1¾ in. on the flat, which is with normal draught 1 ft. above the water-line. Two sets of vertical 4-cylinder engines and four double-ended steel boilers are under this deck, but there is no inner bottom under the boiler compartments. The normal coal supply is 300 tons, she can stow 600, and with this can steam 10,000 knots at 10 knots speed, or 2000 at 21 knots. Her maximum speed with forced draught on the measured mile was 22·43 knots, a six hours' run with natural draught gave 21·2 knots an hour. The torpedo gunboats *Rosales* and *Espora* have left for Buenos Ayres. The armament of each is three 14-pounder Q.F., one 8-pounder Q.F., four 3-pounder Q.F., two machine guns, and five torpedo tubes. Thorneycroft has supplied two first-class 150-ft. torpedo boats—the *Comodoro Py.* and the *Murature*; these boats exceeded the contract speed of 25 knots on the measured mile, and 24 knots on the two hours' run. Yarrow has supplied six first-class 127-ft. torpedo boats, five are fitted with triple-expansion engines, and all have exceeded 23 knots speed on a two hours' run; the sixth (named *Bathurst*) has quadruple-expansion engines with a view to reduce the vibration, and with fair success. She made a maximum speed of 26 knots on the mile, and a mean speed of 24·4 knots on the two hours' run. The same firm has also supplied eight third-class 59-ft. torpedo boats; they have all been tried, and the mean speed is 17¾ knots, although one of them ran up as high as 20·5 knots an hour. It is reported that another cruiser is being built at Elswick, and a torpedo gunboat at Laird's, for this Government.

AUSTRIA. The additions to the Austro-Hungarian Navy during the year have been merely a few small craft.. The fleet consists at

the present time of 10 battle-ships, 1... cruisers ... ship and have cruised three months in a man-
2 river monitors, 3 yachts, and a 1
wooden frigates, corvettes, and hul
bring the total up to 72. The to
flotilla comprises 23 boats of the 1
26 boats of the second class, and 8 bo
third class. Although small, the 1
every way efficient, and better fc
some of larger dimensions. Admi
Sterneck, who was captain of Tegett
ship at Lissa, is the Commander-in-
is most active and energetic in pro
the wants of the navy. Of the casem
ships, the *Tegetthoff* is now being
and provided with new engines. T
Kaiserin Elizabeth, whose launch
tioned in the '90 ed., is now nearly c
Another cruiser of this type, but of
(Cruiser C), is in course of const
Pola. Of the two small monitors n
ing at Buda-Pesth for the Danube fl
Theiss has been launched. The dis
of these vessels is 488 tons; H.P., 1
ment, 5 light Q.F. guns; and maximu
2·9 in. Early in the year men were c
from Trieste to bring home the *Plan*
Palmer's, and the *Pelikan* and *N*
Schichaus'. The *Planet* is a torped
of 480 tons (*Rattlesnake* type), and
not give satisfaction in the way of s
alterations have been made in her
The *Pelikan* is a torpedo depôt ship o
displacement and 3200 H.P. She was
at Elbing, March 22nd, '91. She is
thirty-six torpedoes, and be armed
5·9 in. and eight Q.F. guns. She w
the *Kaiserin Elizabeth*. The *Naiad*
tank vessel, provided with a powerfu
apparatus. The Budget for '91 also
appropriations for a torpedo vessel
and for torpedo boats. Four of the
to be constructed — two at Elbin
England, and one at Pola. For m
purposes, the effective fleet is classific
in active service," full war equipmen
Reserve," ships which can be put
service in from three to five days;
Reserve," ships which in twenty-one
be put in the first reserve; "In Rep
which require a longer time, but a
done for. The *personnel* on a pea
consists of 9 flag-officers, 74 captains
tenants, 180 cadets, 617 paymasters
chaplains, etc., and 7500 seamen. W
on a war footing the lists of executi
can be at once augmented, and the n
the men raised to 19,000. The rec
join, chiefly from the districts of Tries
and Zara, number annually about
length of service is four years wit
five years in the reserve, three yea
Seewehr, and ten years in the Landst
one year's service, at the expense
ment, is required of officers of the
marine, and of those who have
certain standard in the technica
After their one year's service they
reserve as second-class cadets, as
warrant officers. If they fail to pass
tion they have to serve one year mo
class cadets are those who have p
officers' examination; second-class
those leaving the academy. Asp
youths of 17 to 19 years old, who
navy after an examination. They
been instructed for nine months in the school-

can pass for second-class
s of the Imperial family,
), as captain, and Arch-
and, as lieutenant, are
During the year some
es were carried out by
ly commissioned for the
being present, after his
Mediterranean Squadron.
on was that an enemy's
Hinke (who commanded
came to Osborne in '90)
iding fleet supported by
dmiral Rohrscheidt, near
om Spalato, in Dalmatia.
my were to attempt dis-
emy was represented by
, *Franz Josef*, *Eugen*,
ant, *Blitz*, and *Komet*.
consisted of a number of
with six first-class and
orpedo boats. Captain
von Jedina were the
he staff. It is reported
successful, but without
tious value put upon the
medan, and other vessels
ron it would be a mistake
n this report.
e possessed on Jan. 1st,
4900 and 5700 tons dis-
y, 7 older ironclads, 3
iser of 4023 tons, and 6
t and older type. Her
ed of 3 first-class, 150-ft.,
of the *Coureur* type, 5
with 16 of smaller size
lly designed for service
recently been completed
imensions are: length,
epth, 7 ft. 9 in.; draught
exceed 4 ft. 11 in. when
pped and carrying a load
will consist of 60 officers
mean speed of 11 knots
armament consists of one
o machine guns. A gun-
ca, mentioned as building
ed at Rio de Janeiro on
has a displacement of
ots, and armament of six
pedo tube. Two monitors
named the *Pernambuco*
laid down at Rio in
pedo boat built for this
neycroft has made very
is 150 ft. long by 14 ft. 6 in.
14-in. tubes. The mean
le gave 25·858 knots, and
an average of 25·387 knots
de Forges et Chantiers
as received instructions
ernment a training ship
beam, a displacement of
.P. to give 14 knots on
e built of steel, with an
ill be wood sheathed and
ment will consist of two
l in barbette towers for-
c of 150°, and two 5½-in.
laced aft. She will also
on the upper deck, four
he auxiliary battery will
F. and six Hotchkiss guns,
and four torpedo tubes. In December last two

Brazilian war vessels, the *Aquidaban* and *Guanabara*, visited the United States. The undisciplined state of the crews and the harsh treatment accorded the men by their officers was the subject of some very outspoken criticism in the New York press.

CHILI. Special attention has been directed to this fleet owing to the performance of some of the vessels during the war which has just ceased. With hardly an exception all the ships which were in home waters at the outbreak of the revolution in January joined the Congressional party. These were the *Almirante Cochrane* battle-ship of 3560 tons (her battery comprises five 8 in. 14-ton guns in a casemate, and a number of machine and Q.F. guns of small calibre); the *Blanco Encalada*, a sister ship; the *Huascar* turret ship, carrying two 8 in. 14-ton, two 4·7 in., one light, and two machine guns; the *Esmeralda* cruiser, armed with two 10-in., six 6-in., and thirteen lighter guns; with several corvettes and gun-vessels of old type. To these the Junta added as armed transports the *Itata*, *Aconcagua*, *Chacapoal*, *Maipo*, and *Bio Bio*, taking the armament for them from the older and slower ships. On the other hand, the late President Balmaceda came into possession of the new torpedo gunboats *Almirante Lynch* and *Almirante Condell*, described in ed. '91, with the corvette *Pilcomayo*, which had been sent to escort them up the coast, and the merchant steamers *Imperial* and *Chiloe*, which he caused to be armed. Several engagements took place between the ships of the rival fleets, but the only one of importance occurred in April, when the *Blanco Encalada* was torpedoed and sunk in Caldera Harbour, in an attack made by the gunboats *Almirante Lynch* and *Almirante Condell*. As none of the most ordinary precautions had been taken to defend the ironclad against such an attack—she had not steam up, most of the guns of her secondary battery had been transferred to the armed transports, she had very few trained men on board, and was completely taken by surprise—the lessons to be drawn from this action are not so valuable as they would have been in other circumstances. The *Aconcagua* was armed with a 40-pounder Armstrong, 26-pounder Q.F., and one 1 in. 4-barrel Nordenfeldt; the *Chacapoal* had a similar armament, less the 40-pounder; while the *Bio Bio* carried one 7-pounder and one ·45 machine gun. Of the new vessels building in France, the *Arturo Prat* is a battle-ship of 6900 tons displacement, partly described in ed. '90. Her armament consists of four 9·45-in. Canet guns mounted in barbette towers—one forward, one aft, and one each side amidship. These turrets are all equipped with Canet central loading tubes, so that the gun can be loaded in any position. Electricity is the motive power, but the guns can be worked by hand if necessary. Eight 4·72-in. Canet Q.F. are placed in pairs in closed turrets, two on each side of the ship. The minor armament consists of four 57-mm. and four 47-mm. Q.F., six 37-mm. rifle calibre, seven Maxim machine guns, and four torpedo tubes. Electricity is used everywhere for working the guns in place of hydraulic power. The cruisers *Presidente Pinto* and *Presidente Errasuris* have completed their trials, and after many delays have received their armament; some changes have been made, but they have not yet been ascertained. It is reported that the late President Balmaceda purchased an armed vessel at Monte Video, and that this vessel has been taken over by the new Government, but the report has not been confirmed.

CHINA. Exclusive of ships building, the fleet now comprises 5 battle-ships, 12 cruisers, 3 gunvessels, 2 torpedo gunboats, 24 gunboats, 6 floating batteries, 21 first-class torpedo boats, and 9 of the second class. The *Ping Yuen*, an armoured coast-defence vessel of 2600 tons displacement, was completed at Foochow in '90, and is said to have attained a maximum speed of 10 5 knots. She is armed with one 10·2-in. Krupp in barbette forward, two 5·9-in. Krupp on sponsons, one each side amidships, eight Q.F. guns of small calibre, and four torpedo tubes. She has a complete water-line belt of 8-in. armour, a protective deck of 2 in., and 5 in. on the barbette and covering towers. Her dimensions are: length, 200 ft.; beam, 40 ft.; draught, 16 ft.; engines of about 2400 I.H.P. Two small cruisers, the *Kong Bin* and *Kong Hi*, laid down at Foochow last year, have been launched. They are of about 1000 tons displacement.

COSTA RICA. Messrs. Yarrow are building a gunboat for this Republic.

DENMARK. Three of the new vessels named in ed. '91 have been put into service. The *Hecla*, cruiser of 1280 tons, launched Nov. 28th, '90, her heaviest guns are 5·9 in.; the *Springeren*, a 111 ft. 6-in. torpedo boat, built at Chiswick; and the *Hjalperen*, a submarine miner for mooring purposes. Mr. Irwin Scott, a San Francisco shipbuilder, states that the *Hecla*, which is partly protected by cellulose, had a ball go right through her, making a hole in both sides. She continued in her course for three hours and a half at 16 knots an hour. The quantity of water she had taken in was inappreciable. The discovery of its applicability to such a purpose was due to accident. A French gunboat had been practising at a target set up against a lot of these moistened cocoanut husks on the seashore. They couldn't find the shot afterwards, and it was eventually seen that the balls had pierced through the wet husks, which had closed up after they passed in, leaving no hole. Cellulose is made chiefly at Clermont, in France.

EGYPT. A screw steam despatch-cruiser, which is to be used for coastguard purposes in the Red Sea, and probably also for the prevention of the slave trade, was launched by the Ailsa Shipbuilding Company on March 28th, '91, and since proceeded to her destination. She is lightly armed, fitted with the electric light, and possesses a fair speed. During the voyage to Malta she showed herself to be a good seaboat. She is called the *Ab-Bass*.

FRANCE. The credits for '91-92 were granted by the Chamber of Deputies and Senate without amendment. The chief reasons adduced for the expenditure were based on the ground that in '95 the French Navy would be inferior to the combined forces of Germany, Italy, and Austria (the Triple Alliance). A special committee of the Chamber, consisting of thirty-three members, has been elected to consider and report upon all naval questions. The following outline of the future shipbuilding policy was made by the Minister of Marine: "As soon as the three armourclads provided for in the Budget of '91 shall be in due course of construction, two others will be commenced, which are to be provided for in the Budget of '92. A certain

Present state of the French Navy.

Battle-ships.	Date of Launch. Before '69.	Before '79.	Since '79.
Of 10,000 tons displacement and upwards.	—	**Duperre** **Dévastation**	**Formidable** **Baudin**
Between 8000 and 10,000 tons . . .	—	**Redoubtable** **Trident** **Colbert** **Friedland** **Richelieu**	**Courbet** **Marceau** **Hoche**
Between 4000 and 8000 tons . . .	**Ocean** **Heroine**	**Triomphante** **Victorieuse** **Galissonnère** **Suffren** **Marengo**	**Indomptable** **Terrible** **Caiman** **Requin**
Coast defence.	—	**Tonnerre** **Tempête** **Fulminant** **Vengeur**	**Tonnant** **Furieux** **Achéron** **Cocyte**
Armoured cruisers.	—	—	**Duguesclin** **Vauban** **Bayard** **Turenne**

(For further details see opposite page.)

number of cruisers, torpedo vessels, and torpedo boats will be commenced at the same time in order to preserve continually the same proportion between the different classes." The battle-ships *Neptune*, *Magenta*, and *Brennus* will be completed in '92-93; the last-named was launched Oct. 17th, '91. The battle-ships *Lazare Carnot*, *Martel*, and *Jauréguiberry* are being built, the first two by the Government at Toulon and Brest respectively, and the third at La Seyne. The *Lazare Carnot* and *Martel* will each carry two 12-in. guns in closed revolving turrets on centre line in bow and stern, the forward gun being 26·2 ft. and the after 19·7 ft. above the water; two 10·6-in. in closed turrets, one on each beam; eight 5·5 Q.F. in closed turrets, four a side; and about twenty guns of lighter calibre. The turrets will be 14·6 in. thick, the complete belt 17·7 in. maximum thickness, protective deck 2·7 in., and the upper work forward covered with 3·9-in. armour. Speed, 18 knots with forced draught; displacement, 11,900 tons. The private built ship is very similar in character. Two new battle-ships, as yet unnamed, will be laid down early in '92, one at L'Orient and one in a private yard. The plans of the *Trehouart*, *Jemmapes*, *Valmy*, and *Bouvines*, hitherto classed as coast-defenders, having been revised, these vessels are now to be battle-ships, their freeboard, secondary battery, and protection have been increased, but their heavy armament decreased. The armoured cruiser *Dupuy de Lôme*, launched at Brest, Oct. 27th, '90, will be completed in the course of '92, the *Charner* and *Bruix* are promised in '93, and the *Chanzy* and *Latouche Treville* the same year. The armoured gunboats *Phlégeton* and *Styx* are both behindhand. The former, which should have been completed this year, was launched in Dec. 90, and the latter in Aug. '91. It is reported that these vessels are over-weighted with armour, and roll badly in a sea-way. The *Phlégeton* carries one 10·0-in. gun in a closed turret forward, and one 5·5-in. in aft. The thickness of armour belt is 6 to 8 in.; turret, 8 in.; the displacement, 1640 tons. The first-class cruiser *Alger* will be finished this year; the *Isly* was launched at Brest, June 23rd, '91; the *Jean Bart* is to be put in commission shortly. The construction of four protected cruisers of the *Davout* type is under way—the *Suchet*, which will be more than half finished in '92, the *Chasseloup Laubat*, the *Bugeaud*, and the *Friant* at Cherbourg, Toulon, and Brest respectively. The three last named are those referred to in ed.'91 as unnamed. They will each be of 3722 tons displacement, and have 19·5 knot speed. The Budget for '92, not yet confirmed, provides for the construction of one first-class cruiser of 5000 tons, two second-class cruisers for foreign service of 1700 tons, one third-class cruiser (modified *Forbin* type), one torpedo depôt ship to carry ten 59 ft. torpedo boats and workshops for their repair, and one torpedo vessel of 900 tons displacement (modified type of the Italian cruiser *Partenope*). The torpedo cruiser *Wattignies* was launched at Rochefort, April 9th, '91—her armament consists of five 10-cm. Q.F. guns; the torpedo cruiser *Lévrier* was launched April 2nd, '91, and her sister, the *Léger*, on Aug. 4th, '91. These vessels are to be completed by March next. Two similar vessels, the *D'Iberville* and *Catinet*, have been put in hand in private yards. The Budget for '92 also provides for the construction of six sea-going torpedo boats and others, the object being to have, at the close of '95, 34 sea-going boats and 228 of the first and second classes. The submarine boat *Sirène* will be delivered before Jan.' 91; but the work upon the *Vauclose*, *Pacific*, and *Andromède* is stopped. A wooden transport, the *Manche*, was launched at Cherbourg, Oct. 16th, '90. The battle-ships *Marceau*

Battle-ships and Cruisers of the French Navy building, completing, or ordered.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Guns.	Promised date for Completion.	Port.
Lazare Carnot	Battle-ship	11,988	18·0	12-inch	'95	Toulon.
Charles Martel	,,	11,882	,,	,,	,,	Brest.
Jauréquiberry	,,	,,	,,	11·8-inch	,,	La Seyne.
A	,,					L'Orient.
B	,,					Contract.
Brennus	,,	11,220	17·5	48-ton	'93	L'Orient.
Neptune	,,	10,480	,,	12-inch	'93	Brest.
Magenta	,,	,,	15·0	52-ton	'93	Toulon.
Tréhouart	,,	6,800	16·5	11·8-inch	'95-6	L'Orient.
Jemmapes	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Contract.
Valmy	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Bouvines	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Phlégeton	armd. vessel 8 in. on turret	1,600	13·0	28-ton	'90	Cherbourg.
Styx	,,	1,600	13·0	27-ton	'91	,,
Flamme	armd. vessel 8 in. on barbette	,,	,,	16-ton	'88	,,
Fusée	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	L'Orient.
Grenade	,,	,,	,,	,,	'89	,,
Mitraille	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Rochefort.
Dupuy de Lôme	Armord. cruiser	6,300	20·0	16-ton	'90	Brest.
Bruix	,,	4,700	19·5	,,	'94-5	Toulon.
Charnier	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Rochefort.
Latouche Tréville	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Contract.
Chanzy	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Isly	Protctd. cruiser	4,000	19·0	6-inch	'91	Brest.
Chasseloup Laubat	,,	3,700	,,	,,	,,	Toulon.
Bugeaud	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Brest.
Friant	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Cherbourg.
Suchet	,,	3,429	,,	,,	'91	Toulon.
Wattignies	Torpedo cruiser	1,180	17·5	4-inch	'90	Rochefort.
Fleurus	,,	,,	,,	,,		
Leger	Torp gunboats	450	20			
Levrier	,,	,,	,,	Rapid-firing guns and torpedoes.	All by '92-'93.	Building and completing by private firms.
Catinet	,,	,,	,,			
Iberville	,,	,,	,,			
Lavoisier	,,	,,	,,			
Audacieux	,,	150	,,			
Agile	,,	,,	,,			
Alarme	,,	,,	,,			
Aventurier	,,	,,	,,			
Defi	,,	,,	,,			
Temeraire	,,	,,	,,			
Archer	,,	,,	,,			
Dragon	,,	,,	,,			
Grenadier	,,	,,	,,			
Lancier	,,	,,	,,			
Turco	,,	,,	,,			
Zouave	,,	,,	,,			
Eclair	,,	,,	,,			
Kabyle	,,	,,	,,			
Orage	,,	,,	,,			
Sarrasin	,,	,,	,,			
Tourbillion	,,	,,	,,			
Veloce	,,	120	,,			
Grondeur	,,	,,	,,			
Condon	,,	,,	,,			
Cépet	,,	,,	,,			
Estérel	,,	,,	,,			
Faron	,,	,,	,,			
Sicie	,,	,,	,,			
Lerins	,,	,,	,,			
Molène	,,	,,	,,			
Noirmontier	,,	,,	,,			
Onessant	,,	,,	,,			
Porquerolles	,,	,,	,,			

and *Hoche* have made their trials, and the
former ship has been
natural draught the *Mar*
14·8 knots, with forced dr
run 16·4 knots. At her g
that the guns' crews in t
directly below the turr
their quarters without d
safe to expose men to t
guns in the open on t
Hoche made a mean sp
forced draught and 14
draught. As she is a
she was tried at sea, ar
good seaboat in ordinary
Cecille has made satisfa
vessel can be depende
18 knots in ordinary we
coal lasts. The maxim
19·4 knots on a two l
measured mile. She has
commissioned. The cru
to have terminated her tr
maintained a speed of 1
hours' run. Both vess
manœuvres in the Medit
is also ready for the pe
has not been a success,
Toulon. The six cruiser
have all shown themselv
great speed, and will ass
to the fleet. The only
the machinery will hold
them have already given t
notably the *Forbin* her
speed of the *Troude*, tr
was for two hours 20·9 l
hours 17·5 knots. The
vessels which came to P
made 20·5 knots with ful
with natural draught.
trial of the *Coetlogon* g
19·7 knots, and the *Lalan*
is showing great activity
struction, and there are
99 boats building, equipp
Seventeen sea-going tor
150 tons displacement are
Aventurier, *Défi*, and *Tem*
Archer, *Dragon*, *Grenadi*
and *Véloce*, at Havre;
St. Denis; *Eclair*, *Cal*
Seyne; *Sarrasin* and
deaux. Twenty-five first
80 tons displacement: 1
Denis, 3 at Paris, 3 at B
Creuzot. Twenty-nine
about 53 tons displacem
4 at Havre, 3 at Nantes,
Bordeaux, and 11 at Bre
the 35-metre type are in co
In addition to the *Sirene*
she is known by both na
struction, France has also
with two submarine boats
Gymnote. The performa
under trial have been
factorily. Ballooning is
is now considered within
warfare, and experiments
a fair amount of success
at sea. The *Bouvet*, a d
went ashore on the coast
condemned; the *Seinaly*
ashore, but was pulled off
war; and the *Volage* despatch vessel has been

lost at Tahiti. During the year Admirals Aube,
nd Pallu de Barriere,
, have died, and also
n naval topics, and
l construction. The
l Squadron, composed
, *Requin*, *Furieux*,
torpedo boats, under
lmiral Alfred Albert
Cronstadt, and finally
eferred to elsewhere.
d fleet took place in
y manœuvres, more
sembled, of which 40
sers, and this fleet is
powerful assembled
e Russian War. In
bourg 7 armourclads,
oats were mobilised;
n the two squadrons
ed—one of 5 armour-
edo boats; the other
sers, and 8 torpedo
ce armourclads and
lso detailed as the
shores assailed. A
manœuvres will be
Navy Gazette, Sept.

French Navy.

	Protected.	Not protected.
d	18	0
	3	1
	1	3
	—	3
	—	6
	—	16
	—	4
	—	2

building programme
ed. '90. The battle-
haven was launched
e *Kurfurst Friedrich*
letely belted vessel,
freeboard, and with
n pairs in covered
weak point is want
avy guns. A sister-
s launched on Sept.
coast-defence ships
l have been launched
90, and the *Frithjof*,
ssel of the *Schwalbe*
nched April 4th, '91,
mine vessel of 1800
as also been put into
ons undertaken dur-
of the coast-defence
, the cruiser *H*, the
rpedo boats 9 and 10.
al manœuvres have
haracter as last year,
l very useful training
the conclusion, on
et was met by the
board the Imperial
h was accompanied
rd Admiral Von der
r, and many other
present 14 battle-ships
and cruisers and 20 torpedo boats. An inter-

esting article upon the German Navy appeared in the *Anti-Jacobin*, Sept. 12th, and a new semi-official monthly periodical, called the *Marine Rundschein*, has been established in Germany, and contains a great deal of information about German naval affairs. During the year '91 the following torpedo boats are to be delivered from Schichau's works at Elbing: 10 first-class boats, Nos. 65 to 74, of 110 tons and 24 knots; 1 first-class boat, No. 75, of 145 tons and 26 knots; 5 first-class boats, Nos. 76 to 80, of 125 tons and 25 knots; 16 first-class boats, Nos. 81 to 96, of 110 to 150 tons and 26 knots; 3 second-class boats of 88 tons and 22 knots; 2 second-class boats of 90 tons and 23 knots; 13 vedette boats of 13·5 tons and 18 knots.

GREECE. The three vessels described in ed. '91 have made their trials. The *Hydra* obtained a mean speed of 17·04 knots; the *Spezia*, 17·55 knots; and the *Psara*, 17·24 knots an hour. These vessels have been delivered at the arsenal at Salamis. It is reported that Greece intends purchasing three swift cruisers and several torpedo boats, as well as putting the rest of the fleet in repair. Her largest cruiser is the *Miaulio*, of 1800 tons displacement, and built in '79.

ITALY. The building programme given in ed. '91 is being carried out, and work in the dockyards is very active. In future all naval material for use in the fleet is to be bought in Italy. The employment of petroleum as fuel has been approved. Economies are to be made in the administrative departments. One ship less will be kept in commission, and by delaying the completion of the cruisers *Etruria*, *Liguria*, and *Umbria*, and transferring the expense to next year's Budget, a saving has been effected. Two vessels of the cruiser *Partenope* type, constructed at Castellamare, have received the names *Iride* and *Euridice*. They are referred to in ed. '90 as *A* and *B*. The two supply vessels mentioned as *G* and *H* have been called the *Atlante* and *Ercole*; they are building at Genoa. The protected cruiser *D* of the *Lombardia* type has been called *Elba*. The *Sicilia*, first-class battle-ship described in previous editions, was launched at Venice, July 6th, in the presence of King Umberto, the baptism of the ship being effected with the ancient ritual. The Patriarch of Venice first blessed the seas and the ring that was to wed the ship with the waters, and then Queen Margherita dropped the ring into the waves as the vessel took the water. A party of British naval officers from the ships of the Mediterranean Squadron were present by invitation. The protected cruisers *Umbria* and *Etruria* were launched at Leghorn, April 23rd, '91, and the torpedo vessels *Aretusa* and *Urania* respectively at Leghorn in March and Genoa in June. The *Iride* was launched at Castellamare in July. The battle-ship *Morosini* during her trials in Dec. '90 made a speed of 16 knots with two-thirds power; she was afterwards commissioned, and, unfortunately, touched the shore. The damage seems to have been slight. The *Doria*, a similar ship, has also made successful trials. The *Re Umberto* made a speed of 17·5 knots when tried light; she has yet to receive her full equipment. Trials with liquid fuel (petroleum) have been made on board the cruiser *Flavio Gioia* and the *Castelfidardo* and *Ancona*, and with such a measure of success that a course of instruction in the necessary procedure for the application of petroleum as auxiliary fuel is now taking place. It is reported that in addition to the torpedo boats mentioned as building in ed. '91, six first-class boats of the Russian *Adler* type have been ordered of Schichau, at Elbing. On Jan. 1st, '91, the Italian Navy consisted of 62 ships in commission, including the *Dandolo*, *Ancona*, and *Castelfidardo*; 23 with reduced complement, including the *Morosini*; 41 in the first category of the reserve, and 24 in the second category; 114 unarmed, including the *Sardigna* and *San Martino*; 2 being prepared for service, the *Re Umberto* and the *Euridice*; and 28 in course of construction; in all 294. The vessels in construction were the battle-ship *Sicilia*; 4 cruisers of the second class, the *Marco Polo*, *Etruria*, *Liguria*, and *Umbria*; 4 of the third class, the *Iride*, *Minerva*, *Aretusa*, and *Urania*; 17 sea-going torpedo craft; and the 2 supply ships, *Atlante* and *Ercole*.

JAPAN. The Minister of Marine informed Parliament in March last that the total amount of warship tonnage required for the defence of the Empire was 120,000, but that the present tonnage was only 50,000; it was accordingly decided, as an instalment, to spend about £800,000 in providing 2 cruisers of the second class, 1 cruiser of the third class, and 1 torpedo vessel. According to a Japanese paper, the Government has further decided on the following programme of 22 vessels: 2 armourclads of 9500 tons each, 3 armoured cruisers of 6000 tons each, 1 first-class cruiser of 4500 tons, 2 second-class cruisers of 3500 tons each, 1 third-class cruiser of 2500 tons, 3 third-class cruisers of 1500 tons each, 7 torpedo vessels of 750 tons each, and 3 torpedo vessels of 500 tons each. The *Akitsushima* and the *Akutsima*, mentioned in ed. '91, are the same vessel; the former name is the correct one. Contracts for two armoured coast-defence vessels reported to have been ordered in Europe last year, are now said to have been placed with the Société de la Méditerranée at La Seyne, but their designs will not be decided upon until the new ships of this type have been thoroughly tested and compared. The *Chyoda*, a protected cruiser built at Clydebank and launched June 3rd, '90, was originally designed by the Japanese Government, but several important alterations have been made in the plans. Her armament consists of ten 4·7-in. Armstrong Q.F. guns, fourteen 47-mm. Hotchkiss Q.F. guns, three gatling machine guns, and three torpedo tubes. The water-line for about two-thirds of its length is covered by a belt of steel plates, giving a maximum thickness of 4½-in.; an inch protective steel deck runs the whole length of the vessel, and a short distance above it is an ordinary deck, the intervening space being used for coal. Further protection is given to the machinery by coal and a belt of cellulose, while the interior of the ship is divided into 84 water-tight compartments, and there is a double bottom on the cellular system. Two sets of triple-expansion engines develop 5600 I.H.P., and give a speed of 19·5 knots an hour. Her dimensions are: Length, 310 ft.; beam, 42 ft.; draught, 14 ft.; displacement, 2450 tons. The two coast-defence vessels mentioned in ed. '91 have made satisfactory trials, and with the *Chisima Kan*, a torpedo gunboat of 753 tons displacement, launched at St. Nazaire, Nov. 27th, '90, are expected to proceed to Japan this autumn. The *Hasidate* was launched at Yokosuka dockyard, March 24th, '91. Like her two sisters mentioned above, she combines good speed

and sea-going qualities with an effective armament, but no hull armour is carried, a complete system of water-tight compartments and cofferdams filled with cellulose being relied upon to afford protection from injury at the water-line. The barbette turret, which is forward in the *Itsukusima* and *Hasidate*, is placed aft in the *Matsushima*. Two 4·7-in. Q.F. are placed forward, instead of the heavy gun; five 4·7-in. Q.F. guns are carried on each broadside. The protective deck is 1·6 in. thick, and 4-in. steel shields protect the breeches of the heavy guns. A steel torpedo and submarine mine carrying vessel of 250 tons displacement and 11 knot speed was launched from the Mitsu-Bishi dockyard in November last for use at the Sasepo Naval Station. During the year two vessels, the *Hiyei* and *Kongo*, visited Constantinople, in return for the visit paid to Yokohama by the ill-fated *Ertogoul*. Six first-class torpedo boats of the French 35-metre type, but with modifications, are in course of construction or have been recently completed.

MEXICO. The school-ship mentioned in ed. '91 as building at Havre was launched April 9th, '91. Her dimensions are: Length, 213·2 ft.; beam, 32·8 ft.; draught, 14·1 ft.; displacement, 1200 tons. Engines of 1300 H.P. are to give 13 knot speed. The armament will consist of two 4·72-in. and four smaller calibre Q.F. guns. Her complement, including cadets, will be 230. She will be barque rigged, and has received the name of *Saragosa*.

NETHERLANDS. The two armourclads mentioned in ed. '91 have been named the *Koningen Wilhelmina der Nederlanden* and the *Reinier Claessen*. The chief characteristics of the former vessel are: Length, 328 ft.; beam, 49 ft.; draught, 19 ft. 8 in.; displacement, with 450 tons of coal aboard, 4600 tons. Armament: One 11-in. in turret forward, one 8·3-in. on central pivot aft, two 6·7-in. on central pivots on each side in sponsons, 14 Q.F., and three torpedo tubes. The turret has 11-in. armour, a curved protective deck with maximum thickness of 3 in. runs the whole length of the ship, a belt of cellulose extends fore and aft between the berth and steel decks. The covering tower also has 11 in. Four vertical triple-expansion engines are to give a speed of 16·5 knots. She is to be ready for trials in '93. The *Claessen* is smaller, her displacement, with 90 tons of coal aboard, being 2490 tons; but her protection is very similar. Her heaviest gun is a 8·2 in. in a revolving turret. Speed, 13 knots for a four hours' run. These vessels are building at Amsterdam. A protected cruiser, the *Sumatra*, has recently been completed. Her length is 229 ft. 7 in.; beam, 36 ft. 9 in.; draught, 14 ft.; displacement, with 170 tons of coal, 1703 tons. The armament consists of one 8·3-in. on central pivot forward, one 5·9-in. on central pivot aft, two 4·7-in. sponsoned one each side, and two torpedo tubes. The covering tower is protected with 5·9 in., the mean thickness of the protective deck is 1·5 in., and cellulose is largely used for protection. The results of her trials gave a maximum speed of 17·1 knots with force draught, and 15 knots on six hours' run with natural draught. The *Lamongan*, *Makjan*, and *Nobo* are three first-class torpedo boats now in course of construction, of which the last named was launched April 22nd, '91. The Naval Budget for this year shows an increase over last year's appropriation; it amounts to 14,353,242 fl. (about £1,150,000).

PORTUGAL. Messrs. Orlando, of Leghorn, were successful in obtaining the order to build the four belted cruisers mentioned in ed. '91, and will start with the work as soon as money is voted by the Portuguese Parliament. The vessels as designed will possess the following characteristics: Length, 334·6 ft.; beam, 46·9 ft.; draught, 20 ft.; displacement, 4700 tons; I.H.P., 11,000; speed, 21 knots; coal supply, 850 tons; steaming radius, 5100 miles; maximum thickness of armour, 4 in. The Portuguese Government will acquire, when circumstances permit, the following gunboats for service in African rivers: For Guinea—1 steamer of the *Massabi* type (220 tons), to carry four Q.F. and one machine gun, and 2 launches, each armed with one Q.F. and one machine gun; for Angola—2 steamers of the *Massabi* type and 4 launches; for Mozambique—3 steamers of the *Massabi* type; 4 of the *Mosquito* type, each armed with two 2·9-in. Q.F. and two machine guns, and two launches for the navigation of the Upper Zambesi. Several light-draught stern-wheel gunboats, recently constructed by Yarrow for the Portuguese Government, have been sent to the Pungwe River. A novel submarine torpedo boat has been invented by Señor de Mello, and a committee has been appointed to study and report upon the invention. Admiral Carlos Testa, a writer upon naval matters, died in Feb. '91.

ROUMANIA. See previous ed.

RUSSIA. A battle-ship similar to the *Ghangoot*, of 6628 tons, but larger, has been laid down at the Admiralty Works, St. Petersburg, and one of 12,400 tons has been begun at Nicolaieff, in the Black Sea. It is also reported that a new battle-ship is to be laid down either on the slips occupied by the *St. George* or by the *Navarin*, as soon as one or other of these vessels is launched. The first-named ship is to be of 8800 tons displacement; her length will be 351 ft. 10 in., and beam 68 ft. She will carry two 12-in. guns mounted one forward the other aft in barbette towers; the secondary battery will comprise six 6-in. Q.F. guns, and in addition she will mount about twenty guns of smaller calibre; her engines are to be of 8500 H.P., and the speed 16 knots. The armoured gunboat *Grossiastchi*, of 1492 tons, was launched at St. Petersburg, June 1st, '90, and two similar vessels, the *Gremiastchi* and *Otvagenii*, laid down in Jan. '90, were launched Oct. 20th, '91. The battleship *Navarin* took the water the same day. A torpedo vessel similar to the *Kasarski* has been recently laid down at Nicolaieff, and two more of the same type, ordered at Elbing. Yarrow, of Poplar, has built a river boat 100 ft. long, an enlarged *Mosquito*, for the Russian Government, and on trial in May she made 11 knots. The *Pole Star*, the Emperor's yacht cruiser, made 18·85 knots on her trial. The *Orel* and *Saratov*, auxiliary cruisers for the Russian Volunteer fleet, of 5000 tons displacement and 19 knot speed, have been delivered. In Dec. '90 the Minister of Marine ordered 8 new torpedo boats for the Black Sea Fleet—2 at Sebastopol, 2 at Odessa, and 2 at Nicolaieff. The belted cruiser *Rurik* will, when complete, be the largest cruiser afloat. She is of nearly 11000 tons displacement, and measures 426 ft. long by 67 ft. broad. Four engines, developing altogether 15,000 H.P., will give a sea speed of 18 knots. Along four-fifths of the water-line there will be a 10-in. belt, and over this a 2½-in. steel deck. She will carry

enough coal to steam 20,000 knots at 10-knot speed. Her armament will consist of four 8-in., sixteen 6-in., fourteen 4·7-in., and eighteen smaller calibre guns, with five torpedo tubes. She is said to be superior to any cruiser yet laid down.

SAN SALVADOR. A small wooden steamer of 75 tons displacement has been built at San Francisco for this Government, and named the *Cuscatlan*. She is lightly armed, of 10 knot speed, and can be used either as a transport, a man-of-war, or for the revenue service.

SIAM. See previous ed.

SPAIN. A plan for the reconstruction of the Spanish Navy has been authorised by royal decree dated Oct. 29th, '90. The policy is admittedly based on the fact that Spain is a country with widely separated colonies, and but limited financial means; it includes the provision of an effective system of coast defence, and of a number of very fast cruisers with great coal endurance and sufficient protection. By Article I. of the decree the first-class cruisers to be built for the completion of the fleet must fulfil the following conditions: Armament—two 11-in. Hontoria B.L., a number of Q.F., and six torpedo tubes. Protection—armour of sufficient thickness over the artillery, and a system of copper-dams and cellulose at the water-line, armoured covering tower and tube. Speed, not less than 20 knots under natural draught; steaming radius, 12,000 to 15,000 miles. Maximum draught, 25½ ft. Article II. provides that the second-class cruisers must have at least 20 knots, and be as efficient as their displacement will allow. Article III. organises the fleet into three divisions. First Division at Cadiz: Armoured cruiser *Emperador Carlos V.*, of 9000 tons; armoured cruisers *Princess of Asturias* and *Infanta Maria Teresa*, of 7000 tons; and the protected cruiser *Reina Regente*. Auxiliary: 2 cruisers of the third class, 2 torpedo vessels, and three torpedo boats. Second Division at Ferrol: One 9000-ton armoured cruiser, to be built; the armoured cruisers *Cisneros* and *Oquendo*, of 7000 tons; and the protected cruiser *Alfonso XIII.* Auxiliary: 2 cruisers of the third class, 2 torpedo vessels, and 3 torpedo boats. Third Division at Cartagena: The *Pelayo*, of 9902 tons; the armoured cruisers *Cataluña* and *Viscaya*, of 7000 tons; and the protected cruiser *Lepanto*, of 4800 tons. Auxiliary: 2 cruisers of the third class, 2 torpedo vessels, and 3 torpedo boats. Article IV. provides for the protection of the ports by means of mobile and fixed defences. Article V. deals with the modifications and rehabiliment required for the ironclads *Numancia* and *Vitoria*. Article VI. states that in order to utilise part of the existing material, the *Reina Cristina* is to be fitted as a transport for 1000 infantry, the *Reina Mercedes* to carry cavalry and munitions of war, and the *Alfonso XII.* as a floating arsenal, torpedo depôt, and supply vessel to the fleet. Article VII. ordains that in future, to avoid confusion in classifying Spanish warships, those which have any armour at all will be designated as "protected," and those which have none as "unprotected." In accordance with the above decrees two of the 7000-ton cruisers mentioned in ed. '90, will have their displacement increased to 9235 tons, and their batteries protected with armour. A contract for one of these vessels, to be called the *Emperador Carlos V.*, has been given to the firm of Vea-Murquia Bros., of Cadiz. The conditions set forth in Article I. above will be carried out in her construction. The 11-in. guns will be carried in turrets with armour of 9·8 in. thickness. Of the 7000-ton cruisers building at Bilboa, a second in all respects similar to the *Maria Teresa* was launched July 8th, '91, and named the *Viscaya*. The third ship was launched Oct. 3rd, '91, and named *Oquendo*. Of the torpedo vessels of 570 tons, two more have been launched and one of a larger type has now been ordered. She will be of 747 tons and 20-knot speed—an improved torpedo-boat destroyer. In April the *Canta*, a small gunboat, was wrecked off Puerto Plata; the Spanish service has also sustained the loss of Admiral Pinzong Alvares, the Commander-in-Chief of the navy, who died in May. The *Peral* submarine boat has turned out a failure. It is rumoured that next spring a Spanish squadron will be sent on a cruise to the French, British, and Baltic ports. Lieut. Little of the United States Navy has arrived in Spain to superintend the construction of a *fac-simile* of the caravel *Santa Maria*, on board which Columbus set forth in 1492 to discover the New World, and whose form and lines in draught have been preserved as a relic by the Church. The reproduction is for the Chicago Exhibition.

SWEDEN. The Naval Budget contains appropriations for commissioning the new armourclad of the *Svea* class, mentioned in ed. '91; for completing the armourclad *Gota*; and for building a second-class gunboat. The *Gota* has made her trials, a mean speed of 16 knots with 3200 I.H.P. being obtained.

TURKEY. A few torpedo boats of the 39-metre and 47-metre Schichau type have been added during the year, and there have been several rumours to the effect that the rehabilitation of the navy is to be taken in hand. Nothing, however, of importance appears to have taken place beyond the repairs mentioned in ed. '91, which are in progress.

UNITED STATES. The armoured steel cruising monitor is not to be built, and but one new vessel is authorised by the Appropriation Bill for June '91; this is cruiser No. 13. The three battle ships have received the names of *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, and *Oregon*. Armoured cruiser No. 2, now called the *New York*, is to be built by Messrs. Cramp. The harbour defence ram is building at the Bath Iron Works, and is to be completed in eighteen months from Jan. 28th, '91. First-class protected cruiser No. 12, otherwise known as the *Pirate*, is being constructed by Cramp, and is to be completed May '93. Cruiser No. 13 is to be like her. Cruiser No. 6 is being built at the Union Iron Works, and is to be completed by January '93. The *Maine*, *Monterey*, and *Bennington* have been launched. The *Philadelphia*, *Newark*, *Concord*, and *Bennington* have been tried, and all with fairly satisfactory results. The *Miantonomoh* is nearly ready for commissioning. She is one of five rebuilt iron double-turreted monitors, and her main battery consists of four 10-in. B.L. guns. Four others of these monitors are in course of reconstruction—the *Amphitrite* at Norfolk, the *Terror* at New York, the *Monadnock* at Mare Island, and the *Puritan*. Cruisers Nos. 7, 8, and 9, it is reported, are to be called the *Cincinnati*, *Raleigh*, and *North Point* respectively. Cruisers 9 and 10, gun-vessels 5 and 6, and the *Cincinnati* and *Raleigh* will probably be launched before Jan.

Battle-ships, Cruisers and Torpedo Craft of the U.S. Navy building or ordered.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Gun, all Breech-loaders.	Promised Date of Completion.	Where Building.
Indiana	Battle-ship	10,231	16·0	13-in.	'94	Cramp & Sons, Phila.
Massachusetts	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Oregon	"	"	"	"	"	Union Iron Works, San Francisco.
Texas	"	6,750	17·0	12-in.		Norfolk Navy Yard.
Monterey	Coastguard ves.	4,000		"		Union Iron Works.
No.	Harbour D. ram.	2,100	17·0	6-in.	'93	Bath Iron Works.
Maine	Armd. cruiser	6,700	"	10-in.	Launched	New York Navy Yd.
New York	"	8,150	20·0	8-in.	'93	Cramp & Sons, Phila.
No. 6	Protected cr.	5,500	"	"	'93	Union Iron Works, San Francisco.
Cincinnati	"	3,000				New York Navy Yd.
Raleigh	"	"				Norfolk Navy Yard.
North Point	P. P. cruiser.	2,000			'92	Columbian Iron Wks., Baltimore.
No. 10	"	"			"	" " "
No. 11	"	"			"	Loring, Boston.
No. 12	Protected cr.	7,400	22·0	8-in.	'93	Cramp & Sons, Phila.
No. 13	"	"	"	"	'94	" " "
No. 5	Gun-vessel.	1,200			'92	Bath Iron Works.
No. 6	"	"			"	" " "

'92. Torpedo-boat No. 2 is to be built at the Iowa Iron Works, Dubugue.

VENEZUELA. Four gunboats have recently been ordered in this country for the Venezuelan Government.

Foreign Trade, '91. French trade has been less satisfactory than it was last year The iron industry has suffered somewhat, and the woollen and worsted a good deal, partly from the M'Kinley tariff and partly owing to the decreased demand from South America. During nearly the whole year the **new tariff** has been under consideration, and is not even now definitely fixed; but it seems clear that very much heavier duties will be put on all round, including imposts on textile raw materials, which have been strongly protested against by the trades interested. After the disastrous experience of imposing a duty on raw silk, it is evident that further taxation of raw material must have a disastrous effect on French industries. In **Belgium** great inconvenience and unsettlement has been caused by strikes among the colliers, which have not achieved the object which the men had in view, though they have seriously affected both the iron and coal industries. The **textile trades** there have continued a good deal depressed. During the autumn negotiations took place for a treaty with Germany; but the last news is that there is a hitch in them somewhere. As regards **Germany**, its trade has, during '91, been very unsatisfactory. The iron trade has not only been depressed, but profits from what orders have been secured have been reduced to a minimum, owing to the action of the Coal Union. That body has so forced up the prices of fuel as to materially increase the cost of all manufactures. The textile trades have suffered seriously—though perhaps not so seriously as was anticipated—from the M'Kinley tariff; and, owing to the general rise in wages, one great advantage—that of cheap labour, which Germany has hitherto enjoyed—has to a great extent ceased. This condition of affairs has caused considerable discontent in German commercial circles, where it has led to a certain movement in favour of free trade. In this connection it is interesting to note that the idea of a Central European Customs Union is at present much favoured by the German Government, and has the support of most of the chambers of commerce in the country. A treaty has been concluded with Austria, and negotiations are on foot with Italy, Switzerland and Servia, in addition to those with Belgium, to which we have already referred. The most notable fact in connection with trade in **Austria-Hungary** is, that the iron and steel industry has been well employed throughout the year, though it has suffered from considerable depression in other countries. The Bohemian coal trade has also been very brisk. In **Spain** there have been some attempts to develop pig-iron manufacture from the ore obtained there, and competition from that quarter seems likely to attain serious dimensions within a few years. The textile industries of Barcelona have been rather depressed. **Portugal** seems on the eve of national bankruptcy, and money has been extremely scarce this year, so much so that deferred payments have been the rule rather than the exception. **Italy** has also suffered from great depression, which is not likely to be overcome for some time. In **Russia** the failure of the harvest is leading to widespread famine, and the trouble is aggravated by the heavy burden which the new tariff places on the people at large, for the benefit of a comparatively small class of manufacturers. In **Persia** the opening of the Karun river is beginning to have an effect on trade in the lower reaches; but in the upper part of the river the difficulties are still so great that central Persia reaps but little benefit. In **India** the most notable events of the year have been the unprecedentedly heavy wheat exports, and a great increase in the output of coal. The Bombay cotton industry has been depressed, and short time was generally resorted to in the autumn. In **China** anti-foreign

riots have tended to check trade development, as has also the fact that the tea exports continue also to decline. Fitful efforts continue to be made to encourage iron and steel industries, but they come to very little. **Japan** has taken a distinct step forward, the exports are increasing considerably, and great efforts are beginning to be put forward to develop that part of the trade with the United States, Australia and China. The cotton spinning industry has, however, suffered very severe depression, and shares in the Joint Stock companies have fallen heavily. **Egypt** is progressing satisfactorily under British rule, and a revival began in that country in the course of '90, which is still in progress. Nearly half the imports come from England. The export trade of the **Congo** has expanded rapidly during the last four years, and a continuation of this development seems probable. In **Cape Colony** there has been some recovery from the depression caused by the bank failures in the autumn of '90, but things there are far from being in a satisfactory condition. As regards Natal, the most noteworthy fact is the discovery of nitrate deposits; if these prove really available, they will considerably enhance the prosperity of that colony. Natal coal has been pretty well tested, and is found to compare very unfavourably with the Welsh product. The returns for the year ending June 30th, '91, show considerable diminution in the imports, due mainly to the depression in the Transvaal. That country has, however, recovered from its bad position in '90, and the extension of railways in its territory will do much to help it in the future. The output of gold at Johannesburg this year has been very much heavier than at any previous time. In the **United States** the effects of the M'Kinley tariff are at present not easy to gauge, but it may be said shortly that it has led to considerable diminution in the import of manufactured goods, though apparently without seriously benefiting the industries, both the textile and the iron trades having been steadily depressed. There has been much controversy as to the possibility of manufacturing tin plates in the United States, but up to the present, at any rate, very little has been produced, and it seems extremely doubtful whether it can be made there on an important scale. The southern States continue to develop, and the increase of trade at some ports in that region has been very notable. Reciprocity treaties have been concluded with Brazil and Spain, and the Government is beginning negotiations with Mexico. It is very doubtful, however, whether this policy will lead to the development of the export business after which our American cousins hanker. As long as American manufacturers are handicapped by protective duties all round, they can hardly hope effectually to compete in neutral markets. **Canada** has developed an egg trade with this country, that product having been, to a great extent, shut out of the United States by the new tariff. **Mexico** is making steady progress. The new tariff will be, in many respects, an improvement on the old one, and efforts are being made to increase the production of cotton. South America is in an even worse state than it was at the close of '90. **Brazil** is suffering from rotten finance, aggravated by an incapable Government; and the arrangements for dealing with the imports and exports are so defective that there is something like a dead lock both in Rio and Santos. In the **Argentine Republic** various unsound experiments have been tried to palliate the financial difficulties, but their result has been only to make confusion worse confounded. Everything is thoroughly disorganised there, and the prospect of any improvement is very slight. The hope of the country really lies in agricultural development, and it is therefore satisfactory to know that this year's wool clipping has been a good one. In **Chili** business has been almost at a standstill, owing to the civil war. In **Australia** strikes have been again prominent, but things have now settled down into a fairly satisfactory condition. In New South Wales the protectionists have gained strength, but the whole question of Australian tariffs is complicated by the proposed Federal Union, which would necessarily involve uniform duties for all the colonies. South Australia has shown decided signs of increasing prosperity, and the same may be said of New Zealand. Western Australia, too, seems to be making as much progress as can be expected from so thinly populated a colony.

Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value. s.	d.
Argentine	Dollar (paper)	0	10
Austria and Hungary	Florin (silver)	1	8
Belgium	Franc	0	9½
Brazil	Milrei	2	0
Canada and United States	Dollar	4	2
Chili, Peru, and Uruguay	Dollar (silver)	*3	0
China	Tael of Silver	4	3½
Cuba	Dollar	4	2
Denmark	Krone or Crown	1	1⅓
Egypt	Piastre	0	3½
"	50-Piastre Piece (gold)	10	2½
France	Franc	0	9½
Germany	Mark (nominal)	1	0
"	20-Mark (gold)	19	6
"	Thaler	2	11
Greece	Drachma	0	8½
Holland and Java	Florin	1	8
" "	10-Florin (gold)	16	8
India	Rupee	*1	5
"	Mohur, 15 do. (gd.)	29	2
Italy	Lira	0	9½
Japan	Yen	4	1¼
"	10-Yen Piece (gold)	41	0
Mexico	Dollar (silver)	*3	2
Norway	Crown	1	1⅓
Persia	Toman	10	6
Portugal	Milrei (about)	4	10
Russia	Rouble (paper)	2	1
"	" (gold)	3	3
Spain	Peseta	0	9
Sweden	Crown	1	1⅓
Switzerland	Franc	0	9½
Turkey	Piastre (nearly)	0	2¼
"	Medjidie (gold)	17	9
West Indies	Dollar	4	2

* Subject to fluctuations.

*** It should be noted that English money of each denomination is current in most British

Colonies, also that the rate of exchange for all coins varies from time to time. Some silver coins vary according to the price of standard silver.

Foresters, Ancient Order of. The origin of the Ancient Order of Foresters dates back more than a century. The earliest notice of Forestry may be said to be a list of members made in "Court No. 1" of the "Ancient Royal Order of Foresters" in the parish of Leeds. The date of this list is 1790. Slow progress marked the early years of the movement, but in 1813 "Court No. 2" was commenced at Knaresborough. General laws for the rule of Forestry were sanctioned on June 3, 1816, but the life of this "Royal Order" was practically cut short in 1834. In the first twenty-one years of its existence no less than 358 Courts had been opened. The "Ancient Order" soon eclipsed the "Royal Order," and within three months of the momentous meeting (1834) at **Rochdale**, at which the disruption in the ranks of the "Royal Order" was made apparent, 294 courts of the latter were incorporated in the Ancient Order of Foresters. Mr. G. F. Mandley became its **first High Chief Ranger**. Salford was the scene of the **first High Court Meeting** (1835), when three days were occupied in discussion of the business of the Order. It was notified that 16,510 members had received certificates. In 1832 Forestry was introduced into the **United States**, and there, as well as in **Canada**, it has thriven. In 1840 the **first Juvenile Foresters' Society** was formed, in Hull. It provided for funeral benefits only. The official magazine is *The Foresters' Miscellany and Monthly Review*, and an annual report is issued under the title of *The Foresters' Directory*. During '90 it appears that the **benefit members** of the Order increased by 17,587, and the **honorary members** by 580. Its **funds** amount to £4,551,965. The **total adult membership** is 711,051, comprised of 693,505 benefit members, and 17,546 honorary members. According to report, there has been an increase in **Juvenile Foresters** only, during the year '90, of 1945, the total number of members being 85,125. The **meeting place** for '92 is Ipswich. **High Chief Ranger** for '92, Mr. G. Crickmer. The **Permanent Secretary** is Mr. T. Ballan Stead. P.H.C.R., Clifton Villa, Anglesea Rd., Ipswich.

Forged Transfers Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. 74.

Forms of Address. See ADDRESS, FORMS OF.

Forth and Clyde Canal. This is a scheme to unite the east and west coasts of Scotland by joining the Forth and Clyde by means of a canal, to admit of the passage of the largest ships without the intervening locks. Messrs. D. & T. Stevenson, C.E., of Edinburgh, the engineers engaged by the promoters, have reported that the best route passes up the Forth to Alloa, where the canal would really commence. Here vessels would be raised by an entrance lock to the level of Loch Lomond, 13 ft. above high water, and the highest canal level. The waterway would then proceed along the valley of the Forth through Loch Lomond to Tarbet, and across the narrow neck of land to Loch Long, or across Loch Lomond to a point near Arden, and thence to the Firth of Clyde near Helensburgh. For further details, see last ed.

Forth Bridge. The greatest work of its kind in the world. The main features are the extraordinary spans, for a rigid structure, of a third of a mile in length, each of which is made by two cantilevers of 680 feet long, united by 350 feet of girder. The structure carries the railway high above the sides of the valley of the Forth, the piers indeed being nearly the height of St. Paul's Cathedral. On March 4th, '90, the ceremony of **formally opening** the bridge was performed by the Prince of Wales under the most favourable circumstances, His Royal Highness being accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales. In the middle of the north connecting girder the Prince drove the last (a gilded) rivet, which is on the outside of the boom and holds together three plates; around its top is a suitable inscription. At a subsequent banquet the Prince of Wales delivered a speech, in which he announced baronetcies for Mr. Thompson and Sir J. Fowler, and knighthoods for Mr. Baker and Mr. Arrol. For further details, see last ed. At the general meeting of the company on Feb. 26th, '91, the chairman (Mr. J. Dent Dent) expressed entire satisfaction at the condition of the bridge and the traffic over it.

Four-in-Hand Club. See COACHING.

France. A republic governed by a President and National Assembly under constitution of 1871, revised in '75 and '84. The legislative power resides in the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, elected by delegates of municipalities; and the Chamber of Deputies of 557 members, elected by universal suffrage. The initiative in legislation is exercised by the President or either House. Executive power is confided to a president, elected by the two Houses united in National Assembly. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses. All religions are on a legal equality; every sect being entitled to a grant from the State if its numbers exceed 100,000.—Area 204,177 sq. m.; pop. 38,095,000. **Estimated revenue**, '90, 3,046,417,120 fr.; **expenditure**, 3,046,020,874 fr.; **public debt**, £1,280,000,000. **Imports** ('90), 4,423,255,000 fr.; **exports**, 3,720,121,000 fr. (For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and NAVIES.) The colonies include Algeria, Cochin China, Senegambia (including the territory of that name and other colonies and protected states on the west coast of Africa), Réunion, Pondicherry, etc., in India, Martinique and Guadaloupe in West Indies. These colonies are politically part of France, and are represented in the National Assembly. France has also three protected states: Tunis, Annam, Tonquin. (For history from '79 to '90, see former editions.)—**POLITICAL.** It was reported in November that M. Mizon's mission was attacked on the Niger by nine native boats; he was wounded. M. Mizon complained that the Royal Niger Co. claimed the right to close the Tchad route to the Germans of the Cameroons. The Italian Government has decided to erect posts along the Franco-Italian frontier to prevent incidents. The Bill making Paris time the legal time throughout France was agreed to (Dec. 2nd). The Chamber adopted a proposal for the conversion or repayment of 57,000,000 of 30-year 4 per cent. Treasury Bonds in a period extending to 1907, and also of the 112,000,000 of 5 per cent. Liquidation Bonds issued 1874-5. The Budget was (10th) passed by 363 to 54. The Chamber (20th) agreed to a supplementary vote of 1,300,000 fr. for the *lycées*. In the Chamber (23rd) the surtax of 4 instead of 3 per cent. on coupons was agreed to by 189 to 76. The Budget was adopted and the Session closed (24th). The Shah offered a site of 12,000 mètres for the

erection of a French Legation at Teheran. News received in Paris (29th) from Senegambia, stated that fighting had taken place between Col. Archinard's force and the Toucouleur tribe, the former losing 4 killed and 15 wounded, and the latter 50 killed. The Paris Municipality, by 38 to 31, refused (31st) to discuss the estimates, over 5,000,000 fr., for the Prefecture of Police, the object of the Municipality being to get the control of the police for political purposes. **'91.** A decree making a new loan of 869,488,000 fr. was issued (**Jan.** 3rd). The first meeting of the French and Spanish delegates to deliminate the frontier between the Mouni and Benito rivers (Gaboon) took place (5th). At a meeting of the Customs Committee (9th), the President read a statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the Government intended on the 1st Feb. to denounce all commercial treaties with tariffs, leaving those only to stand which rested on the most favoured nation clause. It was reported in Paris (9th) that the taking of Nioro, Senegambia, Dec. 30th, was preceded by a sharp battle, after which Ahmadon fled, and the French entered the city on Jan. 1st. The 3 per cent. loan of 869,000,000 was (11th) subscribed for 16½ times over. The Senate and Chamber met (13th), M. Floquet being re-elected President of the latter. M. Le Royer was re-elected President of the Senate (15th). A credit of 2,000,000 for the relief of distress was unanimously agreed to by the Chamber (18th). The Chamber also agreed, by 458 to 11, to the Government declaration denouncing treaties, placed before the Customs Committee on the 9th. The newly established Superior Council for the Colonies held its first sitting (21st). A Supreme Council of Labour was created (22nd). The question of the suppression of *Thermidor* was discussed at length in the Chamber (29th), and eventually the action of the censor was approved by 307 to 184. The Chamber read a first time (**Feb.** 13th) a Bill regulating and subsidising working men's provident and superannuation societies. The Government pledged itself (28th) to enforce the law against gambling, and rejected the Bill to legalise the *pari mutuel.* By a law promulgated (**March** 27th) an important change was made in the mode of punishing criminals. Henceforth a great distinction is to be drawn between a first offence and an offence preceded by one or more condemnations. In case of condemnation to imprisonment or fine, if the prisoner is brought up for the first time the Criminal Court is authorised to postpone the execution of the punishment. If for five years the criminal is not convicted of any offence, the postponed sentence will fall to the ground. If the criminal, on the other hand, commits a second offence, the first punishment will be carried out independently of that following on the second offence. The **May**-day demonstrations in Paris passed off quietly with the exception that a dynamite cartridge was exploded against the mansion of the Duc de Trévise in the Rue Beny. The damage was slight, and no one was injured. Mr. Cunninghame Graham took part in the procession. At Lyons there were conflicts with the police, and military charges; telegraph and telephone wires were cut by the rioters. There were also conflicts with the gendarmerie at Fourmies, in which a number of persons were injured. The Paris Municipality voted (May 6th) 10,000 fr. to the Fourmies victims, and passed a vote of censure on the authorities for not allowing "peaceable and Republican demonstrations." A committee of the Chamber agreed to recommend the building of a new Chamber, adjoining the present one, at a cost of 2,000,000. Mr. Cunninghame Graham addressed a socialist meeting at Calais (10th), and was afterwards expelled by the police commissary. Johanna, the chief town of the island of the same name in the Comoro group, was bombarded as a punishment for the revolt against French authority and outrage on French subjects. M. Triponé, a captain in the Territorial Army, was arrested (23rd) on the charge of selling to Messrs. Armstrong the secret of the manufacture of melinite and explosives manufactured at the State establishments. M. Turpin, a chemist, claiming to be the inventor of melinite, denounced the Captain in a volume, "Comment on a Vendu la Mélinite," and was himself arrested. The Chamber (27th) agreed to a Bill empowering the Minister of War to lay in a two months' stock of wheat and flour for the civil population comprised within intrenched camps or fortified towns. The Chamber (**June** 3rd) agreed to a Bill extending the twelve hours' limit to engine drivers, stokers, pointsmen, omnibus drivers, and conductors, and other persons employed by transport companies having concessions from the State or from local bodies. MM. Fasseler and Feuvrier were also arrested in connection with the melinite scandal. It was reported (7th) that at the beginning of May a proposal made to Russia for the formation of a defensive alliance had been rejected. The Minister of Foreign Affairs signed a convention with the Swiss Government, under which the frontier between Mont Dolent and the lake of Geneva received new delimitation. The trial of the prisoners in the melinite affair was commenced in closed Court (13th). Sentence was pronounced (16th): M. Turpin to five years' imprisonment, a fine of 2000 fr., and five years' interdiction of civil rights; Captain Triponé to five years' imprisonment, a fine of 3000 fr., five years' interdiction of civil rights, and ten years' exile; M. Fasseler to five years' imprisonment, a fine of 3000 fr., and five years' interdiction of civil rights; and M. Feuvrier to two years' imprisonment, a fine of 200 fr., and two years' interdiction of civil rights. The committee of the Chamber ratified the Brussels Act in relation to the Congo State (16th). There was a naval mobilisation at the chief ports (24th). The Chamber, by 439 to 104, refused to ratify the Brussels Convention. The Chamber agreed to the creation of a labour bureau at the Ministry of Commerce. A strike occurred on the Orleans Railway (**July** 7th). The Senate (9th) pronounced in favour of ten hours a day for children and eleven for women. The national fête was celebrated (14th), President Carnot reviewing the troops in the Bois de Boulogne. Monsignor Ferrata, the new Papal Nuncio, presented his credentials to President Carnot (21st). M. Brisson's scheme for doubling the navy was adopted by the Budget Committee (25th). A new strategic railway between Digne and Mezel was opened (**Aug.** 16th). English bookmakers were ordered to leave the French territory. The French fleet under Admiral Gervais visited Cronstadt in July, and was accorded a brilliant reception. It then paid a visit to Portsmouth (15th) of a week, and was heartily welcomed, and inspected by the Queen. The fleet left Portsmouth (26th).

The army manœuvres began (Sept. 3rd). The whole of the labourers at the Havre Docks struck work. The Congress of Dominicans at Lyons (19th) elected Father Fruhwirth, Provincial of Austria, to be General of the Order. A Franco-German company was formed in Paris, with a capital of 10,000,000 fr., for the execution of public works in Servia. MM. Rouvier, Yves Guyot and Jules Roche were hissed on leaving the Prefecture (Oct. 9th); a knife was thrown at the carriage. The indirect taxes for the nine months ended Sept. 30th yielded 1912 millions, as against 1835 millions in the previous year, the estimate having been 1838 millions. By a treaty with the new chief of the Trarzas, in Senegal, the right of the French to a protectorate over their country on the right bank of the Senegal was recognised. The autumn session of the Legislature was opened (15th). The Cabinet decided to make a grant of five millions for the construction of twelve new gunboats and the incorporation of 3000 militiamen in the Anamite Tirailleur Regiments, for Tonquin (20th). The Senate decided (27th) by 109 to 99 that adult women should not be subject to the Factory Labour Regulation Bill.—GENERAL. Lady Caithness, Duchess of Pomar, has applied for leave to erect a statue of Mary Stuart in the Avenue Wagram. The Paris Municipality (Dec. 3rd) requested the authorities to arrange for the Koch system in the hospitals. Fagoux, the publisher of an anarchist paper, was (8th) fined 5000 fr. and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for inciting to murder, pillage, and military mutiny. A girl of seventeen was sent to the House of Correction, and her lover sentenced to penal servitude for life (13th), for murdering the girl's father, who would not allow them to marry. The Society of the Friends of Russia, whose object was to promote an alliance with Russia, was dissolved (15th). The trial of Michel Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard for the murder of Gouffé, the process-server, was opened (16th) at the Seine Assizes. There was a tremendous rush for the eighty tickets available for spectators. Mme. Duc Quercy and M. Labruyère were arrested (16th) for aiding the escape of Padlewski, the murderer of Seliverstoff. Serious defects were found in the new steel cruiser *Forbin*, and she was sent to the repairing dock. The Gouffé murder trial terminated (21st). Both prisoners were found guilty, with extenuating circumstances against the female. Eyraud was condemned to death, and Bompard to twenty years' penal servitude. The Minister of Public Works called on the railway companies to provide foot-warmers in third-class carriages. The results of the vintage for '90 gave 27,416,327 hectolitres, being 4,182,755 hectolitres more than the previous year. The total value was about £39,551,760, or £4,309,000 more than the previous year. The trial of Mme. Duc Quercy, MM. Labruyère and Grégoire, for aiding the escape of Padlewski, commenced (23rd). Mme. Duc Quercy was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, M. Labruyère to thirteen months' imprisonment, and M. Grégoire to eight months' imprisonment, which was afterwards reduced to four. The Paris Municipality resolved (24th) to adopt the son of Dr. César de Paëpe, the Belgian Socialist. Grégoire was arrested in Palermo (25th). The Anglo-French postal convention was (31st) renewed for three months. Eight of the twelve jurymen who convicted Eyraud signed a memorial for the commutation of his sentence. His wife, who had been separated from him since '82, obtained a divorce. '91. A fire broke out (Jan. 8th) in a pianoforte warehouse, Boulevard St. Martin, and 1,000,000 fr. damage was done. The Seine was almost completely frozen over (11th). The roof and upper storeys of the Rouen Palais de Justice were seriously damaged by a fire which broke out there (14th); the ancient Gothic part of the building was unharmed. The Court of Cassation (15th) rejected Eyraud's appeal. The Appellate Court (17th) annulled the sentence on M. Labruyère. The sentences on Mme. Duc Quercy and M. Grégoire were confirmed. Père Didon preached to 6000 or 8000 persons in the Madeline (25th) to raise funds for a new church in Rome; the collection amounted to £1456. Drs. Bertin and Picq, of the Nantes Medical Faculty, gave a demonstration (25th) of a suggested new method of cure for tuberculosis: the transfusion into the patient of the blood of the goat, which animal is incapable of being affected by the disease. Eyraud was executed (Feb. 3rd). The Marat statue was removed from the Parc Montsouris by the order of M. Constans. The Minister of Justice, in a circular, directed the judges to discontinue giving tickets of admission to the courts to those in search of sensation. A considerable portion of the pine forest of Peira Cava was destroyed by fire (27th). The telephone between London and Paris was opened (April 1st). The International Miners' Congress was opened at the Labour Exchange (31st), Mr. T. Burt, M.P., being elected President for the English language for the day. There were forty-one English delegates present, and the number of members of the societies and federations they represented, when added together, came to a grand total of 448,636. Germany had sent 19 delegates, representing 141,330 miners; and Austria-Hungary one delegate from Bohemia, who claimed to speak on behalf of 100,000 miners. Belgium was represented by 16 delegates, who were appointed by 92,000 miners; and France by 23 delegates, who represented 125,000 miners. The grand total was 99 delegates, representing 909,167 miners. The Paris Municipality (29th) renewed for ten years the contracts for the electric lighting of the Boulevards. A new torpedo, the invention of Messrs. Sims and Edison, was tried at Trouville-sur-Mer (May 2nd). The Jeanne d'Arc festival was celebrated with much jubilation at Orleans (7th), the President, M. Carnot, being present. A new work, *Griselidis*, by Armand Sylvestre and Eugène Normand, was produced at the Théâtre Français (15th). The omnibus drivers of Paris struck (25th) for increased pay. The strike terminated (27th) on the directors agreeing to recognise the Union and fix a working day of twelve hours. Mr. James G. Bennett sent a cheque for 20,000 fr. to the fund. The centenary of the passing of the French Patent Law by the Constituent Assembly was celebrated at Paris (25th). The tramway men at Bordeaux struck (June), and serious riots occurred, the military being called out (22nd). More serious conflicts occurred the next day. The strike was terminated (24th) by the Municipal Council allowing the company to raise the fares, in order to enable them to grant a twelve hours' day. Several thousand Parisian bakers came out on strike (25th), but the strike terminated (30th). A society, the French Catholic Association for the Application of the Religious and Social Doctrines of Pope

Leo XIII., was formed (July), its programme being the encyclical on Socialism. Dr. Lannelongue read a paper before the Academy of Medicine (7th), giving particulars as to his new cure for tuberculosis—an injection of chloride of zinc. Monsignor Joseph Anatole Toulotte was (11th) consecrated as Cardinal Lavigerie's coadjutor in the Sahara and Soudan. The Club train dashed into the rear of a train from Lille in the Gare du Nord, Paris (12th). One lady died from the injuries she received, and a number of other people were more or less injured. The President opened the new Avenue de la République. The Paris Municipality agreed (25th) to a scheme for an underground railway from the Arc de Triomphe to the Bastille, and an overground line round the southern Boulevards to the Trocadero. A serious railway accident occurred at St. Mande (26th). One excursion train ran into another, with the result that fifty persons were killed and over one hundred injured; part of the train caught fire, and several persons were suffocated or burnt. The annual exhibition of the Holy Coat at Argenteuil (**Aug.** 17th). Pierre Vassort was (23rd) sentenced to six years' imprisonment for embezzling 392,000 fr. from a military contract company. A statue of Joan of Arc was unveiled in Domremy Church (25th). Miss Eames, late of the Covent Garden Theatre, was presented with the decoration of Officier d'Academie (23rd). A railway from Morlaix to Carbaix was opened (27th). The census gave the following as the foreigners resident in Paris: English and Irish, 5224 men and 7503 women; United States, 1870 men, 2367 women; Mexicans, 151 men, 133 women; South Americans, 1563 men, 1522 women; Germans, 10,353 men, 16,510 women; Austrians, 2541 men, 1846 women; Hungarians, 791 men, 492 women; Belgians, 22,115 men, 22,702 women; Dutch, 2153 men, 2052 women; Luxemburgers, 6196 men, 6961 women; Italians, 13,212 men, 7913 women; Spaniards, 2115 men, 2000 women; Portuguese, 231 men, 152 women; Swiss, 13,334 men, 11,452 women; Russians, 5125 men, 4159 women; Swedes, 212 men, 295 women; Norwegians, 119 men, 102 women; Danes, 209 men, 163 women; Greeks, 531 men, 228 women; Roumanians, 701 men, 374 women; Servians and Bulgarians, 130 men, 42 women; Turks, 761 men, 266 women; Africans, 101 men, 49 women; Chinese, Japanese and Asiatics, 137 men, 33 women; other nations, 47 men; unknown nationality, 724 men, 806 women; giving a total of 90,806 men and 90,156 women. A strike commenced among the glass bottles manufacturers of Paris (**Oct.** 2nd). The Budget of the Minister of the Interior gave the following particulars regarding French newspapers: There are 1998 papers published in Paris. Thirty-three deal with questions of municipal administration, 4 with ballooning, 53 are devoted to agriculture and kindred interests, 6 to furnishing and the painting of buildings, 23 to advertisements merely, 32 to architecture and public works, 52 to associations and societies, 17 to insurance, 33 to the fine arts, 174 to financial questions, 84 to educational matters, 145 to medicine and surgery, 30 to military matters, 12 to naval questions, 30 to sporting, 21 to the theatres, and 81 to jurisprudence and law. Trade papers are more numerous than would be expected. The illustrated journals number 105, the literary, political, or scientific reviews 121, papers exclusively religious 93, of which 67 are Roman Catholic, 3 Jewish, and 23 Protestant. Of the 161 political journals, 128 are Republican and 33 Conservative. Eighty-seven of these are daily papers, 65 weekly, 3 bi-weekly, 2 monthly; 3 appear every two months, and 1 quarterly. Outside Paris there are published in France and the colonies 3180 papers, of which 1479 are political and 1701 literary. Of the former, 1012 are Republican and 467 Conservative. The two departments which possess the most journals are the Gironde and Nord, which have each 139. The Rhone comes next with 132, and the Hautes Alpes naturally closes the list, possessing only 6. Corsica possesses 25 papers, Algeria 125, and the colonies 48. The Latin Monetary Convention was renewed till Dec. 31st, '93. The striking glass-workers were cited before the Council de Prudhommes (16th) by the master, when they were ordered to pay 100 fr. damages, and a fine of 15 fr. for every day's delay in resuming work after twenty-four hours. The new ironclad *Brennus* was launched at Lorient (17th). There was a severe gale on the Northern coast and in the Gulf of Lyons, and much damage was done, the soldiers assisting the people to remove their goods in some places. A passenger train ran off the metals and down a high embankment between Lyons and Grenoble (26th). Two passengers were killed and 21 wounded. Father Hyacinthe preached in the Gallican Church in the Latin Quarter of Paris (25th) in favour of a revision of the Concordat. He said the Roman Catholic Church contained many abuses calling for condemnation, including the devotion paid to our Lady of Lourdes and the adoration of the Holy Coat of Treves. The Post Office Savings Bank report showed that the deposits during the past year had been 413,000,000 fr., being an increase of 81,000,000 fr. over those of the previous year. The official report of the Post Office business transacted in '89 shows that the total number of inland letters, postcards, newspapers, patterns, and other parcels dealt with was 1,508,896,368, as against 1,371,320,986 in '88. There was an increase in every section, the number of letters being 588,863,059, as against 566,350,104, while the total of postcards rose from 38,077,490 to 41,497,320. Newspapers increased from 354,094,712 to 499,822,181, and printed matter of other descriptions from 355,220,811 to 417,074,743. The total number of foreign letters and papers increased from 222,196,380 in '88 to 234,587,166, and of these 119,860,436 were letters and 72,556,962 newspapers. The strike of the glass workers terminated (**Nov.** 11th).—**SOCIAL.** Père Gambetta was buried with great ceremony at the cemetery of the Chateau, Nice (Dec. 7th). The sixty-ninth annual dinner of the Geographical Society of Paris was held (14th) under the presidency of M. de Quatrefoges. Cardinal Lavigerie told an interviewer (22nd) that he joined the Republic because he thought it the only possible government. He was a Frenchman above everything. The first representation of Daudet's new play, *L'Obstacle*, took place at the Gymnase (27th). The Russian ambassador and his wife were received with cries of "Long live Russia!" at the Folies-Bergères. The Mayor of Sedan issued (31st) an appeal to the mayors of France and Algeria for contributions for a monument to be erected at Sedan in memory of the French who fell in the Franco-German war. **'91.** It was stated that Cardinal

Lavigerie had received adhesions to his recognition of the Republic from the Archbishops of Tours, Cambrai, and Rouen, and the Bishops of Digne, Bayonne, Langres, and Bayeux. The Paris Savings Banks received during '90, 449,789 deposits for 64,225,447 fr., the new deposits being 44,411, 2501 transfer receipts for 1,557,270 fr., and arrears of Rentes due to depositors of 1,062,431 fr. There were 228,375 withdrawals—of which 26,136 were in full—to the amount of 54,471,475 fr., 2243 transfers for 1,151,144 fr., and the purchase of Rentes for depositors, 6,974,955 fr. The amount due to depositors (**Jan.** 1st) was 139,804,413 fr. The President's new year receptions at the Elysée were unusually brilliant. Mr. Bryce, M.P., was (3rd) elected corresponding member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Three deaths occurred in the streets of Paris from the intense cold (8th). The prisoners in the Fouroux case were found guilty (9th). Fouroux was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, Laure (the midwife) to three years, Mme. de Jonquières to two years, and Mme. Audibert to eighteen months. Mr. Goschen was (10th), by 27 votes out of 31, elected a Correspondent of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Millet's *Angelus* was shipped from the United States (10th) on its return voyage to France. M. Léo Délibes, the composer, was buried (10th) at Montmartre. Pierre Vladimiroff, twenty years of age, was tried for the murder of his mistress, Mme. Dida, a wealthy widow (21st). The trial lasted till the 25th, when the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude and ten years' restricted residence under police supervision. The *Angelus* reached Havre safely. Mme. Boulanger applied for a judicial separation from her husband. A new play by M. Sardou, *Thermidor*, dealing with the period of the Revolution, was performed for the first time (26th), and stopped by order of the Cabinet Council (27th). Meissonier, the artist, died (31st), and was buried with great ceremony (**Feb.** 3rd). The suicide was announced (9th) of Mr. Charles Pratt, an Englishman, who had recently inherited £280,000, at Annecy. The Empress Frederick arrived at Paris (18th), dining at the British Embassy (23rd). The Empress left Paris for England (27th). M. Bélaic, president of the Messageries Maritimes Steamship Co., died (**March** 2nd). *Le Mage*, by Jules Massenet, was performed at the Opera (16th). Prince Napoleon died (16th), the body being placed in the church of La Superga (20th). The "Talleyrand Memoirs," published by M. de Bacourt were widely attacked, it being asserted that much of the original text was missing. M. Harancourt's *La Passion* produced a great sensation at the Théâtre d'Application (25th). Queen Victoria arrived at Grasse (25th), which she left (**April** 28th). The Czar conferred the Order of St. Andrew on M. Carnot. The International Catholic Congress was held at Paris, closing its sitting on the 6th. The Civil Tribunal granted Mme. Boulanger (**May** 12th) a decree for the separation of her property from that of her husband, which was sequestrated. M. Margerin, curé of Fourmies, who stepped between the military and the rioters and stopped the bloodshed, was created honorary canon of Cambrai (16th). Pierre Loti (Julien Viaud) was elected to the Academy (21st). The ceremony of delivering the cardinal's hat to Cardinal Robelli took place at Paris (**June** 3rd). The annual dinner of the Provincial Royalist and Catholic Press was held (7th) in Paris, under the presidency of the Comte d'Haussonville. The Church of the Sacred Heart on Montmartre was consecrated (5th) by Cardinal Richard. A man named Schneider was condemned under the law of espionage to five years' imprisonment and 3000 fr. fine for photographing one of the forts round Paris. The funeral service over Prince Vladimir Dolgoroukoff took place at the church in the Rue Daru (**July** 7th). President Carnot received the insignia of the Order of the Elephant from the King of Denmark (**Aug.** 24th). M. Grévy died (**Sept.** 9th), aged eighty-four, and was buried by the State at Mont-Sous-Vaudrey (14th). The Czar conferred the Order of the White Eagle on Mr. Barbey, Minister of Marines, as a souvenir of the visit of the French Fleet to Cronstadt. Prince Damrong, brother of the King of Siam, visited Paris (27th). Queen Natalie visited Paris. A statue of Gambetta, subscribed for by the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, was unveiled (**Nov.** 8th) in the garden of the cottage at Sèvres where he died. A service was held at the Russian Church in Paris (9th), in celebration of the Czar's silver wedding.—**COMMERCIAL.** A league was formed at the end of the year to counteract the M'Kinley Bill. The Chamber (Dec. 6th) agreed to a duty on mural advertisements. The Court of Appeal, in the Copper Ring case, decided that the contracts of the mining companies with the Société des Métaux, being contrary to public polity, were null and void, as was also the guarantee given by the Comptoir d'Escompte. **'91.** The Minister of Commerce, to encourage young men to become merchants or enter counting-houses abroad, offered four bursarships for competitive examination. Two youths under eighteen were to have 4000 fr. each the first year, 3000 fr. the second, and, if they deserved it, 3000 fr. a third year. Two young men under twenty-six were offered in like manner 2500 fr., 2000 fr., and 1000 fr., or, if they went out of Europe, 4000 fr., 3000 fr., and 2000 fr. The successful candidates must leave France shortly after their examination, and must report their arrival abroad and their engagement in commercial pursuits. At a general meeting of the Comptoir d'Escompte the shareholders' committee fixed the damages to be demanded from M. Edouard Hentsch at 1,600,000 fr., 1,200,000 fr. to be paid in Jan., and the remainder during the year. A Paris banker, Macé, disappeared (**Feb.** 9th), leaving liabilities to the extent of 16,000,000 fr.; his real name was Victor Berneau. At the beginning of **March** there was a run on the Société de Dépôts et Comptes Courants, from the results of which it was rescued by an advance of 60,000,000 fr. by the Bank of France. The Chamber (**July** 2nd) agreed to a bounty on flax growing.

France, President of. See Carnot.

Franchise. The following, which is issued by one of the large political organisations, gives a good general idea of the different classes of males of full age who are entitled to be registered, and, when registered, to vote at Parliamentary elections. There are, in addition, some ancient franchises, such as those enjoyed by the livery-men of the City of London. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien. In counties the qualifications are as follows: Freehold of inheritance

or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. or upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. **Freeholders** by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. **Copyhold** of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. **Copyholders** are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. **Leasehold**, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £50. **Leaseholders** by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July. [No person can claim in respect of a rent-charge, other than the owner of the whole of the tithe rent-charge of a rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice, to which an apportionment of the tithe rent-charge shall have been made in respect of any portion of tithes. No more than one person can claim in respect of any estate in land or tenement, unless the same shall be derived by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement or will, nor unless the owners occupy the land or tenement, and are *boná fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon.]—**Counties and Boroughs**: **Occupation** as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds. **Occupation** as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. [The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers.] **Occupation** by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. [In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency.] **Occupation** as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. [Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house.] In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. **Occupiers** need not send in claims unless they find that their names are omitted from the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August, or that in the entry on such list there be a misdescription of some essential particular or particulars, and, in case of such omission or misdescription they must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. **Lodgers** must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. After the first year, lodgers continuing in the same lodgings and desiring to continue on the register may send in their claims to the overseers from the 16th to the 25th of July inclusive, and their names will then appear on the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August. [The declaration annexed to the claim of a lodger is held to be *primâ-facie* evidence of his qualification.] The **revised register** comes into operation on the **1st of January in each year**. A statute of '91 enacts that no person is to be disqualified from being registered by reason only that during part of the qualifying period, not exceeding four months at any one time, he has, in the performance of any duty in connection with his employment, been absent from his dwelling-house or lodgings or not resided within the required distance.

Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Archduke, son of Archduke Charles Louis, by his second marriage with the Princess Maria Annonciata, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies, was b. at Gratz, in 1863, and is a major in the 4th Dragoon Regiment. A few years ago he inherited the large fortune of his relative, the Grand Duke of Modena, and in so doing took the name of Este. On Feb. 1st, '89, he renounced the fortune and name in favour of his brother, Archduke Otho. Archduke Francis is unmarried, and has never made any great figure in Austrian society. By the death of the **Crown Prince Rudolph** and the **abdication** of his **father**, he becomes **heir to the Austrian throne**. His brother, **Archduke Otho, was born** in '65, and married in '86 Maria Josepha, daughter of Prince George of Saxony.

Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, was b. 1830. His father was the late Archduke Francis Charles. Succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand, on the throne when he abdicated ('49). The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled to sign the treaty of **peace of Villafranca**, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the **duchy of Holstein**, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, **Venetia** also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of Nikolsburg and Prague respectively. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by decision of the **Berlin Congress** ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary. In '54 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. The **Empress** is a famous equestrian, and has made several visits on hunting expeditions to England and Ireland. During June, '91, the Emperor visited Fiume. He received the young King of Servia in August.

Frankfort-Lauffen Electrical Transmission. See NECKAR.

Fraser, Alexander Campbell, D.C.L., LL.D., was b. at Ardchattan, Argyllshire, 1819. Ed. at Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs. He was awarded the Edin. Univ. prize for an essay on "Toleration," in '42. Elected '56 to succeed Sir William Hamilton (the "modern Aristotle") as **Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the Univ. of Edinburgh.** He is Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the Univ. For some years he edited the *North British Review*. Prof. Fraser has been

an **Examiner** in the **Moral Science Tripos of Cambridge**, and in **Moral Science** and **Logic** for the **India Civil Service**. He has published in the Clarendon Press Series a "**Collected Edition of the Works of Bishop Berkeley, with Dissertations and Annotations**"; and has contributed a biography of that philosopher to the series of "**Philosophic Classics for English Readers.**" Hon. LL.D. Univ. of Glasgow '71, hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '83, hon. D.C.L. Edinburgh '91.

Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke of Baden, was b. 1826. Succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, '52. By right of succession the government of the duchy belonged to his brother Louis, who was older than himself; but Duke William had to assume the government, his brother being mentally incapacitated. As a ruler he has proved himself a firm ally of Prussia, and in the war of '70-71 against France he fought side by side with Prussia, and took a prominent part in the struggle. In home politics he declared himself a stern opponent of the Jesuits, and in '55 he put an end to their existence as an organised ecclesiastical community, by banishing them from the duchy. His wife is a daughter of the late Emperor William of Germany.

Free Church of England. A Protestant episcopal organisation, **originated** in 1844 (enrolled in Chancery 1863) as a counteracting movement to the Oxford Tractarianism. Being free from State control, the Free Church claims the liberty to enter a parish where ritualistic practices prevail, and establish a liturgical service on the basis of the Evangelical party in the National Church, with which section it is in ritual practically identical. It is **governed** by Convocation and bishops, consecrated in the line of the Canterbury succession by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, whose bishops were consecrated at Lambeth Palace 1787. The churches, although not numerous, are widely spread. **Convocation** held yearly (June). **Bishops**: Revs. B. Price (Primus), H. O. Meyers, W. Baker and J. S. C. Dicksee (Missionary Bishop). **Hon. Sec.**: Rev. E. J. Boon, Worcester. **Registrar**: Mr. F. S. Merryweather, New Malden, Surrey. **Offices**: 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.

Free Education Act. See SESSION, sect. 69.

Free Libraries. See PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.

Freeman, Prof. E. A., D.C.L., LL.D., was b. at Harborne, Staffordshire, 1823. Educated at Trin. Coll., Oxford, Scholar ('41), Fellow ('41), Hon. Fellow ('80). Has filled several offices of distinction in his university, including that of **Regius Professor of Modern History** ('84), Rede Lecturer at Cambridge ('72), D.C.L. Oxon ('70), LL.D. ('74), Fellow of Oriel ('84). Holds numerous foreign distinctions and orders. A voluminous writer; his works, chiefly on historical, political, and architectural subjects, possess a high reputation. Amongst them may be mentioned "**History of the Norman Conquest,**" "The Ottoman Power in Europe," "The Historical Geography of Europe," "Lectures to American Audiences," "The Chief Periods of European History," etc. During '91, his volumes on "**The History of Sicily from the Earliest Times**" were published, and proved most remarkable for the research exhibited therein.

Freemantle. Port for **Perth**, capital of **Western Australia** (*q.v.*). At Swan River mouth.

Freemasonry. The masons of the Middle Ages, like many other craftsmen, formed organised corporations which they governed by their own rules, and the numbers of which they kept up from their apprentices. They were called "**free**" because by several papal bulls they were exempted from laws regulating common labourers and from burdens borne by the working-classes in England and on the Continent. Roman Catholicism therefore acknowledged the craft, and it is only within the time of the present generation that it has opposed it. The masonry of the present day is famous for two things: conviviality and charity. The latter was recognised 160 years since by the formation of a committee of charity in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., established the Freemasons' Girls' School, now known as **The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls**, and ten years later the **Boys' School** was started. **The Institution for the Aged** is the youngest of the three, the Institution for the Men not having been established till 1842, and for the Widows not till 1849. English Masonry has first of all a fund called **The Fund of Benevolence**, to which every one initiated in a lodge under the English constitution contributes a sum on his initiation; and as long as he is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another 2s. going to the fund of his province. **The Board of Benevolence** assists cases of distress to the amount of about £10,000 each year; the **Girls' School** boards, clothes and educates 260 girls, and the **Boys' School** 264 boys; while the Benevolent Institution grants annuities to 410 persons—£40 a year to men, and £32 a year to widows; there being now 181 men and 229 widows on the Funds. On March 12th, '91, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, opened at the Girls' School at Battersea Rise a grand new hall which cost £23,000, and which was named in honour of the occasion the Alexandra Hall. On April 20th the architect, Mr. H. A. Hunt, in consideration of his services to the school, received from the Prince of Wales the rank in Grand Lodge of Past Grand Superintendent of Works. Down to Sept. '91 the last lodge on the roll of the Grand Lodge of England was numbered 2412; but this does not represent the actual number of lodges subject to the United Grand Lodge, as a deduction of 403 has to be made for lodges which have ceased to exist or have joined and merged in other lodges since '63, and others which have joined Colonial Grand Lodges formed in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Montreal, Canada, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Prince Edward's Island, British Columbia and Tasmania, all of which are recognised by the Grand Lodge of England as independent Masonic jurisdictions. The Grand Lodge in Sept. '90 refused to recognise a body styling itself "The Grand Lodge of New Zealand," as the lodges in that colony were far from unanimous in desiring to form themselves into a separate Grand Lodge. The United Grand Lodge of England recognises only **two species of Freemasonry**—the **Craft** and the **Royal Arch**, both of which are exceedingly powerful. Scotch, Irish, American and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge higher de-

grees; but these, with the exception of the **Mark Degree,** are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. Strong endeavours were made thirty-six years since to induce the Grand Lodge to recognise the Mark Degree, but the attempts were unsuccessful, and the Mark Masons established a Grand Lodge of their own in 1856. By dint of hard work and a strong sincerity of purpose the Mark brethren have raised this degree to the position of one of the great powers in Freemasonry. It has already 433 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown; it has 28,523 registered Mark Masons subject to its authority; has a large Benevolent Fund, out of which it relieves distressed Mark Masons, or the widows and families of deceased Mark Masons; has an Educational Fund, which pays for the education and clothing of 33 children (16 boys and 17 girls in the localities where they live; and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to each of seven decayed Mark Masons and £21 a year to each of three widows, with a present to each annuitant of £5 at Christmas. The work of English Freemasonry does not end here, because there are several provincial organisations which grant annuities to local brethren and widows, and pay the expense of educating Masons' children. On April 29th, '91, the Prince of Wales, having appointed the Earl of Lathom to succeed the Earl of Carnarvon, his lordship was installed as Pro-Grand Master, and the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe was appointed by His Royal Highness, and installed as Deputy Grand Master in place of the Earl of Lathom. The office of Pro-G. M. only exists when a prince of the Blood Royal is Grand Master. In connection with Freemasonry there exists a lodge, the **Quatuor Coronati** (founded 1884), whose membership is restricted to persons possessing either **literary** or **artistic** qualifications (Sec., G. W. Speth, Streatham House, Margate). Of a similar nature is the **Savage Club Lodge**, which is restricted to members of the Club. **Consult** Mackay's "Lexicon of Freemasonry"; Kenning's "Cyclopædia of Freemasonry"; Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (6 vols.). English Freemasonry has two weekly newspapers devoted to its interests—the *Freemason* and the *Freemasons' Chronicle*. The former has been established twenty-three years, and the latter seventeen.

French Colonies, The. See FRANCE, and COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS; also under various headings.

French Political Parties. Political parties in France may be roughly divided into two camps—**Republicans** and **Reactionaries.** There are, however, both inside and outside the Chamber of Deputies, several groups in each of these two divisions. The common principle which unites the Reactionaries in the Chamber is opposition to the Republic; and they sit together to form **The Right** or Opposition, although representing at least two distinct parties, viz., **Bonapartists** and **Monarchists.** The former were, previous to the late Prince Napoleon's death, further **divided into Victoriens,** or followers of Prince Victor, and **Jeromists,** or **adherents** of Prince Napoleon (Jerome). The system of election in France is that known as **scrutin d'arrondissement,** which, by a vote of the Chamber passed in the early part of '89, was substituted for **scrutin de liste,** the latter system, however, having only obtained since June '85. The avowed object of recurring to **scrutin d'arrondissement** was to combat General Boulanger, who, it was feared, intended to take advantage of the existing system to force a *plébiscite* from the country by offering himself as a candidate in every department. In order to completely defeat this scheme, the Government introduced a further measure abolishing multiple candidatures, which was also passed. The result of this alteration of the electoral system was to reduce the number of deputies from 584 to 576. Of these 16 are returned by Algeria and the distant colonial possessions. **To secure election** it is indispensable that at least **a fourth** of the **electors** on the register **record their votes**; and return is further conditional on obtaining an absolute majority of the votes recorded. The principle of election is by universal suffrage. The Chamber of Deputies is elected for a period of four years, and the Senate or Upper Chamber, apart from life members, for nine years, one-third retiring every three years. In the **present Chamber,** which was elected on Sept. 22nd and Oct. 6th, '89, the Opposition at that time numbered 211, and was thus divided: **Monarchists,** 104; **Bonapartists,** 60; and whilom **Boulangists,** 47; the remainder of the Chamber consisting of **Republicans** of various shades. The Republicans were **subdivided as** follows: **Opportunists.** This is the most numerous and influential section of Republicanism, and owes its creation to Gambetta. In the last Chamber the Opportunists numbered no more than 150, having experienced a serious reverse at the general election of '85. At the general election of '89, however, they recovered some of their lost ground, and mustered between 190 and 200, but their most prominent member, M. Jules Ferry (*q.v.*), was defeated. Among the more prominent members of the party are MM. Spuller, Ranc, and Reinach. The organs of Opportunism are the *Temps* and the *République Française*.—**Left Centre,** or **Moderate Republicans.** This party, which in the former Chamber numbered no more than half a dozen, was returned some 50 strong to the present Chamber. Its members are nearly all politicians of experience and standing, wealth and social position. It accepts as its political motto the dictum of M. Thiers, "*La République sera conservatrice, ou elle ne sera pas*"; and it follows, therefore, that it opposes all measures or ideas approaching an imitation of the first Revolution. At its head stand M. Léon Say, who resigned his seat in the Senate in order to stand for the Chamber at the general election, when he was successful, and M. Ribot, present Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, however, has taken a ruddier tone in office and is on good terms with the extreme Left.—**Radicals.** The Radicals returned to the present Chamber number some 120 (see ed. '90). In the last Chamber they numbered 160, their loss of forty seats being chiefly due to the fact that many members of the party openly espoused the cause of General Boulanger. The prominent members of the Radical parties in the Chamber are MM. Clémenceau, Brisson, Floquet, De Freycinet (*q.v.*), and Millerand. M. Goblet, one of the Radical leaders in the late Chamber, failed to secure re-election.—**Boulangists.** In the late Chamber the Boulangists numbered some scores, but were only returned 47 strong to the present Chamber. Of this

number 18 sit for Paris constituencies. It was stated in our ed. of '90 that even the 47 Boulangist deputies could not be said to form a united party, many of the number being dissatisfied politicians who were as likely to turn their backs upon Boulangism as they were to espouse it. Of actual followers of the General, it was said, there were probably not a score in the Chamber, and whatever the future of the group, it was the almost general opinion that "Boulangism," as a precise political creed, was already extinct. The suicide of Gen. Boulanger (Sept. 30th, '91) gave the final *coup* to Boulangism.—**Monarchists.** Of 104 deputies returned Monarchists probably fewer than ever now adhere to the Comte de Paris. The Leader of the Monarchists is Comte d'Haussonville, who speaks of Monarchy as "the hope of the future."—There remain the **Bonapartists,** who number 60 in the present Chamber. Of this party there are, as stated, two distinct sections—the "Imperialists" or "Victoriens," and the "Jeromists." To the former the young Prince Victor, the son of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, stands in the light of the future Emperor. The political leaders of the Victoriens are M. Jolibois, a former legal functionary of the Empire, M. Cunéo d'Ornano, and M. Paul de Cassagnac. Prince Victor has hardly a serious following, but may rather be said to be surrounded by a coterie. His present policy is one of inaction. The **Jeromists,** or adherents of the late Prince Napoleon, affect to accept the present form of Republic so long as this is the expression of the national will, but aim more or less overtly at what they designate a "Consular Republic." But they, —and, indeed, the other monarchical parties— are disposed to make peace with the Republic. Of this Prince Napoleon was to have been the chief, giving a pledge not to employ any unconstitutional act of violence to convert the Consulate into an Empire. The **Jeromists** are scarcely represented in the Chamber. Prince Victor is, like the Comte de Paris, in exile under the decree of June 22nd, '85, expelling the direct descendants of former reigning houses. With the Bonapartists, as with the Monarchists, there are many who are becoming wearied of the useless struggle against the Republic, and a new group has lately been formed calling themselves "**Independents.**" They are, however, accused on the one side of going over to the Republic, and on the other of coming into the Republic, to betray. There is a growing tendency in the direction of Patriotic union under a conciliatory Republican government. At the head of the present Ministry, which succeeded to that of M. Tirard in March' 90, is **M. de Freycinet,** who is also Minister of War. His colleagues are drawn from Opportunist, Radical and Independent Republican groups. **'91.** The senatorial elections took place in January, with the result that 244 Republicans and 56 Reactionaries were returned.

Freycinet, Charles Louis de Saulces de, French statesman, was b. in 1828 at Foix. Educated as an engineer at the Polytechnic School. Elected member of the Academy of Sciences '78. Appointed ('64) an ordinary engineer of the first class, he was until '70 a member of the council of the Tarn-et-Garonne. After Sedan M. Freycinet became Prefect of the same Department. He was coadjutor of M. Gambetta in the Ministry of War ('70-71). His other official appointments are as follow: Minister for Foreign Affairs '77-9; President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs '79-80, January to July '82, and '85, after the resignation of M. Jules Ferry. On the fall of the Brisson Cabinet (Dec. 29th, '85), M. Freycinet again resumed office, but was defeated, and retired (Dec. '86). On the formation of the **Floquet Cabinet** M. de Freycinet accepted the portfolio of **Minister of War,** which he retained in the Ministry of M. Tirard. He has written several scientific works of acknowledged excellence. Became for the fourth time **Premier** and Minister of War (Mar. '90). In Dec. '90 he was elected a member of the French Academy.

"Friedenheim." See HOME FOR THE DYING.

Friendly Societies. See SESSION, sect. 17.

Friendly Societies. The **Friendly Societies Act, '75,** as amended in '87, consolidates all the law upon the subject. The last annual report of Mr. J. M. Ludlow, C.B., late Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, is for the year ending December, '90. The **societies include** Friendly Societies proper, with their branches, Working Men's Clubs, Industrial and Provident (co-operative) Societies, Building Societies, Trade Unions (*q.v.*), certified Loan Societies, Trustee Savings Banks, and certain other Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from rates. Of Friendly Societies and branches the number of the newly registered ones rose from 301 in '76 to 600 in '90, the total number of these making returns in '90 being 18,036. Further information is given in Return No. 332 (Session '91). See FORESTERS, ODDFELLOWS, and BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Friendly Societies' Registry is for the registration of friendly societies, cattle insurance societies, benevolent societies, working men's clubs, and certain societies which may be specially authorised by the Treasury. The chief registrar and assistant registrar, who constitute the central office, also exercise functions and powers as respects building societies, loan societies, and certain societies instituted for purposes of science, literature, or the fine arts, and savings banks; and the chief registrar reports yearly to Parliament upon the principal matters transacted by him, and upon the valuations returned to or caused to be made by the registrar during the year preceding. **Central Office,** 28, Abingdon Street, S.W.; **Chief Registrar,** E. W. Brabrook, F.S.A. (salary £1200); **Assistant Registrar** (vacant); **Actuary,** W. Sutton (£800); **Chief Clerk,** H. Tompkins (£500).

Friends. The religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was founded in the middle of the 17th century by George Fox. "Friends" are distinguished from other Christian bodies by their **belief** in the immediate teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and that no one should be paid or appointed by human authority for the exercise of the gift of the ministry. In obedience to this belief they hold their meetings without any prearranged service or sermon, and sometimes in total silence. Friends believe that the **sacraments** of **Baptism** and the **Lord's Supper** are to be taken spiritually, and not in an outward form. Their **protests** against the use of oaths and against the exaction of tithes and church rates cost them much suffering and frequent imprisonment during the first fifty years of their existence. In Norway young Friends have been imprisoned from time to time because they will not submit to military service, for the absolute unlawfulness of war is one of the leading tenets

of the Society. The simple **dress** which Friends adopted from conviction two hundred years ago became stereotyped into a uniform. This dress has generally been given up, as have the "testimony" against music and singing in its rigid application, and the **peculiarities of speech**, such as the use of "thee" and "thou" instead of "you," and the avoidance of all titles of courtesy. Of late years there has been a very decided evangelical movement among Friends, under the influence of which the old quietism is dying out. As a result of this change the influence of the Society beyond its own borders, through home missions and adult **First Day** (Sunday) **Schools**, has developed to a remarkable extent. In this country Friends have recently been slightly increasing in numbers. The **latest statistics** of the Society are nearly as follows:—

Members in Great Britain	15,961
" Ireland	2,680
Total membership	18,641
Attenders of meetings not in membership	6,688
First Day Scholars, Adults	23,197
" " Juniors	15,165
	63,691
Deduct scholars, also attenders, say	3,300
Total connected with the body more or less closely	60,391

There are probably about 70,000 in the United States and Canada, besides small numbers in other countries. There is also in America a numerous body of Friends called "**Hicksites**" (from their founder, Elias Hicks), who about sixty years ago separated from the orthodox community, and hold views somewhat bordering on Unitarianism.

Frith, William Powell, R.A., was b. 1819, and gained considerable reputation from the pictures which he contributed to the British Institution ('39-46). His "**Village Pastor**" ('45), secured his election as A.R.A. Two of his subsequent pictures, "**The Derby Day**" and "**The Railway Station**," are well known. The former created immense interest at the Royal Academy Exhibition ('58), and is now in the National Gallery. His "Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings in Bond Street, 1769," shown at the Royal Academy ('68), was sold ('75) for £4567, one of the highest prices given for any picture during an artist's lifetime. R.A. ('52). Published his "**Autobiography**" in '87, and "Further Reminiscences" in '88. He was placed, by his desire, in '90 on the list of retired Royal Academicians. His son, Mr. Walter Frith, is the author of vaudevilles and plays which have attracted attention.

Froebel Society of Great Britain and Ireland (established in '74, and incorporated in '91) and National Froebel Union, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. **Sec.**, Miss A. M. Clive Bayley.

Froude, James Anthony, LL.D., was b. at Dartington, Devonshire, 1818. Educated at Westminster and Oriel Coll., Oxford; graduated with 2nd class classical honours ('40); Vice-Chancellor's prizeman and Fellow of Exeter ('42); ordained '44. In consequence of his book "The Nemesis of Faith" ('48) he withdrew from the Church and resigned his Fellowship. Contributed to *Fraser's Magazine*, of which for a time he was editor ('71-72), and to the *Westminster Review*. Elected Rector of St. Andrews University and LL.D. ('69). Made a tour to the United States ('74), and visited ('74-75) the Cape of Good Hope on a mission to inquire into the Kaffir insurrection, and subsequently the Australian colonies. Was the guest of the Liberal Unionist Club (Dec. 16th, '90). In addition to his "**History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Armada**" ('56), his principal works include "Short Studies on Great Subjects" ('67), "English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century" ('74), "Julius Cæsar" ('76), "Reminiscences of the High Church Revival" ('81), "Thomas Carlyle" ('82), "**Oceana, or England and her Colonies**" ('86), "The English in the West Indies; or, The Bow of Ulysses" ('88). Published in '89 a novel, "**The Two Chiefs of Dunboy**," an Irish romance of the last century, and in '90 a "Life of Lord Beaconsfield." In the autumn of '91 his work entitled "The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon" appeared.

Fruit Farming. Of late years the consumption of fruit has greatly increased in this country, having risen from 1s. to 2s. 8*d*. per head of population in the last twenty years; and consequently fruit growing might be carried on more extensively and profitably in many parts of England than it is at the present time. In '89, the land under orchards showed an increase of 719 acres; in '90, a further increase of 2,408 acres. In '89, the land under small fruit represented a total increase of 5,209 acres; in '90, an increase of 4,301 acres. In '88 the **British Fruit Growers' Association** was established. **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. Lewis Castle.

Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, was b. at Bristol 1827. Called to the bar ('54); Q.C. ('69). App. a judge of the High Court ('77). Six years later, on Lord Justice Brett's elevation to the Mastership of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Fry was made a **Lord Justice of Appeal**. Has written a valuable treatise on "Specific Performance," as well as certain theological works. His lordship has been a welcome lecturer at Toynbee Hall and elsewhere.

Funchal. Cap. of **Madeira** (*q.v.*), pop. 20,000.

Furniss, Harry, the distinguished caricaturist, who since 1880, when he joined the staff of *Punch*, has been familiar to the public as the author of the clever Parliamentary illustrations of that periodical, was b. at Wexford, '54. Previous to his engagement with *Punch*, he had for some years been connected with the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. F. has also contributed illustrations to *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals, as well as to books for children, of which the best known, perhaps, is "**Romps**," published '85-6. An exhibition of Mr. F.'s "whimsical sketches" was held at Old Bond Street in '87. During '91 Mr. F. delivered a series of illustrated lectures, of which the theme was "The Manners and Men of the House of Commons."

G

Gaboon-Ogowé Region, or **Gaboon and French Congo.** A district of Western Africa north of the Lower Congo. The Gaboon is strictly only a great estuary by which several minor streams discharge their waters. The **Ogowé** is a large river, which reaches the Atlantic by several mouths, forming a great delta, not far south of the Gaboon estuary. **France** has possessed the Gaboon estuary and district since 1843. See CONGO FREE STATE, CONGO RAILWAY, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Galeria (Peru) Railway Tunnel. This is the highest village in the world, being 15,635 ft. above the sea, or within 100 ft. of the summit of Mont Blanc. Close by (according to a report to hand in April '91) a tunnel, 3,847 ft. long, is being bored through the peak of the mountain, 600 ft. above the perpetual snow line, thus affording another instance of the extraordinary railway engineering enterprise of the Andes. (It should be stated here that the Buddhist monastery of Halne in Thibet, over 16,000 ft. above sea level, is said to be the highest regularly inhabited place in the world.)

Galle. Port of call for steamers, south point of **Ceylon** (*q.v.*).

Gallipoli. A town of about 21,000 inhabitants, situated on the Dardanelles, chiefly known as the place whither English ships were sent during the Crimean war.

Gambia. A British colony on Gambia river, West Africa. Mostly negroes. First founded, 1588. Capital, **Bathurst** (pop. 6138). Consists of St. Mary's Island, with Combo on south, Albreda, Barra, and Ceded Mile on north bank. Up river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from mouth, is the highest. Produces ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, grain, etc. Ruled by Administrator. For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

Game Laws. Animals, *feræ naturæ* (wild animals), are not in English law subjects of property, and therefore are not protected by the law of larceny. Special statutes, accordingly, have been enacted for the preservation of game, and these are known as the game laws. Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards (1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, s. 2). By the Ground Game Act, '80, it is provided that the occupier of land (the tenancy of which has been created since Sept. 7, '80) shall have the right to kill ground game (hares and rabbits) thereon equally with the landlord, and shall be unable to alienate this right; but he may authorise certain others to kill his game. See more fully, ed. '87.

Garter King of Arms. The holder of this office of dignity and historic interest is within the College of Arms above all other officers. His powers include the adjustment of arms in England and Wales, and the power of granting arms under the authority of the Earl Marshal in conjunction with the provincial Kings of Arms, according to their several jurisdictions, to persons qualified to bear them, and the creation of arms, crests, cognisances, and devices, as well as the power and authority to grant armorial bearings. He has under the Earl Marshal the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he assists at the introduction of all newly created peers (see PEERAGE). The **present holder of the office,** Sir Albert Woods, C.B., K.C.M.G., F.S.A., is son of the late Sir William Woods, Garter King of Arms, and entered the College of Arms (Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) as Pursuivant 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald '41, and assumed his present office '69.

Garter, The Most Noble Order of the. Was originally established by King Edward III. in 1349. As reconstituted in 1831 it is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and other foreigners of distinction, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its **insignia** and **habit** are most elaborate and imposing and include **the George,**—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; **the Garter,** which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" (Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. There are at present fifty-one K.G.s in all, including the Sovereign, and the following is a full list of them, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

1835. Cambridge, H.R.H. the Duke of.
1867. Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of.
1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. the Duke of.
1863. Edinburgh, H.R.H. the Duke of.
1841. Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of.
1883. Clarence and Avondale, H.R.H. the Duke of.
1884. Wales, H.R.H. Prince Geo. Frederick of.

1867. Austria, the Emperor of.
1885. Battenberg, H.R.H. Prince Henry of.
1866. Belgians, the King of the.
1871. Brazil, the Emperor of.
1865. Denmark, the King of.
1877. German Emperor, the.
1873. Hellenes, the King of the.
1862. Hesse, the Grand Duke of.
1866. Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
1878. Italy, the King of.
1862. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of.
1891. Naples, H.R.H. the Prince of.
1882. Netherlands, the King of the.
1873. Persia, the Shah of.
1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.
1881. Russia, the Emperor of.
1844. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of.
1882. Saxony, the King of.
1882. Sweden and Norway, the King of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS (one vacancy).

1885. Abergavenny, Marquis of.
1883. Argyll, Duke of.
1867. Beaufort, Duke of.
1891. Cadogan, Earl.
1865. Cowper, Earl.
1884. Derby, Earl of.
1858. Devonshire, Duke of.
1862. Fitzwilliam, Earl.
1883. Grafton, Duke of.
1862. Grey, Earl.
1885. Kimberley, Earl of.
1873. Leicester, Earl of.
1888. Londonderry, Marquis of.
1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
1885. Northampton, Marquis of.
1885. Northumberland, Duke of.
1867. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
1869. Ripon, Marquis of.
1891. Rutland, Duke of.
1878. Salisbury, Marquis of.
1885. Sefton, Earl of.
1864. Spencer, Earl.
1864. Sutherland, Duke of.
1870. Westminster, Duke of.

The Bishop of Winchester is Prelate, the Bishop of Oxford Chancellor, and the Dean of Windsor Registrar of the Order. Sir Albert W. Woods, C.B., K.C.M.G., F.S.A., is Garter Principal King of Arms, and the Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond, G.C.B., is Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Geikie, Sir Archibald, F.R.S., was b. at Edinburgh 1835. Ed. at the High School and the University. Appointed to the Geological Survey in '55. Dr. Geikie was associated with Sir Roderick Murchison in working out the true geological structure of the Scottish Highlands. On the extension of the Geological Survey in '67 he was appointed director of the survey of Scotland, and in December '70 was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the new chair of Mineralogy and Geology, founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D. ('72). In '81 he was appointed **Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom**, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London. The honour of **knighthood** was announced on the Queen's Birthday, '91, and was conferred upon Dr. G. He received the hon. degree of LL.D. from Cambridge University in June. Will preside over the British Association in '92 at Edinburgh.

Geikie, Prof. James, the younger brother of the above named, is the author of "The Great Ice Age" and "Prehistoric Europe." Prof. J. G. succeeded his brother in the chair of Geology at Edinburgh; and at the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne ('89) was President of the Geological Section. Hon. D.C.L. (Durham) '89. President of the Geological Society '90.

General Assembly. The highest court of the Presbyterian State Church of Scotland, and consists of representatives, clerical and lay, from all the presbyteries of the Church in Scotland and Ireland, also delegates from the universities and Scottish royal burghs. It meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days. Its deliberations are presided over by a Moderator, and are also attended by an officer representing the State (the Lord High Commissioner), who, however, has no voice in its procedure or decisions. During the sitting of the Assembly the Lord High Commissioner, a Scottish nobleman, holds semi-regal state in the palace of Holyrood.

Gentlemen-at-Arms. A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Yeomen of the Guard. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levées, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry (*q.v.*).

Geographical Progress, '91. The past year has not been marked by any striking geographical discoveries, and, indeed, the main topographical features of the earth are now so far outlined, that untrodden regions are few and limited. The work of the explorer must of necessity be devoted mainly to the less brilliant but not less needful work of investigating in detail limited areas. And, in this respect, good work has been done during the year. In **Africa**, the still recent extension of the "spheres of influence" of the various European powers has given an impetus to a more careful and systematic examination of their respective regions. The results of the expedition of **Messrs. Jackson and Gedge**, who in '89 travelled from Mombasa to Uganda *viâ* Masailand, became available in the early part of this year, and have contributed, with the more recent work of **Capt. Lugard**, to the still insufficient stock of knowledge with regard to that region. Further south, **Dr. Baumaris** has continued his surveys in Usambara. The appointment of Mr. H. H. Johnston as H.M. Commissioner to British Central Africa is expected to be fruitful in results to geographical science. **Mr. J Buchanan**, who journeyed along the southern frontier of Nyassaland, discovered the Zoa Falls on the Ruo River, about twenty-five miles inland. Traces of gold mines and remarkable ruins in Mashonaland have whetted the curiosity of archæologists, and **Mr. Theodore Bent** has gone out to examine and report upon these relics of a lost civilisation. **Mr. Joseph Thomson** returned in October from Central Africa, where he accomplished important work in the delimitation of Lake Bangweolo. This lake has been incorrectly mapped in recent years owing to disregard of Livingstone's observation of its position, now shown to have been quite accurate. The record of **Dr. Peter's** work in the Equatorial Region of East Africa was published this year. He succeeded in tracing the Upper Tana to its source in Mount Kenia. The Congo and its tributaries are being explored, and the position of sites accurately determined. **Capt. Van Gele**, who has been surveying on the Mobangi, confirms an observation of M. Crampel which places the northern bend of that river half a degree further north than it was supposed to be. The expeditions of **M. Crampel** to Lake Chad, and of **Lieut. Quiquery** in Upper Guinea, were unhappily terminated with terrible disaster. **Capt. Monteil** is now pushing on to the Lake Chad region. In the Cameroon mountains a new crater-lake has been discovered by **Mr. G. Valdan**, and named "Soden Lake." The work of **Major Macdonald and Capt Ferryman** in the Binne basin, made known this year, has resulted in the definition of the Niger basin from that of Lake Chad. The Italian interest in Abyssinia has led to the sending of an expedition to explore the Juba River. In **Asia** the interest of exploration gathers mainly about the vast central region where the Russians, as

usual, have been especially diligent, although British enterprise has not been wholly wanting, and the results of **Capt. Younghusband's** travels in the Pamir region will be awaited with keen interest. In the Pamirs, **Capt. Backewski** has been supplementing the work of **Capt. Grombshevski**, who, during the years of '89-90, was engaged in exploring the Tibetan plateau, which he entered *via* Polu and the Keria Valley, when the Yarkand Daria, part of the Kashgarian Range and other districts, were carefully examined by him. Of special interest is the expedition of the **Brothers Grijimailo** to the Tian Shan Oases and Lob-Nor. They found a volcanic district in the mountains south of Shi-ho, the existence of which seems to lend confirmation to the theory of the earlier geographers, that this central point of Asia was the seat of volcanic activity. According to Grijimailo, the Hami Ranges (200 miles in length and from 6,000 to 10,000 feet high), belong to the Altai system and not to the Tian Shan. The Tarim-Hami Wilderness, formerly supposed to be a plain of moderate elevation, was found to be mountainous, while in the south of this region a tract below the level of the sea was discovered. **Mr. Pratt** and **Mr. Agassiz** have added to the known facts about China. Persia and Beluchistan have been in part more correctly mapped, and in Upper Burmah the work of the survey proceeds. A fresh water lake has been discovered near the sea of Aral by Colonel Kosbowski. In **Australia**, geographical interests are focussed in two main centres. The expedition for exploring the interior, fitted out by Sir Thomas Elder, and which started from Adelaide in April, under the direction of **Mr. David Lindsay**, and the Great Antarctic expedition which has been organised in conjunction with Baron Oscar Dickson, of Sweden, and of which **Baron Nordenskjöld** is the leader. In **New Guinea** Sir W. Macgregor continues to lend his valuable aid to exploration. Mount Yule or **Kovio** (10,046 feet), in that island, was visited by an expedition from Victoria. Turning to America we find that another attempt to cross Greenland, this time to the north, is being made by **Lieut. Peary**. The **Russell exploring party** returned in October from the Alaskan Wilds. Mount Elias was ascended to a height of 14,500 feet, and Professor Russell estimates that it reaches to 5000 feet more. In Canada, **Dr. Dawson** points out that there is still work for the explorer, as there are large areas almost unknown. **MM. Rousson and Willens** have added to our knowledge of Tierra del Fuego. On **European borderland** further researches have been made in the Caucasian region, and in the far north-east, additional facts have been gleaned from the region of the Samoyedes. The successful journeys undertaken by **lady travellers** in out-of-the-way regions deserves a word of notice, as also does the meeting of the **International Geographical Congress** at Berne, in August, at which a proposal was considered with the object of securing international co-operation in the mapping of the whole world on a uniform scale.

Geographical Society. See ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Geological Survey. This organisation was founded by **Sir H. T. De la Beche**, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in '34. In '45 it was placed under the office of Woods and Forests, and in '54 under the department of Science and Art. The entire geological survey of England on the **one-inch ordnance maps** (scale 1: 63,360) has been completed; the **six-inch scale** (1: 10,560) has been used for coal-fields and other important districts. The Geological Survey of the South Wales coal-field on the six-inch scale has just been commenced. The drifts were formerly neglected; but of late these have been mapped, and hence many sheets are issued in two editions—one showing the solid geology, while the other, or drift-map, shows the superficial deposits. An index map (scale: 4 miles to 1 inch) is in progress. The maps are illustrated by horizontal and vertical sections, and by explanatory memoirs. The **geological survey of Scotland** was commenced in '54, and that of **Ireland** in '45. The geological map of Ireland on the one-inch scale having been completed, the Irish survey was broken up in '90; but a small staff is retained at the Dublin office to revise the maps of certain districts as occasion may require. The survey of each country was formerly placed under a director, and all united under a director-general. The successive **directors-general** have been **Sir H. T. De la Beche** ('45-55), **Sir R. Impey Murchison** ('55-72), **Sir A. C. Ramsay** ('72-81), and **Sir A. Geikie** (*q.v.*) ('81). The most important work of the survey in '91 was the publication of a memoir on the "Pliocene Vertebrata," by Mr. E. T. Newton, a companion to the "Pliocene Deposits of Britain," by Mr. C. Reid, the latter being the first of a series of comprehensive works on the geological formations of this country. For further information **consult** "The National Geological Surveys of Europe," by W. Topley.

Geology, '91. In the spring of '91 Mr. A. Strahan, of the Geological Survey, announced his discovery of a deposit of **phosphatic chalk**, near Taplow. It is a brown sandy chalk, containing from 18 to 35 per cent. of phosphate of lime, derived probably from the associated remains of fish. The discovery may lead to important industrial results, since similar phosphatised chalk is largely worked in France and Belgium for the sake of its value as a manure. No chalk of this character had previously been known in Britain. Sir A. Geikie has announced the discovery, by the Geological Survey of Scotland, of the trilobite called **Olenellus** in certain shales, in Rossshire, under the famous Durness limestone. This discovery fixes the age of some important rocks in the North-west Highlands, and greatly modifies pre-existing views. The Durness limestone may be Upper or Middle Cambrian; the Fucoid beds, with the Olenellus fauna and the underlying quartzites, are Lower Cambrian; whilst the Torridan sandstone, lying unconformably below, must now be called **pre-Cambrian**.—The term **Dalradian Series** has been introduced by Sir A. Geikie in his presidential address to the Geological Society (Feb. '91), as a name for the younger crystalline schists, occurring in the Central Highlands, the south-west of Scotland and north of Ireland. The name is taken from the old kingdom of Dalriada, in Ireland, whence a colony passed to Argyllshire.—Prof. Prestwich has submitted to the Geological Society and to the Anthropological Institute an account of the discovery of certain **flint implements**, in Kent, under conditions which suggest their pre-glacial origin. These rudely worked flints are found in red clay and flint gravel

on the chalk plateaux up to a height of nearly 800 feet; and it is believed that they were deposited there before the present chalk valleys were excavated, and therefore long previously to the date of the palæolithic implements of the high-level river-drifts.—The Geologists' Association has published a special paper on the geology of the **Paris basin**, by Messrs. G. F. Harris and H. W. Burrows. Dr. Johnston-Lavis has issued an important work on the **South Italian Volcanoes.**—An event of much interest was the triennial meeting of the **International Geological Congress** at Washington, in the autumn of '91. The Report of the London meeting has been published.—Geology is represented in this country by the **Geological Society.** **President,** Sir A. Geikie; **Hon. Secs.,** Messrs. Marr and Hicks. **Offices,** Burlington House, W. There is also the **Geologists' Association, at University College,** Gower Street, W.C. **President,** Prof. J. F. Blake. The **London Geological Field Class** has been formed, under Prof. Seeley, for the systematic study of the London district. The **Palæontographical Society** (President, Sir R. Owen) is a publishing body for the issue of figures and descriptions of British fossils.

George of Wales, H.R.H. Prince. See WALES, PRINCE GEORGE OF.

George I. (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George), **King of Greece,** is the second son of King Christian of Denmark, and a brother of the Tzarina and the Princess of Wales; was b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '64, in succession to Otho I. The vacant throne had previously been offered to Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh), and to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. King George married in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine.

German Political Parties. The centre of political life in the German Empire is the **Reichstag** or **Imperial Diet,** in which, together with the **Bundesrath** or **Federal Council,** are vested the legislative functions of United Germany. There are sharply defined limits, however, to the power of both. The Reichstag's decisions may be overridden by the **Emperor,** to whom is intrusted the supreme direction of military and political affairs. The Emperor has the power of declaring war if for purely defensive purposes, of making peace, of contracting treaties, and appointing ambassadors and envoys, without the consent of either legislative body. To declare war for other than defensive purposes, however, the assent of the **Bundesrath** is required. The latter body, which represents the individual states of the Empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, **consists of** fifty-eight delegates. Of these, seventeen sit for Prussia, six for **Bavaria,** four each for Würtemberg and Saxony, three each for Baden and Hesse, two each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and one each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Of its **functions,** it may be said that the Bundesrath is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the **Reichstag.** It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. **Members** of the Bundesrath have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the State they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The **Reichstag is composed of** 397 members. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. The present Reichstag was elected on Feb. 20th, '90. It is split up into eight or nine **groups.** The **largest** individual **party** is **the Centre,** or **Ultramontane,** which obtains its chief strength in the Rhine districts and South Germany. It was returned at the '87 election 101 strong, and in '90 raised its strength to 117. Its prestige has been greatly increased by its successful resistance to the May Laws, of which it has now almost secured the complete revocation. Prior to '90 the Conservatives, Imperialists and National Liberals, in an alliance which became known as "**The Cartel,**" made up the strength of the Ministerialist party. The great feature of the elections last year was their overwhelming defeat. The **National Liberals,** under Herr von Bennigsen and Dr. Miguel, lost 50 seats, and now number only 41. The **Conservatives** were reduced from 76 to 72. The **Imperialists,** or New Conservatives, were 38, and are now only 20. The allied strength of these parties, which in '89 was 205, was therefore brought down to 133 by the elections of February. On the other hand, besides the increase of the **Centre party** above noticed, the **Social Democrats** had a remarkable success. They now possess 35 seats instead of 11, and represent a total Socialist vote in the country of 1,427,323, as compared with 763,128 in the elections of '87. The "**Deutsche Freisinnige**" party and its allies (see eds. '87 and '90) are gradually regaining their position: they rose at the '90 election from 36 to 66; and the **Volkspartei** (see eds. '87 and '90) have recovered 10 seats. The **Poles** number 16 instead of 13. The great success of the Socialist party has been attributed to the severity of Prince Bismarck's policy. Since his memorable disappearance from the political scene, and since the expiration of the Anti-Socialist Law, the party has begun to show signs of losing its cohesion. Herr Bebel, whose organ is the *Volksblatt,* is the recognised chief of the Moderate Socialists. Between them and another section led by Herr Schippel, and represented by the *Volkstribun,* there is a tendency to increasing divergence. The resignation of **Herr von Gossler,** Minister of Public Worship, took place March '91, and Count Zedlitz-Trutschler, who was Governor of the Province of Posen, succeeded him. In June, the retirement of **Herr von Maybach,** Minister of Public Works, was notified. He was succeeded by Herr Thielen.

Germany. The German Empire is a confederation of German states under the presidency of the Emperor William of Hohenzollern, king of Prussia. By the constitution of the 16th April, 1871, all the states of Germany are to form an eternal union; direction of political and military affairs vested in an emperor, who may declare war, but if not defensive, consent of Federal Council required. The legislative functions of the empire vested jointly in a Federal Council (Bundesrath) of 58 members appointed by and representing the individual states, and in a Chamber of 397 members elected by ballot and universal suffrage, representing the German nation. The following states are included in the confederation:—The kingdoms of

Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Saxony; the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine; the grand duchies of Baden, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Oldenburg, and fourteen smaller principalities. Area (with Alsace-Lorraine), 211,168 sq. m.; pop. ('85), 46,855,704. **Revenue and expenditure** ('91-2), £56,532,294. (For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and NAVIES.) **Funded debt** ('87), 540,369,500 m., and **unfunded debt**, 133,868,500 m.; but on the other hand there is a sum of £33,312,055 invested for various federal purposes. **Special imports** ('88), 3,435,877,000 m. (mark = 1s.); **special exports**, 3,352,602,000 m. In '70 the North German Confederation comprised all the German states north of the Maine, under the headship of Prussia, united in military alliance with Bavaria, Würtemberg and Baden. (For history '70-90 see previous editions.)—**POLITICAL.** A military celebration of the 250th anniversary of the ascension to the throne of Brandenburg and Prussia of the Grand Elector was held (Dec. 1st, '90). The Imperial Parliament began its sitting (2nd), and passed the first reading of the Budget (11th). The Parliaments adjourned (12th) for the Christmas recess. Prince William of Luxemburg visited the Emperor, to formally notify the accession of his father, the Grand Duke, to the throne. It was reported (22nd) that the clergy had received secret instructions from the Vatican to combat Socialism from the pulpit and by lectures. It was announced that Breslau was to be raised to the rank of a first-class fortress by the construction of additional works. **'91.** The Prussian Chamber resumed its sittings (**Jan.** 8th). The Prussian Budget for '91-2 was introduced in the House of the Diet (12th); it balances at £86,041,737. The Reichstag resumed its sittings (13th). The Bill for restoring to the Catholic dioceses the money withheld during the Kulturkampf was read a first time by the Prussian Chamber (24th). The Legislature sanctioned the issue of a loan of 450,000,000 m. (**Feb.**) for military and other purposes. The Empress Frederick left Berlin (17th) for England. The Emperor received (**March** 14th) a deputation from the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, asking that the passport regulations might be modified. The Emperor replied, "No, not yet." There were no Mayday demonstrations of any importance in any part of the Empire. A new treaty of commerce between Germany and Austria was signed (**May** 3rd). The Emperor was entertained at a banquet at Düsseldorf, and in reply to the toast of his health he said, "I only wish the peace of Europe lay in my hand. I should certainly take care that it should never again be troubled." The Budget for '91-2 provided for an expenditure of £56,532,294, made up of ordinary expenditure £47,056,753, and extraordinary or non-recurring expenditure £9,475,541. The revenue derived from Customs' duties, indirect taxes, and administrative receipts was estimated at a similar amount. The deficiency was to be made up by contributions from the Federal States and proceeds of loans to be issued in the course of the year. The total ordinary and extraordinary cost of the German army in '90-1 was £34,172,019, and in '91-2 it was estimated at £24,194,722, showing a decrease of £9,978,197. This great decrease occurred wholly in the extraordinary expenditure, which was estimated at only £3,565,176, which was £11,267,931 less than the final vote of '90-1. On the whole Budget there was an increase in ordinary and a great decrease in the extraordinary Budgets. The disbursements amongst the Federal States as their shares of the revenue collected from Customs, tobacco, and stamp duties, amounted to £16,567,650, of which Prussia gets £10,014,380, Bavaria £1,916,576, Saxony £1,125,153, and all the others less than a million each. The total debt of the Empire was £72,358,767, made up mainly of a 4 per cent. loan of £22,500,000, of a 3½ per cent. loan for £34,550,000, and of a 3 per cent. loan for over £15,000,000. The service of this debt during '90-1 took £3,205,200. The contributions from the Federal States were put down at £16,131,175, which left a balance from the amount to be distributed amongst the States of about £440,000. The civil list of the King of Prussia (he receives none as Emperor) amounted to £785,965 per annum, of which £400,000 was voted by the Prussian Parliament, and £385,965 from the receipts from lands and forests. The Bill restoring to the Catholic dioceses the clerical stipends sequestrated during the Kulturkampf was finally adopted by the Prussian Lower House (**June** 4th) and by the House of Lords (15th). The Emperor signed the treaty for the renewal of the Triple Alliance for six years (28th). The Emperor paid a visit to Heligoland (29th). The Emperor met the Emperor of Austria at Horn (**Sept.** 3rd). The Emperor went to Munich (7th) to witness the Bavarian manœuvres, and was presented with the freedom of the city. An Imperial decree was issued (21st) providing that on and after Oct. 1st passports on entering Alsace-Lorraine would be required only from military men on active service, ex-officers, pupils of foreign military schools, and from persons who, before performing their military service, lost their German nationality. The *visé* for such passports as were required would be free of cost. Finally, it was ordered that foreigners staying more than twenty-four hours in Alsace-Lorraine must give notice to the police, under penalty of expulsion. Capt. Rüdiger was appointed sub-governor of German East Africa (**Oct.** 3rd). Herr Sonnenschein was appointed Chief Judge of German East Africa. It was decided to test the possibility of reducing the term of military service from three years to two, in the 4th Regiment of the Guards, and the battalions of the 131st and 145th Regiments. The Wurtemberg Parliament was opened by the King (22nd). A telegram was received from Captain von Dresky (26th) to the effect that the Abo people (Cameroons) had been punished, Maing having been captured. In consequence of the large number of immoral crimes in Berlin the Emperor issued (27th) an Imperial Rescript, in the course of which he says:—"Although I have already stated my views to the Minister of Justice, and am aware that in the Ministry of the Interior steps have been taken to remedy the existing evils, I nevertheless feel it to be my duty to draw the attention of my entire Cabinet to this incident, affecting as it does the well-being of the whole country, and to request it, as soon as possible after the deliberation of the various departments, to lay definite proposals before me on the subject. If in so doing I refer to the considerations which appear to me specially important in order to insure a proper comprehension of the existing state of affairs, it is because I feel myself obliged to do so, seeing that the decision will be given in my name, and

because I am fully conscious of the duties devolving upon me as Sovereign defender of law and public order." Proceeding, the Rescript said that the existing laws must be considered to see how far they would meet the state of affairs, and that the Public Prosecutors would receive his gratitude and affection in their efforts to stamp out the plague, and urging on judges to give the full penalty in first offences on the conviction of *souteneurs*. The Cabinet was also to consider what change or supplement would be necessary in the penal code. It was officially acknowledged (30th) that Emin Pasha had deserted his post in G. East Africa, having gone on the territory in the British sphere of influence; and the Government repudiated his action. A special mission from the King of Siam arrived in Berlin (**Nov.** 6th). The Budget for '92-3 was presented (10th). The expenditure exceeded that of the current year by 110,000,000 m., and the receipts showed an estimated increase of 24,000,000 m. —**GENERAL.** The commission of artists and manufacturers appointed in November reported (Dec. 15th) in favour of holding a German Exhibition of Arts and Industries in London. The Emin Pasha committee dissolved itself. A bank in the principality of Russo-Schleiz suspended payment with liabilities of £100,000. The *Gondoliers* was produced in German (20th) at the Friedrich Wilhelm Städtisches Theatre, Berlin, the actors also wearing German dress. Twelve young girls returning from church (22nd) ventured on the ice of the Selenter Lake, in Eastern Holstein; they fell in, and were drowned. The existence of a secret society in Germany, with representatives in London, Vienna, Berlin, and Altona, was discovered (26th); its object was the perpetration of railway robberies. The North German Lloyd was forbidden to carry German emigrants to Brazil.—**'91.** The city of Berlin voted 100,000 m. towards an International Art Exhibition. The Rhine was frozen at Cologne (**Jan.** 1st), and postal communication with Heligoland suspended. A terrible explosion of firedamp occurred at the Heinrich Gustav coalpit, Bochum (2nd); sixteen were killed. A fire occurred at the Wiesbaden Theatre (2nd), by the catching fire of the dress of a *danseuse*; she only was seriously hurt. Under the Invalid and Aged Working Men's Insurance Law (see '89 ed.), which came into operation on the 1st, two hundred working men at Rixdorf claimed annuities from the State. Snow had been falling at Berlin for two days, and on the 6th railway traffic was suspended in many places, one train being snowed up. A famine broke out in Silesia, hunger-typhus occurring in several villages. It was reported (8th) that large petroleum stores at Pillau were on fire. The Rhine was (11th) frozen over down to the Lorelei rock. The charge for inland telegrams was (17th) reduced from six to five pfennigs per word, with a minimum charge of fifty pfennigs (6*d*.). Mr. E. H. Hankin, the discoverer of tox-albumens, discovered a cure for anthrax while studying Koch's remedy. It was decided (**Feb.** 11th) to call Koch's lymph tuberculine. General Booth addressed a meeting (23rd) in Berlin. Professor Liebreich, of the Pharmacological Institute, at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society (25th), announced his remedy for tuberculosis, which consisted of an injection of cantharidate of potash. It had been successful in tubercular laryngitis and pharyngitis. The steamer *Hermann* arrived at Bremerhaven (**April** 4th) from Baltimore with a cargo of cattle, the first ever brought from America to that port. The building at Magdeburg, in which the art collection was kept, was burnt (6th), and the whole collection destroyed. The miners of Westphalia and Rhineland went on strike without giving notice at the end of the month. The Empress Frederick formally opened the International Art Exhibition (**May** 1st), which was held to celebrate the Jubilee of the Society of Berlin Artists. A branch establishment of the Berlin Aquarium was opened at Rovigno (12th). Herren Fusangel and Lüneburg, leader-writers on a Roman Catholic journal published at Bochum, the *Westphalian People's Paper*, were charged (**June** 11th) with having, in a series of thirty articles written by them during last summer, libelled the Local Income Tax Assessment Committee, the Municipal Council of Bochum, and a whole host of leading citizens of the place—notably Herr Baare, the director of the great Iron and Steel Association of Bochum, and a man of high position in all respects. The incriminated articles alleged that, in the year '89, the Income Tax Assessment Committee, being composed principally of National Liberals and adherents of the Evangelical Church, grossly favoured their own political friends and co-religionists in fixing the amount of income tax which they were required to pay. The Court found the defendants guilty (19th), and they were sentenced, Fusangel to five months, and Lüneburg to two months' imprisonment. M. Raoul Pictet, the celebrated chemist, was at Berlin arranging for the employment of his method of manufacturing pure chloroform. There were heavy storms throughout the country (26th), and the consequent floods caused much damage. The cashier of the Bohemian Agricultural Bank embezzled 500,000 m. and fled to America, and Herr Padior, the president and founder of the bank, shot himself in consequence. A terrific hail and thunder storm passed over the greater part of the country (**July**); great damage was done, and many people killed. The German decree, allowing passengers to pass through Alsace without passports after the Moenchenstein accident, was made permanent. Dr. Leivig made the charge against Professor Bergmann and Dr. Hahn of having experimented with cancer lymph on the healthy part of a man's body, and the two accused were ordered by the Government to give an answer within twenty-four hours. The laying of a new telegraph cable between England and Germany was completed (**Aug.** 12th). The new Institute for Infectious Diseases was opened in Berlin (17th). The exhibition of the Holy Coat at Treves was inaugurated (20th). The Bishop of Treves and a priest from Argenteuil examined the coat, and came to the conclusion that the coat at Treves and also that at Argenteuil were authentic. The electric lamps at the Electrical Exhibition at Frankfort-on-Main were lighted for the first time (25th) by the current generated by water power at the Lauffen falls of the Neckar, and transmitted to the Exhibition through a cable 108 miles long. The Congress on International Law was opened at Hamburg (**Sept.** 7th) under the presidency of Professor Von Bar, and closed (12th). Burglars broke into the British Consulate at Hamburg (18th), and stole the consulate seal, coin and postal orders. The congress of German scientists

and physicians was opened by Professor His, at Halle; there were 1,215 persons present, 280 being ladies. It was reported that the Zelewski expedition had met a disaster, and further disquieting reports arrived during the month. The number of pilgrims who visited Trèves was set down as 1,900,000. The second German Socialist Congress met at Erfurt (**Oct.** 14th); the report showed that the revenue for the year was £11,193, and the expenditure £6,747. Professor Julius Sommerbrodt, of Breslau, expressed the opinion that large doses of creosote (from one to four grammes daily) had a curative influence, excelling that of every other remedy, in innumerable cases of consumption. The Socialist Congress closed (21st) after having adopted a long programme; including amongst other points a demand for the repeal of the laws subordinating the wife to the husband whether in private or public life. The next Congress is to be held at Berlin. At the annual meeting of the G. East African Co. (26th) the loss on the Zanzibar business was set down at 58,870 marks, and the loss on the general balance sheet at the head office at 123,193 marks. The great majority of the printers in Berlin and all the large towns gave a fortnight's notice on the 24th, having determined to go on strike unless they get a nine hours day and an increase of wages by from 5 to 7½ per cent. The Mutual Aid Society of German Printers threatened to declare men who did not join the strike to have forfeited their right to assistance from the treasuries and central sick funds. The printers' strike began (**Nov.** 1st). Miss Gentry, an American graduate in mathematics, was permitted by the Berlin University authorities to attend the lectures of certain professors; this was the first time a lady had been allowed to do so. Russia refused the offer of assistance from Germany towards the relief of the famine-stricken population. The master printers issued a notice that no concessions would be made to the demands of the men. The total number of emigrants who left Bremen in the ten months ending Oct. '91 was 10,722 against 20,948 in '90.—**SOCIAL.** At a concert held in Berlin (Dec. 20th) Miss Henshaw, the first winner of the Liszt Royal Academy prize in London, made her *début* with great success. Two thousand Silesian weavers pointed out (23rd), in a petition to the Emperor, that the average weekly wage of a married hand weaver amounted to 5 m. The chimney-sweep apprentices of Berlin were entertained at a Christmas dinner (27th) by the members of the British Embassy. Count Pastor Stoecker preached his farewell sermon in the Dominican Church (28th). **'91.** There was a religious service in the Schloss Chapel and grand reception by the Emperor on New Year's day. *The Middleman* was produced (**Jan.** 8th) at the Gärtner Platz Theatre, Munich, under the title of *Arbeit*. Herr Mueltensiefen, National Liberal, was elected a member of the Reichstag as successor to Herr Schorlemer. At a field *battue* (9th) the Emperor killed 278 hares. The Emperor accepted the resignation of Count Waldersee as Chief of the Grand General Staff (**Feb.**). Lieut.-Gen. Count Schlieffen (*q.v.*), late Chief Quartermaster of the Army, was announced as Chief of the Grand General Staff (8th). The Empress Frederick visited Paris (18th) and London (28th). A ceremonious service, in memory of Dr. Schliemann, was held by the learned societies in the large hall of the Berlin Rathhaus. Dr. Windthorst died (**March** 14th) at the age of eighty. A requiem was performed (17th) in the church of St. Hedwig; the ceremony was most imposing. The funeral took place (18th). The Emperor laid the foundation stone of a church (22nd) and to perpetuate the memory of his grandfather. Count von Moltke died suddenly (**April** 24th), and was buried in his private mausoleum beside his wife's remains (28th). Prince Bismarck was elected to the Reichstag (30th) by a majority of 5058 over the Social-Democratic candidate. Professor Joachim celebrated his sixtieth birthday (**June** 28th). The Emperor arrived in England (**July** 4th); lunched at the Mansion House (10th); he left (13th) England for Norway, where he arrived on the 21st. He arrived at Kiel (**Aug.** 8th). Mr. Goring Thomas' *Esmeralda* was performed for the first time before a Berlin audience at Kroll's Opera House (26th). The condition of the King of Wurtemberg gave considerable anxiety, and an operation was performed (**Oct.** 4th). The king died at Stuttgart (6th). The funeral took place (9th) at the Old Palace, the Emperor being present. The Emperor conferred the titles of Privy Councillor and Excellency on Dr. Helmholtz (18th). The King of Roumania arrived at Potsdam (27th), where he was met by the Emperor.—**COMMERCIAL.** A quantity of American bacon, value 60,000 m., was seized (Dec. 23rd) by the Customs, and the importer arrested. **'91.** The definite construction of the colonial company for South-West Africa, with a capital of 20,000,000 m., was announced (**Feb.** 20th). The banking firm of Hirschfeld & Wolf suspended payment (**Nov.** 3rd), with a deficit of 5,000,000 m. The bank of Friedländer and Sommerfeld failed, and the two brothers Sommerfeld committed suicide; the other partner was abroad at the time owing to ill-health.

Germany, Emperor of. See William II. of Germany.

Gibraltar. Name a corruption of **Jebel el Tarik**, the Mount of Tarik. Anciently **Calpe**, one of the pillars of Hercules. Is a rocky promontory on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. Area 2 sq. m., pop. 18,381, exclusive of garrison, 5000 or 6000. The rock rises to 1500 feet, and is impregnably fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. Anchorage is bad. The port is free, but there is little commerce. Sir Lothian Nicholson was appointed Governor (Feb. '91). The bakers went on strike (June 4th) for shorter hours and higher wages. During July the garrison was placed on short allowance of water owing to its scarcity. It was reported (Sept. 26th) that the Moors at Cape Juby were in open rebellion and threatening the British factory there. H.M. gunboat *Goshawk* arrived (Oct. 1st) and found all quiet. For **financial statistics** see British Empire, etc. (table). Ruled as a Crown colony by a military Governor. For Governor, etc., see Diplomatic.

Gibraltar, Railway to. On Sept. 7th, '91, a portion of this line connecting Bobadilla with Ronda, and 45 miles in length, was opened. Twenty-six miles from Algèciras to Jimena were already being worked, and 40 miles remain for completion, and then Gibraltar will be in communication with the rest of Europe. The work is being done by an English Company.

Gibson, Rev. J. Monro, D.D., Moderator of the English Presbyterian Synod, was born in Wigtownshire in 1838. Educated at Brechin and in Canada, whither his family emigrated. Ordained at the age of twenty-six, and became coadjutor, and afterwards successor, to the Rev. Dr. W. Taylor, of Montreal. Lectured on Hebrew and Greek Exegesis at Montreal College. After a pastorate lasting six years at the Second Presbyterian Church in **Chicago**, Dr. Gibson returned to England as pastor of the **St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church**, in '80. In his writings, which include a work entitled "Christianity according to Christ," Dr. G. has exhibited a similar freshness and vigour to that which distinguishes his pulpit utterances. Elected in Nov. '**90** to the office of **Moderator** of the English Presbyterian Synod.

Giers, Nicholas Carlovitch de, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. 1820. In '48 he was attached as a diplomatist to the staff of General Lüders in Transylvania. In '50 he became First Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople. Appointed ('53) Director of the Chancery of the Commissary-Plenipotentiary in Moldavia and Wallachia. In '56 he was raised to the rank of a Councillor of State. After occupying various consular posts, he ('63-9) represented Russia in Teheran, Russian Minister at Berne ('69-70), and at Stockholm. In '75 the post of Adjunct to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Director of the Asiatic Department was conferred upon him, and in '76 he was appointed to the important office which he now holds.

Gilbert, Sir John, R.A., was b. 1817, and is Pres. of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, to which position he was elected in '71. He first exhibited in '36, since which time he has constantly contributed to the Royal Academy and other exhibitions. He has been well known for many years as an illustrator of books and pictorial magazines. Many of the best editions of the British classics have been enriched by his art, and he was for many years engaged in illustrating an edition of Shakespeare. Knighted '71. Elected A.R.A. ('72), R.A. ('76). He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and a member of various home and foreign art societies.

Gilbert, William Schwenck, Barrister of the Inner Temple, was b. 1836. Entered the literary world as contributor of "**Bab Ballads**" to *Fun*, and several magazines. Came into note as a play writer on production of his pieces "Palace of Truth" and "Pygmalion and Galatea" ('70-71). Mr. Gilbert has written the librettos of a series of comic operas, which have been set to music by Mr. (now Sir A.) Sullivan. The list comprises "Trial by Jury," "Sorcerer," "Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Iolanthe," "Princess Ida," and the Japanese opera "**Mikado,**" produced at the Savoy Theatre, London, all of which have attained great popularity. Mr. Gilbert's other notable productions are "Dan'l Druce," "Engaged," "Sweethearts," "Ruddigore," and "**The Yeomen of the Guard**" ('88). Published "Songs of a Savoyard" in Nov., '90. Mr. G. was appointed a magistrate for Middlesex in June '**91**.

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships for young men and young women, awarded on the result of competitive examinations; in **occasional grants** to **Educational Institutions** under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class **scientific lectures for the people,** at a charge for admission of 1*d*. each per lecture. **Sec.,** R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc.; **Office,** 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Gillett, William, originated and carried out the system of **Country Bankers' Clearing.** Has written several pamphlets on financial questions, including "A British Zollverein" ('79), and "The Revival of British Industries" ('85). The latter had an enormous circulation, and excited a great deal of attention. Is Deputy-lieutenant for Herefordshire, and was Major of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry, '73-81; is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and travelled with the American Army Commission through Japan, China and India in '75 and '76.

Gillies, Duncan, Victorian statesman, was b. 1830 in Scotland. Went to Victoria '54, when he was twenty-four years old, drawn by the prospect of gold mining. Elected to V. Parliament '59, and was appointed **Minister for Lands** '68. Held the office of Minister for Railways '72-5 and '80-83, once more being Minister for Lands '75-7. Became in '86 the **Premier.** Was Chairman of the Federal Conference, Melbourne, Feb. '90, and during the year was also active in connection with Australian trade disputes. These disputes led (Oct. 30th) to the **defeat** of the Ministry of which he was the head. Mr. G. at once **resigned,** the vote of confidence in the Ministry being lost by 20 votes.

Girls' Friendly Society. See Young Women, Organisations for.

Girton College. See Higher Education of Women.

Gladstone, Rt. Hon. William Ewart, M.P., P.C., statesman and man of letters, was b. at Liverpool Dec. 29th, 1809. The son of a Liverpool corn merchant—Sir John Gladstone, M.P., sometime of Leith—and of Ann Robertson, daughter of Mr. Andrew Robertson, of Stornoway, and Provost of Dingwall, the greatest Liberal statesman of his time has ever been proud to boast of his Scottish nationality and middle-class origin. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, and at both places early developed High Church tendencies, and those Tory principles he apparently inherited from his father; at school contributing largely to the *Eton Miscellany*, and subsequently taking an active part in the discussions of the Oxford Union. Shortly after the passing of the first Reform Bill, in '32, Mr. Gladstone made his entry into public life at **Newark,** where he was elected, as the Duke of Newcastle's nominee, in the Tory interest, defeating Sergeant Wilde, the popular candidate. It was on May 17th, '33, that he delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons, in reply to Lord Howick, on the slavery question, when he expressed himself as opposed to slavery, but not in favour of hasty and wholesale enfranchisement. On the dissolution of the Melbourne ministry, at the end of '34, Sir Robert Peel called Mr. Gladstone to his first public appointment as **Junior Lord of the Treasury,** which post he resigned in February of the following year for **that of Under-Secretary for the Colonies.** A month afterwards (March '35), however, Lord John Russell introduced

his motion with regard to the temporalities of the Irish Church, which Mr. Gladstone vigorously opposed; but the ministry were beaten and Lord Melbourne again came into power. The death of William IV., in June '37, caused another general election, when Mr. Gladstone was once more returned for Newark. In '41, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel, after the defeat of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone accepted office as **Vice-President** of the **Board of Trade** and **Master of the Mint.** He took an active part in the **Corn Law debates** of '41-2, and although opposed to Mr. Villiers, the champion of the Repeal party, the revised tariff scheme was said to be chiefly Mr. Gladstone's work. He became **President of the Board of Trade** in '43; but at the commencement of '45 he resigned, owing to his opposition to the extension of the Maynooth Grant and the establishment of non-sectarian colleges. In '46, it having been announced that an immediate revision of the Corn Laws was pending, Sir Robert Peel resigned, finding that certain members of his government would not go with him; but Lord John Russell declining to form a cabinet, Sir Robert returned to office with Mr. Gladstone as **Colonial Secretary**, and **member** for **Oxford University.** On the death of Sir Robert Peel, in '50, Mr. Gladstone paid his memorable **visit to Naples,** which laid the foundation of his future friendship with Cavour and Garibaldi. During this period he finally severed himself from the Tories, although holding aloof from the Liberals for a time; and in '52 became **Chancellor of the Exchequer** in Lord Aberdeen's administration, but fell with the collapse of that cabinet after the Crimean war. Subsequently he was appointed, by the Earl of Derby **Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands.** In '59 he accepted the **Chancellorship of the Exchequer** in Lord Palmerston's Government. His budgets were always looked forward to with absorbing interest; but no little sensation was caused by that of '61, which announced the total repeal of the much debated paper duty. On the dissolution of '65, Mr. Gladstone was rejected at Oxford, but was returned for **South Lancashire,** receiving great ovations at Manchester and Liverpool. On the death of Lord Palmerston, in the autumn of that year, Earl Russell became Premier; his old foe, Mr. Gladstone, being the leader of the lower house. During the debates on the new Reform Bill a "cave" was formed in the House of Commons, and the ministry fell in '66, to be succeeded by the Earl of Derby's government, with Mr. Disraeli as leader in the Commons, who passed a Bill in '67, by the operation known as "dishing the Whigs." It was in this year that Mr. Gladstone made his famous declaration in favour of disestablishing the Irish Church. In February '68 Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister, but parliament was dissolved in the following November, when Mr. Gladstone, rejected in South-West Lancashire, was elected **for Greenwich.** In the parliament of '69 he became **Premier** for the first time, and thence up to the dissolution of '74 a number of important measures were placed on the statute book. The **Irish Church** having been disestablished, and while Europe was distracted with the Franco-Prussian war, the Liberal Government carried the Elementary Education Act (*q.v.*), the Irish Land Act, the Abolishment of Purchase in the Army (by Royal warrant), the Act for abolishing University Tests, and the Ballot Act; but they were beaten on the Irish University Education Bill in '73, and Mr. Disraeli returned to power in '74. Mr. Gladstone then decided to resign the leadership of the Liberal party, but in '75 aroused much public indignation by calling attention to the alleged horrors being perpetrated in Bulgaria by the Turks. In '79 he made his first visit to **Midlothian,** and on the dissolution of '80 issued his great Liberal manifesto, which was followed by the second Midlothian campaign and his return for that constituency. For the **second time Premier,** with a Liberal majority in the House of Commons of fifty over the Conservatives and Home Rulers combined, with Mr. Disraeli as Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote as his opponent in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone again succeeded in carrying many important Acts up to the dissolution of '85. Amongst these are included the Employers' Liability Act, the second Irish Land Act, the Hares and Rabbits Act, a reform in the Land Laws, and chief of all, the third **Reform Act** and **Redistribution Act** (*q.v.*). After the dissolution of the autumn of '85, Mr. Gladstone again came forward for Midlothian, and was re-elected by an enormous majority. On the fall of the Salisbury administration, January 26th, '86, Mr. Gladstone was summoned by the Queen to again take office. He then held as **Premier** the office of First Lord of the Treasury and Keeper of the Privy Seal. In consequence of a divergence of views between some of the leading members of the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone with respect to his proposed **Irish policy,** several of his old colleagues, notably Lord Hartington and Sir H. James, did not join his cabinet,—Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan, who accepted office, resigning March 27th. Mr. Gladstone gave notice (29th) of his intention to introduce bills relating to the government and land of Ireland. The former (see HOME RULE in previous eds.) was introduced in a great speech on April 8th, and the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill on the 16th. But in the meantime the revolt of a large section of the Liberal party, who were known as Unionists, became pronounced, and on April 14th a great Unionist meeting was held at Her Majesty's Theatre to protest against both the Home Rule and the Land Purchase Bills, which, the Premier had announced, were indissolubly tied together. On May 3rd Mr. Gladstone issued (in the *Edinburgh Daily Review*) a lengthy address to his constituents of Midlothian, the opposition to his Irish proposals meanwhile having been actively carried on all over the United Kingdom. On May 10th the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was moved in the House of Commons, and a lengthy debate commenced. On May 27th a **meeting** was called by Mr. Gladstone **at the Foreign Office,** the invitation being issued to "all members of the Liberal party who are desirous, while retaining full freedom on all the particulars of the Irish Government Bill, to vote in favour of the establishment of a legislative body in Dublin for the management of the affairs specifically and exclusively Irish." More than 200 members attended. On June 8th, about one o'clock in

the morning, the vote of the House was taken on the Home Rule Bill, when the Government were defeated by a majority of 30—there being 311 ayes and 341 noes—a result which caused a scene of wild excitement. At a Cabinet Council on the same day the Government resolved to resign, the announcement being made in Parliament on June 10th, the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill being on the same evening withdrawn. On June 14th Mr. Gladstone issued his election address, and on June 17th left London for another Midlothian campaign, his progress to the north being yet again marked with every sign of enthusiasm. After his return to Hawarden, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to Manchester, June 25th, and to Liverpool, June 28th, and addressed large gatherings in those cities. In a supplement of the *London Gazette* of June 26th Parliament was dissolved by proclamation. On July 2nd Mr. Gladstone was elected for both Midlothian and Leith, and chose to sit for his old constituency. The result of the general election was to deprive him of power. (For later events see previous editions.) On Dec. 11th, '90, Mr. G. delivered a speech at Retford on behalf of the Liberal candidate for the Bassetlaw division. The anniversary of the right hon. gentleman's **81st birthday** was made the occasion of the unveiling of a memorial fountain at Hawarden (Dec. 29th), which had been erected to commemorate Mr. and Mrs. G.'s golden wedding. Mr. G. alluded to the attachment which his family felt towards the village. On Jan. 6th, '91, many congratulations were sent to Mrs. G., that being the date of her 78th birthday. Delivered a short speech at the Hawarden rent audit dinner (15th.) Spoke in the House of Commons (27th) in favour of the motion to expunge resolutions referring to the **expulsion of Mr. Bradlaugh.** He moved (Feb. 4th), in a speech, which was regarded as one of his most eloquent efforts, the second reading of the **Religious Disabilities Removal Bill.** The object of the Bill was to enable Roman Catholics to fill the offices of Lord Chancellor of England and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He supported the Welsh Disestablishment movement in a brief speech in the House of Commons, and a resolution affirming the principle of "one man, one vote" (March 3rd). At **Eton College** (March 14th) he delivered a lecture to the scholars upon the Homeric Artemis. Visited **Hastings** (March 17th), and spoke in the Gaiety Theatre on financial, naval, and Irish affairs. A reference to Mr. Goschen's Budget was the subject of correspondence between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. G. On April 4th, Mr. G. had the mournful duty of attending the memorial funeral service of **Earl Granville,** in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. A letter from Mr. G. to five Liberal candidates was published April 18th. The right hon. gentleman was detained indoors for several days during May by the prevalent epidemic, **the influenza.** From Hawarden he sent Mr. S. Montagu, M.P., an important letter on the persecution of the **Jews** (May 27th). After slight indisposition, Mr. G. addressed the jubilee meeting of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, of which he has been treasurer for fifty years (June 19th). A relapse ensuing, Mr. G. spent a short time as guest of Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., at Corton. He was recalled to town by the **death of Mr. W. H. Gladstone,** his eldest son, on July 4th, which was a severe shock to the right hon. gentleman, especially in his convalescent state. He attended his son's funeral at Hawarden. A sympathetic letter inquiring after the great preacher's health was sent to Mr. Spurgeon by Mr. G. In the *Nineteenth Century* for Sept. there appeared an article by Mr. G. entitled "Electoral Facts," which gave rise to correspondence in the *Times* owing to a mistake contained therein, and to a contrary opinion as to Mr. G.'s deductions. As sole surviving founder of Trinity College, **Glenalmond,** Mr. G. delivered a deeply interesting address on its jubilee (Oct. 1st), and laid the foundation stone of a new wing of the college. He then journeyed to **Newcastle,** where the **annual meetings** of the National Liberal Federation were in progress. He spoke at considerable length on the Liberal programme (Oct. 2nd), and on the following day was presented with the **freedom** of the city of Newcastle. Mr. G., after a speech alluding to the growth of the locality, returned to Hawarden. On hearing of the death of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. G. telegraphed his great regret and his appreciation of "his fine qualities, and his distinguished devotion to the public service."

Glaisher, James, F.R.S., the well-known aeronaut, was b. 1803, and when a youth was employed in a subordinate capacity at the observatory at Madingley, near Cambridge, and has since acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist. In recognition of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages he was chosen a F.R.S. ('49). In '63 he made, in company with Mr. Coxwell, the famous ascent (nearly seven miles) to the highest altitude ever reached. Appointed ('65) to succeed Admiral Fitzroy in the control of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. He is the author of "Travels in the Air." Mr. G. is **President** of the **Royal Aeronautical Society** and of the **Photographic Society of Great Britain.**

Glasgow (Craigmaddie) New Reservoir. The construction of this great reservoir was commenced in '87, and is now going on under the direction of Mr. J. M. Gale, M. Inst. C. E., Engineer to the Water Commissioners, the contractors being Messrs. Morrisson and Mason. The Craigmaddie will have an area of 87 acres, with a capacity of 690 million gallons, and is alongside the existing Mugdock reservoir, which is of 62 acres, and has a capacity of 488¾ million gallons. The total water capacity will be equivalent to about 18 days' supply for the whole of Glasgow. The water comes down from Loch Katrine in a conduit, and therefore there was no choice in selecting the site of the Craigmaddie, which has given considerable trouble in the search for a water-tight foundation.

Glasgow Harbour Tunnels. Powers were obtained in the Parliamentary session of 1889 to construct tunnels under the Clyde at Finnieston, and Messrs. Simpson and Wilson, C.E., are the engineers, the contract being given to Messrs. Hugh Kennedy & Sons, Partick. There will be three tunnels laid side by side, only about two feet dividing them, and all sufficiently below the bed of the river to be clear of future dredging operations, the two outer being for vehicular traffic and the inner for passengers. They will each be 16 ft. in diameter, formed of cast-iron segments, and at the highest point will be 15 ft. below the bed of the river, and 35 ft. and 46 ft. respectively below low and high

water levels. The ingress and egress will be by means of a vertical shaft on each side of the river, that on the north 72 ft. 6 in. and on the south 75 ft. 6 in. deep, the diameters being 80 ft. There will be hydraulic hoists, with stiff gradients and staircases, which passengers will have the option of using.

Glasgow Subway Railway. On July 17th, '90, a House of Commons committee passed a bill incorporating a company with powers to construct a circular subway railway around Glasgow, the scheme thus being sanctioned by both Houses. The total length will be over six miles, and the share and loan capital authorised is £937,500.

Glasgow University. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1450; received a new charter 1577. The number of students in all the faculties was last session 2166, of whom 1085 were students in Arts. **Chancellor**, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stair, K.T., LL.D. **Lord Rector**, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.A., LL.D., M.P. **Principal**, John Caird, D.D. (appointed '73). **Parliamentary representative**, J. A. Campbell, LL.D. **Registrar**, W. Innes Addison. **Degrees. M.A.** (*h.* black silk lined with red purple silk); **B.Sc.** (*h.* black silk lined with gold-coloured silk colour of whin blossom); **D.Sc.** (*h.* black velvet lined with gold-coloured silk); **B.L.** (*h.* black silk, bordered inside with Venetian red silk colour of clove carnations); **LL.B.** (*h.* black silk lined with Venetian red silk); **LL.D** (*h.* black velvet lined with Venetian red silk); **M.B.** and **C.M** (*h.* black cloth lined with scarlet silk); **M.D.** (*h.* black silk lined with scarlet silk); **B.D.** (*h.* black silk bordered with black velvet, lined with red purple silk); **D.D.** (*h.* black velvet lined with black silk, or, if the graduate be Master of Arts, with red purple silk). Among the distinguished **alumni** are Adam Smith, Archbishop Tait, Principal Shairp, Rev. R. S. Candlish, and Sir Wm. Thomson.

"Globe, The." Established 1803, and subsequently incorporated *The Traveller*. It was started by the old Whig party, and always was recognised as an authority on political matters, its contributors including some who held high office in the State. It retained its Whiggism until 1866, when a new proprietary, recognising the changed times, made it an outspoken though independent Conservative organ, reducing its price from fourpence to twopence, and eventually to one penny. It is now a recognised evening journal of the Constitutional party. Editor, **Captain G. C. H. Armstrong.** Offices, 367, Strand, W.C.

Gloucester and Bristol (united 1856), **Right Rev. C. J. Ellicott**, D.D., **Bishop of**, was b. 1819. Educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated with distinction ('41); Fellow of St. John's ('44). Rector of Pilton ('48); resigned his benefice to prosecute his critical studies at Cambridge ('54); Professor of New Testament Exegesis at King's Coll., Lond. ('58); Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Camb. ('59); Dean of Exeter ('61). **Elevated** to the episcopal bench in '63. **Chairman** of the company of **Revisers of the New Testament.** Bishop Ellicott holds high rank as a commentator, and has published commentaries on the Galatians and other Pauline Epistles, Hulsean Lecture ('60), "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord," Addresses on "The Being of God," "Salutary and Fundamental Doctrine," and several other works.

Goa. A port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Godavery Railway Bridge. From Calcutta, Dec. 25th, '90, it was reported that the Indian Government had directed Mr. Spring, chief engineer of the Kistna Bridge, to investigate the problem of bridging the Godavery for the East Coast Railway. The length was estimated at 1¼ miles, and the cost 53 lakhs of rupees.

Goethe Society, English, was formed to promote and extend the study of Goethe's work and thought, and in '91 its scope was extended so that, while always keeping Goethe as the central figure, the attention of members might be also directed to other fields of German literature, art, and science. The **meetings** of the Society are held in Feb., April, June, Oct., and Dec. The **President** for '91 is Prof. Blackie, F.R.S.E.; **Sec.**, Dr. E. Oswald, 16, St. Mark's Crescent, N.W.

Gold Coast Colony. A British Crown colony on the Guinea Coast, West Africa, consisting of towns, forts, and stations, with the country around, formerly styled the Protectorate. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, ivory, copal, monkey skins, caoutchouc, camwood, Guinea grains, palm kernels, etc. For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). For Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC.

Gold Fields and Production. Gold is found in every quarter of the globe: in **reefs** or veins among quartz, from which it is separated by quarrying, crushing, washing, and treatment with mercury; in **alluvial** deposits, from which it is extracted by washing, in dust, grains, laminæ, or nuggets. **Alluvial deposits** are of **several kinds**—namely, (1) beds of running rivers, involving the employment of dredging apparatus; (2) superficial or not deep deposits, capable of being worked by diggers single-handed; (3) deep alluvial beds, often underlying hard rock, necessitating thorough mining; (4) deposits of gravel, schist, and disintegrated rock, often on hill-sides, now generally washed gradually down by means of hydraulic engines. Mining in quartz entails the employment of large capital, machinery, etc. The **annual production** of gold **throughout the world** is estimated as follows:—

Epoch.	Production in Australia.	Production in America.	Total production in the World.
	£	£	£
'51-55	49,711,711	60,950,412	135,144,641
'56-60	58,520,527	52,892,560	137,199,753
'61-65	53,674,499	45,769,628	124,726,881
'66-70	49,374,613	50,148,751	130,243,819
'71-75	41,517,872	40,252,066	115,967,933
'76-80	29,882,889	39,955,992	107,924,351
'81-85	29,384,790	31,528,925	97,971,659
'86	5,343,346	7,231,405	19,564,007
'87	5,480,520	6,818,181	19,182,729
'88	5,707,055	6,854,339	20,499,296
'89	6,530,709	6,776,860	22,233,180
'90	6,500,000	7,300,000	22,756,320

For the seventeen years, '71-87 inclusive, the average production of **South Africa** was slightly over £50,000 per annum, but it has increased very rapidly since then. It is, however, difficult to arrive at anything like exact figures with

regard to the output of all the mines. The official returns in '88 gave the total production as 230,640 oz.; in '89 the yield was 370,373 oz., in '90 494,755 oz., and for the first nine months of '91 502,414 oz. **Queensland** is also rapidly coming to the front as the leading goldfield of the **Australasian Colonies.** From '51-86 the average yearly production was £542,000; in '87 it amounted to £1,590,000, while for the first half of '89 it reached a total of nearly £1,400,000. The amount of gold received at the Melbourne Mint in '89 amounted to 761,616 oz., against 757,548 oz. in '88. At the Sydney Mint the total was 900,475 oz., as compared with 609,843 oz. Of this total **Queensland** contributed 739,103 oz., as against 495,183, and **New South Wales** 114,436 oz. The aggregate of gold coin and bullion issued by the Melbourne Mint in '89 was £3,031,285, and by the Sydney Mint £3,322,750. The number of gold pieces struck at the **London** mint in '90 was valued at £9,460,860; **Sydney,** £2,808,000; **Melbourne,** £2,473,537; **Calcutta,** 15,367 gold mohurs. This mint is now coining gold and silver pieces for the **Imperial British East African Company.** The **United States mints** of Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson City and New Orleans produced gold coinage to the value of 22,021,748 dols. in '90. The work done by the **German** mints was only £4,967,461 as compared with £10,000,000 in '89. In **Paris** twenty franc gold pieces to the value of £824,112 were struck; in **Italy** twenty-lire gold pieces valued at 1,364,400 lire; at the **Vienna and Kremnitz** mints gold coinage to the value of £584,803; in **Russia**, gold coins valued at £4,480,556; in **Portugal** £83,777 in gold coinage was struck, which was a considerable increase compared with former years. The following table indicates approximately the **amount of gold and silver coinage** per head of population **in circulation** in the various countries. (For topography of the various gold districts of the world see ed. '88):—

	Gold.			Silver.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Australia	5	5	4	0	7	4
Austria-Hungary	0	3	10	0	8	10
Belgium	2	2	8	1	16	0
Canada	0	12	10	0	4	0
China		—		0	7	0
Egypt	2	17	2	0	8	7
France	4	12	1	3	12	0
Germany	2	1	8	0	12	1
Greece	0	3	9	0	7	6
Italy	0	18	0	0	7	11
India		—		0	13	4
Japan	0	3	0	0	5	0
Mexico	0	1	8	0	16	8
Netherlands	1	2	6	2	17	10
Portugal	1	12	0	0	8	0
Russia	0	6	11	0	2	3
Scandinavian Union	0	14	2	0	4	5
Spain	1	3	0	1	8	6
Switzerland	1	0	0	1	0	0
Turkey	0	6	0	0	5	4
United Kingdom	2	18	0	0	10	8
United States	2	4	8	1	9	4

Golf. (For earlier details see eds. '88 and '89.) This pastime has greatly advanced in favour in recent years, notwithstanding the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable ground for "links" near our large cities and industrial centres. Nurtured in Scotland, where the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews was instituted as far back as 1754, the game has travelled with the sons of Caledonia to various climes, and has also found staunch adherents in both England and Ireland. In all there are over 300 clubs in existence. The proposed new rules were considered at a general meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club held in May, but the only alteration made was on one of the paragraphs in Rule 4. As it stands printed in the Badminton book the paragraph reads: "12. When a ball lies in a bunker, sand, or any other hazard, there shall be no impression made by the club whilst addressing the ball, nor sand nor other obstacle removed 'before striking at the ball.'" As amended the paragraph now reads: "When a ball lies in a bunker, road, sand, or any other **hazard**, the club shall not touch the ground whilst addressing the ball, nor shall sand nor any other obstacle be removed before striking at the ball." Amongst other courses opened during the year were those at Cheltenham, Crieff, Leopardstown, Leven, and Wallesley (near Liverpool). The **amateur championship** is played in rotation over the St. Andrews, Hoylake and Prestwick links; and the hero of '91 was **Mr. J. E. Laidlay,** of the Honourable Company Edinburgh Golfers, who beat Mr. H. H. Hilton, of the Royal Liverpool, at St. Andrews, on May 9th, by one hole, after a tie at the nineteenth hole. At the same meeting the **St. Andrews Cross** was won by Mr. H. S. C. Everard, and the **Bombay Medal** by Mr. Laidlay, after tieing with Mr. A. F. Macfie and Mr. C. E. S. Chambers. The **championship,** established in '72, is in turn played over the Prestwick, St. Andrews, and Musselburgh links. The trophy is a silver cup, which, unlike the belt, cannot pass into the absolute possession of any one, but is retained in the custody of the principal club in the district from which the winner hails. In addition to the proud distinction of being the champion golfer for the year, the successful man receives a money prize and a gold medal in memento of his victory. The honour of winning the cup for the first time fell to the late young T. Morris, and since then it has been held by various players, Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews accomplishing the remarkable feat of winning it three times in succession, a performance which was afterwards equalled by R. Ferguson, Musselburgh, who carried it off also three years running. At first the competition was almost exclusively in the hands of professional players, but of recent years increasing numbers of amateurs have put in an appearance, and in '90, at Prestwick, Mr. John Ball, the crack player of the Royal Liverpool Club, secured the blue ribbon of the golfing green for the first time for amateurs. He took part in the contest over the St. Andrews links on Oct. 6th, '91, but was beaten by Willie Campbell in the first round, and in the result **Hugh Kirkcaldy** (St. Andrews) proved successful. On the following day Andrew Kirkcaldy (St. Andrews) beat Willie Fernie (Troon) in their tie for second honours. The first portion of **a professional match for £50** a side, between the brothers Andrew and Hugh Kirkcaldy and Bernard Sayers and D. Grant, of North Berwick, was played over the St. Andrews links on Sept. 9th, and terminated, contrary to general anticipation, in favour of the latter couple by five holes. The final portion of the contest was decided a

week later over the North Berwick links, where Sayers and Grant were again hailed the winners, the verdict being in their favour by twelve up and eleven to play. **Consult** "The Golfing Annual," edited by Mr. David Scott Duncan, of the *Field*; and "Golf" (Badminton Library), by Mr. Horace Hutchinson, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Sir Walter G. Simpson, and other writers.

Goodall, Frederick, R.A., was b. 1822. Exhibited his first picture in the Royal Academy at the early age of seventeen. One of his early pictures, "**The Return from Christening,**" gained a prize of £50 from the British Institution. Later pictures, dealing with Eastern subjects, are the outcome of a visit to Egypt in '58-9. Elected R.A. '63. Among the best of Mr. Goodall's pictures on religious subjects are his recent pictures "**For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven,**" and "**Misery and Mercy.**"

Good Templars, The Independent Order of, a total abstinence fraternity originated in New York in 1851. In 1868 it was extended to England by **Joseph Malins**, who, by 1870, had instituted the Grand Lodge of England, from which the Order has spread round the world. It administers a pledge of lifelong abstinence from intoxicating beverages, and advocates the legal suppression of their common sale. It seeks to protect the abstinent and reclaim the inebriate. It admits both sexes to equal privileges and office. Only a small fee of sixpence or one shilling per quarter is exacted, as it is non-beneficiary in basis; but an auxiliary provident fund is allowable. It enrols by a brief service, of a somewhat religious character, including scripture reading, counsel, singing, and prayer; and all meetings are opened and closed with prayer and praise. It **consists of** (1) local "subordinate" lodges, meeting weekly; (2) county "district" lodges, meeting quarterly; (3) national "grand" lodges, meeting annually; and an international "Right Worthy Grand Lodge." In '76, when the Right Worthy Grand Lodge met in Kentucky, a disruption occurred on "the Negro question"; and there have since been two Orders—one mainly American, and the other mainly British. In '86 the American leaders invited the British to a Re-union Conference, which was accordingly held at Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. '86. A basis for reunion, declaring illegal any exclusion on account of colour or race, was unanimously drafted and sent to all jurisdictions, and was indorsed by each. As then agreed, both international courts met separately at Sarotoga, New York, May '87. The last R.W.G.L. Session was held at Edinburgh, May '91, and the officers there installed reside in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Africa, India, and Queensland. The chief post was taken by Dr. Oronhyatekha, of Canada, a Mohawk Indian, who edits the Right Worthy Grand Lodge monthly organ. The Order publishes about forty newspapers and magazines in various languages. The **Right Worthy Grand Lodge has met** in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Sweden, and **next meets at Des Moines**, U.S.A., in **May '93.** The united Right Worthy Grand Lodge has a membership of over 500,000, in about 12,000 branches, governed by 100 different Grand Lodges. There are in the United Kingdom nearly 200,000 adult and junior members, of whom 60,000 adults and 40,000 juniors are under the Grand Lodge of England, whose permanent offices are in Edmund Street, Birmingham. This Grand Lodge has over 1,500 lodges, of which 70 are in the army and navy. The Grand Lodge annual session at Great Yarmouth, Easter '91, was attended by 500 representatives and officers. The English Grand Lodge has started a **Provident Fund** as an auxiliary to the Voluntary Order, and this includes life insurance, medical attendance, sick pay, old age pensions, and a savings fund. Their greatest festival is an intermittent **Crystal Palace fête,** when 30,000 to 50,000 persons attend. Mission vans have been built for village work, for which £1000 was raised in '**90.** There is also attached a **Juvenile Order,** enjoining abstinence from strong drink, tobacco, gambling and profanity, and which has 70,000 British members, in 1,000 branches. The members have founded a **Temperance Orphanage** at Sunbury, at a cost of about £10,000. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has 663 adult and 355 junior branches, with a total of 63,056 members; its office is 72, Great Clyde Street, Glasgow, and its monthly **organ** is *The Good Templar.* **Ireland** and **Wales** have about 500 adult and junior branches, and publish English and Welsh organs. The **organ** in England is *The Good Templar's Watchword,* weekly; and several local monthlies are issued, besides much literary matter from the Grand Lodge printing presses.

Goodwood Race Meeting. See TURF.

Gore, Rev. Charles, M.A., the editor of "**Lux Mundi,**" a book which has excited great discussion in theological circles, was b. 1853. He is the son of the Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, the brother of the 4th Earl of Arran. His father was raised to the rank of an earl's son in '37. He is a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. As **Principal of the Pusey Library,** Oxford, Mr. G. has taken a prominent position as the exponent of High Church tenets. The publication of "**Lux Mundi**" caused almost as much controversy as that of "Tracts for the Times," and its large sale was considered a sign of the deep interest taken in the modern interpretation of the canon of Scripture. He published in Nov. '91 "The Incarnation of the Son of God," being the Bampton Lectures for '91.

Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John E., P.C., Q.C., M.P., the Under-Sec. for India, was b. 1835, and was ed. at St. John's Coll., Camb. Held the position of Civil Commissioner of Waikato, New Zealand, '61-3. Appointed Queen's Counsel in '75, and ten years later became **Solicitor-General** in Lord Salisbury's first government. Entered the House as M.P. for Cambridge '66, and has represented Chatham since '75. As member of the celebrated "**Fourth Party,**" Sir John contributed many clever speeches to the debates. Appointed Under-Sec. for India '86, and created **Privy Councillor** ('90). He was one of the English delegates at the Berlin Labour Conference held in '90. During the session of '91, his attitude on the labour question attracted much attention. He visited Ireland in Sept. He was appointed **Financial Secretary to the Treasury** in November.

Goschen, Rt. Hon. George Joachim, M.P., P.C., was b. in London 1831. Educated at Rugby, under Dr. Tait, and at Oriel Coll., Oxford, taking a first class in Classics. Soon after he entered the firm of Frühling & Goschen, and became a director of the Bank of England in '56. He was returned without opposition as a Liberal for the City of London at a bye-election in '63,

and at the general election in '65 was re-elected at the head of the poll. In the same year he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and ('66) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. His tenure of that office, however, was only of brief duration, as Lord J. Russell's ministry retired in June of the same year. On Mr. Gladstone's accession to power, in '68, Mr. Goschen joined the Cabinet as President of the Poor Law Board, and in '71 succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. He was again returned for London in '74, but only as the minority member, and in '80 did not seek the suffrages of his old constituents, but accepted an invitation to stand for Ripon, which he represented until the general election of '85, when he was returned for the Eastern division of Edinburgh. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government in '80, which Mr. Goschen was unable to join owing to his opposition to the extension of the franchise, he was offered the post of Viceroy of India, which he declined. He, however, accepted the office of special Ambassador to the Porte, in which capacity he was instrumental in settling the Montenegrin and Greek frontier questions in '80 and '81. On the elevation of Sir Henry Brand to the peerage, Mr. Goschen was offered the speakership of the House of Commons, but declined the honour on account of his defective eyesight. During the Parliament of '80-85 Mr. Goschen on several occasions was unable from conscientious motives to move with his party, and broke from them on the question of the extension of the county franchise, as well as on questions of foreign policy. He is the author of several financial and political pamphlets, and of the well-known work on "**The Theory of Foreign Exchanges.**" He has also published a number of addresses on educational and social subjects, including one on the "Cultivation of the Imagination," delivered at Liverpool '77, and one on "Intellectual Interest," delivered by him as Lord Rector to the students of Aberdeen University in '88. When Mr. Gladstone launched his Home Rule bill, in '86, Mr. Goschen was among the first to enrol himself in the opposition, and added much to his reputation as an argumentative orator by the successive onslaughts he made upon the measure and its supporters. He delivered in Edinburgh and elsewhere by far the most eloquent and vehement philippics against the Home Rule proposals of the Government, and was speedily recognised as, next to Lord Hartington, the most authoritative and influential of the **Liberal Unionists.** His eloquence, however, failed to secure him his seat in Edinburgh at the July election, when he was beaten by a large majority by Dr. Wallace. On the resignation of Lord R. Churchill in December '86, and when Lord Salisbury had failed to induce Lord Hartington to join his Government, Mr. Goschen was prevailed upon to accept the **Chancellorship of the Exchequer.** He accepted the post with the full sanction of Lord Hartington. Mr. Goschen holds his position in the Government as a Liberal Unionist. He was a candidate for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, but was defeated by Mr. Neville, Gladstonian Liberal, by seven votes (Jan. 26th, '87). A vacancy having been caused by the retirement of Lord Algernon Percy from the St. George's Hanover Square Division, Jan. 31st, Mr. Goschen was elected to the seat Feb. 9th, '87. The **Budgets** which he introduced in '88 and '89 were vigorously attacked by Mr. Gladstone because of their proposals with reference to the death duties. The proposal to impose a horse and wheel tax in '88 was also strongly opposed, and had to be abandoned. Mr. Goschen's scheme, however, for the reduction of the interest on the national debt, was cordially accepted by all parties, and successfully brought to a conclusion in July '89. A high compliment was paid to Mr. G. by his election as correspondent of the French Academy on Moral and Political Sciences (Jan. '91). Delivered an important speech on the questions of Currency (Jan. 28th) at Leeds. In the Budget introduced by Mr. G. (April) there was an unusually large surplus. His announcement of the Government's intentions respecting Free Education had a mingled reception. In Oct. he delivered a particularly vigorous speech on the policy of the Government, at Cambridge. Another stirring oration by the right. hon. gentleman was delivered (Nov. 5th) at Oldham.

Gosse, Edmund William, Clark Lecturer in **English Literature** at Trinity Coll., Camb., and the **author** of several well-known **poems** and **literary criticisms**, was b. in London 1849. Ed. privately. His work "**From Shakespeare to Pope**" was published in '85. "**The Masque of Painters,**" which was performed with great success by members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours in May '86, was written by Mr. Gosse. Mr. G.'s recent work ('89) is entitled "The History of 18th-Century Literature, 1660—1780." Is at present editing a new series of translated foreign novels.

Gounod, Charles, was b. in Paris 1818. In '38 entered the Conservatoire at Paris, and won the great "Rome" prize in '39, entitling him to residence in Italy, where he worked hard at the finest early Italian church music. The consummate mastery of strict ecclesiastical writing, which he thus gained, forms the basis of all his work, sacred and secular. After writing some operas, on his return to France C. G. became the conductor of the Paris division of the *Orpheonists*. His successful opera of **Faust** ('59) placed Gounod at the head of operatic composers. Other **operas** followed, among which we may mention the charming "Mireille" ('64), "Romeo et Juliette," "Cinq Mars" ('77), and "Polyeucte" ('78). Besides his male-voice masses, Gounod has written a splendid "Messe Solennelle"; a fine motet, commemorating the grief of France in '70, called "Gallia," and other choral works universally popular. His **songs**, especially "Nazareth," "There is a green hill far away," and "Serenade" (Victor Hugo), are well known. In '82 Gounod struck fresh ground with his grand **oratorio** of the "Redemption," written for the Birmingham Festival, followed in '85 by "**Mors et Vita.**" During the summer of '91 M. Gounod was laid aside by illness, but has now recovered.

Government Contracts. See SESSION, sect. 18.

Government Publications. See PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS and STATIONERY OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

Gow, Andrew C., R.A., was b. in 1848, and was ed. for an artistic career at Mr. Heatherley's Art Studio. He was elected Member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in '68. His earliest triumph at the Academy was gained by "**A Suspicious Guest,**" exhibited in '70. One

of his most successful paintings has been "The Last Days of Edward VI." A most careful finish distinguishes Mr. G.'s pictures. Elected **A.R.A.** in '81, and **R.A.** in Jan. '91.

Grace, Dr. W. G., the renowned cricketer, was b. at Downend, Bristol, 1848; made his first appearance in important match in West Gloucestershire *v.* Bedminster, at Mangotsfield. Between '64 and '79 he made 20,842 runs in a total of 415 innings. His exploits as a batsman, fielder, and bowler, became so celebrated, that the **title of "champion"** was spontaneously conferred upon him. No amateur or professional has ever reached the batting averages credited to Mr. Grace, who comes of a cricketing family; and on July 22nd, '79, at Lord's, the enthusiasm of his admirers took the form of a **presentation** of the value of £1400. In **Sussex** *v.* **Gloucestershire** he made for the latter, in May '88, 215 runs off his own bat. Although pursuing the **medical profession**, Dr. G. is still successful at the national pastime. An interesting book upon Cricket was published by Dr. G. in '91.

Graham, Peter, R.A., was b. in 1836, at Edinburgh, where he studied in the School of Design. In that city his life, until he was thirty, was spent. Like most Scotch artists, he removed to London. But Scotland has been the chief inspiration of his work, affording him material for those scenes of Highland mists, cattle and barren shores, to which he has devoted his life. **"A Spate in the Highlands,"** exhibited at the Royal Academy in '66, "The Cradle of the Sea Bird," and **"Our Northern Walls,"** were among his early successes. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in '60, which he resigned in '77, on becoming **A.R.A.** In 1881 he became **R.A.** Among his recent pictures are "After Rain" ('82); "Sea Mist" ('84); "Across the Moor" ('86); and "Morning Mists" and "Evening" in '91.

Grand National Steeplechase. See TURF.

Grand Prix de Paris. See TURF.

Grantham, Sir William, b. 1835, was called to the bar ('63), and became a **Q.C.** fourteen years later. Bencher of the Inner Temple ('78). Represented in the Conservative interest East Surrey '74-85, and sat for Croydon for a few months, until his appointment as a **Judge of the High Court** ('86).

Granville, the late Earl. See SESSION, sect. 19.

"Graphic, The," founded 1869, by **Mr. W. L. Thomas**, its present manager, is an illustrated weekly of high-class character, and treats of current events. Its Christmas and Summer numbers are especially excellent, and have a very wide circulation. See also DAILY GRAPHIC. **Office**, 190, Strand.

Great Britain. See UNITED KINGDOM.

Great Metropolitan Stakes. See TURF.

Great Officers of State are:—(1) **The Lord High Steward**, (2) **The Lord High Chancellor**, (3) **The Lord High Treasurer**, (4) **The Lord President of the Council**, (5) **Lord Privy Seal**, (6) **Lord Great Chamberlain**, (7) **Lord High Constable**, (8) **Earl Marshal**, and (9) the **Lord High Admiral**. They are always of the Privy Council, and the first **five take precedence of all dukes** who are not of the blood royal, while the others have place of all peers of their own degree. Nos. 1 and 7 when existing, and Nos. 6 and 8, have no share in the government of the country, and the duties of Nos. 3 and 9 have long been performed by commission. See CHANCELLOR, TREASURY, and other articles.

Greece. A kingdom under George I., of Glücksburg. Area about 25,014 sq. m.; pop. 2,200,000. Executive vested in king and responsible ministers. Greek orthodox Church state religion; other sects tolerated: complete liberty of worship. **Total revenue** ('90), 93,967,720 dr.; **expenditure**, 91,081,985 dr.; amount yet due of **total funded debt**, 623,883,288 dr. **Imports**, '90, 132,653,248 dr., **exports** 107,777,808 dr. Prince Nicholas, third son of the King, was (Dec. 8th, '90) enrolled an officer in the artillery. M. Constantoponolos, member for Arcadia, was elected President of the Chamber. The Government ordered (28th) two gunboats to cruise between Capes Sunium and Matapan, to seize vessels conveying Cretans, or arms and ammunition. The Minister of Finance and the Director of the Credit Bank at Athens signed a convention (30th) for a loan to the Government of 45,000,000 drachmas. The Budget for '91-2 was introduced (31st); the revenue was estimated at 96,971,000 drachmas, and the expenditure 99,253,000 drachmas. **'91.** Dr. Schliemann was buried at Athens (**Jan.** 3rd). The Chamber (**Mar.** 4th) assented to a Bill enabling the Duke of Sparta to act as Regent during the absence of the King. Twenty Ministerialists signed a Bill for the impeachment of the Tricoupis Ministry, which was presented to the Chamber (26th). The Chamber appointed a committee to investigate the charges. The 70th anniversary of the declaration of Greek independence was celebrated (**April** 5th); the King read an address at the University. At the end of the month the Christian population broke out in an agitation against the Jews, who were driven to great straits. Two of the Jews were (**May** 12th) killed. There were also disturbances at Zante, where the troops had to fire on the Christian agitators, killing several. The Government sent two war vessels to Corfu and replaced the existing officials; and on the strong representations of the British, German, Italian, and Austrian Governments, took steps to relieve the distressed Jews (15th). Rich petroleum wells were discovered at Zante (**July**). M. Karapanos, Minister of Finance, resigned (**Sept.**) in consequence of difference of opinion with his colleagues. For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and NAVIES.

Greece, King of. See GEORGE I.

Greek Political Parties. The Greek Legislative Assembly, or Boulé, consists of 150 members, having been reduced to this number from 245, by a measure introduced by M. Tricoupis, the late premier, in the early part of '86. The system of election, which takes place every four years, is by **scrutin de liste**, as in France. From the death of M. Koumoundouros, until '90, the **party leaders** in Greece were **M. Tricoupis** and **M. Delyannis**, who have alternated as Presidents of the Council of Ministers, as did MM. Koumoundouros and Tricoupis during the lifetime of the former. But in '90 a section of the Opposition, under M. Delyannis, broke away from him to follow **M. Ralli**, who is spoken of as chief of a Neo-Hellenic party. Its appearance on the eve of the electoral period seemed to be favourable to M. Tricoupis, who had to face a divided instead of a united opposition at the ballot; but, notwithstanding this state of parties, M. Tricoupis was defeated. On Oct. 27th, '90, the elections

were held, and resulted in there being returned 80 supporters of M. Delyannis (*q.v.*), 50 of M. Tricoupis, and 20 adherents of M. Ralli. The resignation of the Tricoupis Ministry followed, of course; and on Nov. 5th a new cabinet was formed, with M. Delyannis as Premier, Minister of the Interior, and (*pro tem.*) Minister of War. The members of the new Ministry, with the exception of the Premier, had not previously held office. In Sept. '91 the resignation of M. Karapanos was announced. The cause of it was said to be a difference of opinion as to the proposed tobacco monopoly.

Greek Railways (see last ed.). From Athens, Jan. 9th, '91, a subscription list was announced for 15 million drachmas in gold, being one-third of the new loan of 45 million drachmas for the Athens-Larissa railway, on which 3000 men are working. The new railway from Missolonghi to Agrinium was opened on Sept. 13th.

Greenland. An extensive region or island on N.E. of America, extending into Polar regions. Interior is all ice, but part of south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. Principal exports: oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Gregory, Very Rev. Robert, Dean of St. Paul's, was born in Nottingham in 1819, and was engaged in commercial pursuits for four years prior to entering Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in '43, and M.A. in '46. He was ordained deacon in '43, and priest in the following year. His first curacy was at Bisley, and became **canon** of St. Paul's in '68. The **treasurership** of the Cathedral was placed in his hands in '82. He was appointed Rural Dean of Camberwell in '70. In connection with the National Society for the Education of the Children of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, Canon Gregory has always taken a prominent position, becoming its treasurer in '68. On not a few Royal Commissions, including that on Education, Canon Gregory has served, while for three years ('73-76) he was a member of the School Board for London. He is the **author** of some books dealing with education, as well as a volume of sermons. In succession to the late Dr. Church, his appointment as **Dean of St. Paul's** was notified in Dec. '90. Was installed as Dean in Feb. '91.

Grenada. An island in the West Indies forming part of the British colony of the **Windward Islands.** Capital, St. George. Products are sugar and rum, cacao, cotton, coffee, fruits, spices, and turtles. For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

Grenadines. A cluster of islets lying between **Grenada** and **St. Vincent,** and forming a dependency of Grenada. Exports: fish oil, wood, sugar, corn, and cotton. Area, 86 sq. m.; pop. 6400.

Gresham College. In connection with this College lectures have been regularly given since Nov. 1843; having for many years previous to that time, been read in a room over the Royal Exchange. There was a certain fitness in the temporary establishment of the lectures under this roof; for the Gresham Lectures, as well as the College in which they are delivered, owe their institution to the munificence of **Sir Thomas Gresham,** the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth. By his will, dated July 5th, 1575, Sir Thomas bequeathed certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, which he built, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The bequest of Sir Thomas Gresham) who died Nov. 20th, 1579 (did not come into effect until the death of his widow, Dame Anne Gresham (December 1596); and the lectures were organised and commenced in June, 1597. Sir Thomas further left for the professors, who should be appointed under his will, his house in Bishopsgate Street, with its gardens and other appurtenances, "for them and every of them there to inhabite, study, and daylie to read the said severall lectures." The buildings of **Gresham House,** which had thus become Gresham College, were pulled down in 1768, and the General Excise Office erected on the site, the property having been acquired by the Crown for an annuity of £500. Sir Thomas enjoined that the **Lecturers** of his College should be **unmarried** at the time of their appointment, and also that **marriage,** subsequently contracted, should void their preferment. This injunction was **formally set aside** by **Act of Parliament.** In '76, whilst the Earl of Selborne was Master of the Mercers' Company, the Gresham Lecturers submitted **two schemes** for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were **adopted,** the principal being that all the **Lectures** should be **delivered** in **English** instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each year by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham **Lecturers** are as follows:—**Physic,** E. Symes Thompson, M.D.; Rhetoric, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; **Astronomy,** Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S.; **Law,** J. T. Abdy, LL.D.; **Geometry,** Karl Pearson, M.A., LL.B.; **Music,** Dr. J. F. Bridge, Mus. Doc. (*q.v.*); **Divinity,** Rev. Henry E. J. Bevan, M.A.; **Clerk to the Gresham Committee,** John Watney, Mercers' Hall, London, E.C.

Grey, Sir George, K.C.B., was b. at Lisbon in 1812. Was ed. at Sandhurst, and became a captain in the 83rd Regt. before he was twenty-four years old. Occupied himself in exploring Western Australia '39, and was appointed **Governor** of South Australia two years later, and New Zealand in '45. Was also Governor of Cape Colony '54, and again of New Zealand in '61. He took up his abode permanently in New Zealand, and became an active politician. He has been more than once Premier of the Colony, and is one of the most distinguished of N. Z. statesmen.

Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker, K.C.M.G., Queensland statesman, was b. at Merthyr Tydvil, June 21st, 1845. Arrived in Australia in '54, and was ed. at Sydney Univ., where he took first-class honours in classics and mathematics. Was called to the Queensland bar in '67, and entered Parliament five years later. Became **Attorney-General** in '74. Was Sec. for Public Instruction '76; Sec. for Public Works '78; and Leader of Opposition '79-83. From this date until '88 he held the **Premiership.** On the defeat of the Morehead Ministry, in Aug. '90, he again became **Premier.**

Griqualand East. A district of the **Transkeian Territories** (*q.v.*).

Griqualand West. A province or district of Cape Colony. In 1867 diamonds were discovered here, and a rush from all sides into

it ensued. In '71 the Griqua chief, Waterboer, was induced to cede his authority, and the province was annexed to Cape Colony but with independent jurisdiction. In '81 it became an integral part of Cape Colony. The diamond fields are some of the most productive in the world. See CAPE COLONY.

Grossmith, George, actor, a son of the late Mr. Grossmith, journalist and lecturer, was b. in London, and commenced life as a reporter for the London daily papers at Bow St. police court. Having attracted the notice of Sir Arthur Sullivan, he was given the part of **John Wellington Wells** in the comic opera of "**The Sorcerer,**" written and composed by Gilbert and Sullivan. In all those gentlemen's subsequent productions Mr. Grossmith has taken a leading character, and played the **Lord High Admiral** in "**H.M.S. Pinafore,**" **Ko Ko** in the "**Mikado,**" and the **Jester** in the "**Yeomen of the Guard.**" Mr. G. has assumed the *rôle* of an **entertainer,** and has given a humorous account of his experiences in this direction under the title of "A Society Clown."

Ground Values, Taxation of. See SESSION, sect. 20.

Grove, Sir George, was b. 1820. Ed. as a civil engineer. Appointed Secretary of Crystal Palace Company on its formation in '52, and afterwards served on the Board of Direction. His analyses of classical orchestral music for Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts are well known, as also his zeal in propagating good music. Edited *Macmillan's Magazine* for many years, and is also the editor of the "**Dictionary of Music.**" In '75 the University of Durham conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Appointed Director of the Royal College of Music at Kensington by the Prince of Wales in '82. Knighted in '83.

Grove, Sir William Robert, D.C.L., F.R.S., was b. in 1811. Graduated at Brasenose '30, and subsequently devoted himself to the study of science. He is the author of "Correlation of Physical Forces" ('46), and many papers published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society." Was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution '40-47, **President of the British Association** at Nottingham '66, and **Gold Medallist** of the Royal Society '47. Called, to the bar ('35); Q.C. ('53); elevated to the bench ('71); retired '87.

Guadeloupe. Consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grande-terre, separated by a narrow salt water river. Situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. One of the principal French colonies in the West Indies. Products are sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, tobacco, etc. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Guatemala. The most northern republic of Central America, bounded on the east and north by Mexico, west by Balize, the republics of Honduras and Salvador, and south by the Pacific; governed by President and Assembly, each elected for six years by universal suffrage. Area 46,800 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '89, 1,427,116. Capital, **Santiago de Guatemala** (or Guatemala la Nueva), pop. 65,796. **Revenue,** '90, $5,060,000; **expenditure,** $4,610,675. **External debt,** £922,700; **internal debt,** $8,481,355; and **value of imports** in '89, $7,076,000; of **exports,** $13,248,000. **Chief exports,** coffee, sugar, fruit, hides. The first line of railway, from San José to the capital (69 miles), was opened in '84. Army nominally 2000, with militia about 64,000. Cholera raged during the latter part of '90, no less than 1,200 deaths being reported in the city in seven weeks. The troops assumed a threatening attitude (Dec. 31st) and demanded their pay, the whole financial situation being unsatisfactory, '91. It was reported that 20,000 deaths had occurred from the smallpox. General Barillas' government was stated to be in danger in consequence of the intrigues of his rival General Sanchez. A treaty of peace between Guatemala and Salvador was ratified (June 19th). It was reported (July) that the mountains were full of malcontents who were organising themselves and making warlike preparations; several revolutionary outbreaks had occurred. It was reported (28th) that a revolt broke out in the city on the 16th Sept. General Barillas ordered out some troops and two guns, and put it down after three days' fighting. It was stated that 500 people were killed. There was also an outbreak at Inezaltenango.

Guernsey. One of the **Channel Islands** (*q.v.*).

Guiana, or **Guayana,** is a region of South America comprised between the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. May be regarded as a great forest-clad peninsula. Chief sections appertain to **Brazil** and **Venezuela.** Name now usually confined to European provinces, **British Guiana, Cayenne** or **French Guiana, Surinam** or **Dutch Guiana.** Coasts are low and flat, faced by mud-shallows. Country rises gradually, forming plateaux of different elevations, back to high mountains of far interior, whence large rivers descend. Climate tropical and humid. Europeans few, but many negroes; tribes of Indians sparsely people the interior. Guiana was the "El Dorado" of Sir Walter Raleigh, and formerly supposed to be rich in gold. Gold is still found in the interior, in the Sierra Parime, but the true wealth of Guiana lies in its fertile soil and its boundless capabilities in regard to tropical produce. Much of the interior still unexplored. The **Kaieteur Falls,** on the Potaro, a western tributary of the Essequibo, were discovered 1870. They are 822 ft. high and 370 ft. broad, and are one of the greatest wonders of the kind in the whole world. **Mount Roraima,** a singular table-mountain on the borders of British, Venezuelan and Brazilian territories, has been the chief object of recent travellers.

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C., was established by the Corporation of London in '80, for the purpose of providing high-class instruction in the art and science of music at a moderate cost. Students are nominated by an alderman or a member of the Court of Common Council. The school commenced with 62 pupils, but now there are more than 3,000 pupils. Its origin is traceable to the Guildhall Orchestral and Choral Society, founded by Mr. H. Weist Hill in '79. The Common Council having had a report of this school laid before it, granted £350, and lent some buildings in Aldermanbury with which to establish the present school. Its speedy success led the Corporation of London to vote £20,000 for the fine buildings in which the school has carried on its work since '87. The **total sum** which the Corporation have expended on the school is £50,000, in addition to an annual contribution of £2,300. There are several exhibition scholarships in connection with the school. **Principal,** Mr. H. Weist Hill; **Lady Superintendent,** Mrs.

Charles P. Smith; **Secretary**, Mr. Charles P. Smith.

Guilds. There are within the Anglican Church Guilds for various purposes, but most of them are in some way affiliated or attached to **the Church Guilds Union**—an association of Guilds and similar societies desirous of helping each other in the "furtherance of the good works which are set before them." Connection with the Union does not in any way lessen the independence of a Guild. The Union has for its object the promotion of corporate services for prayer and praise, the organisation of conferences and conversazioni for the benefit of Guildsmen. The headquarters of the Union are at Guildford. Among the principal Guilds are—1. The **Order of the Holy Redeemer**, founded in '80, by a few young men studying for Holy Orders. Its aim is the spiritual welfare of its members consistent with the principles of the Anglican Church. It assists in Mission work, Sunday School teaching and the preparation of any of its members for Holy Orders or any tests in religious knowledge. 2. **The Guild of the Holy Trinity (Cambridge)** was founded in '57, for the benefit of members of the University, and now numbers about 400. It holds periodical meetings during term for prayer and praise and mutual intercourse. **The Guild of the Holy Trinity (Oxford)** was founded in '44, and now numbers about 300 members. It is worked upon similar lines to the Cambridge Guild. 3. **The Army Guild of the Holy Standard** is an association of communicants for the promotion of Church principles in the Army. It has about 80 branches in various military centres and about 2000 members. There is also a Guild for soldiers' wives and daughters called the **Guild of St. Helena.** The Guild of the Holy Standard gives support to (1) Church of England Soldiers' Institute; (2) the Army division of the Church of England Temperance Society; (3) the Army Missionary Society in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; (4) the Home for soldiers' daughters at Kilburn, where soldiers' orphans are maintained and educated. The offices of the Guild are 140, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster. The Guild has an annual service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The **Medical Profession** has its **Guild of St. Luke**, which was founded in '64, and has for its object to encourage and support its members in leading the higher Christian life and to promote and defend the Catholic Faith, especially amongst members of the medical profession. One of the special features of its work is in providing and maintaining fully qualified medical missionaries for work in the foreign mission field. The **Guild of the Holy Cross** has for its aim the promotion of spiritual life among men in the railway service. There are besides these many Diocesan and Parochial Guilds.

Guinness's Trust. Founded by Sir E. C. Guinness, Nov. '89, to provide dwellings for the poorer classes in London and Dublin. The trustees are Lord Rowton, Mr. Ritchie, M.P., and Mr. D. R. Plunket, Q.C., M.P., in whose hands Sir E. C. Guinness placed the sum of £250,000, £200,000 to be allocated to London and £50,000 to Dublin. In London three sites, at Walworth, Bethnal Green and Clerkenwell, have been purchased for £100,000, and Earl Cadogan presented a site in Chelsea, and they will contain 1,300 rooms. In Dublin a site has been leased in Thomas' Court, near the Meath Market, where 120 tenements for 120 families will be erected at a cost of £7,000. Other sites will be secured in the near future. **Sec**, Capt. T. H. Vickers.

Guy's Hospital and Medical School, S.E. This institution, which was founded in the year 1645 by Thos. Guy, a city bookseller, has recently had two important additions: *(a)* a **Dental School** for complete instruction in Dental Surgery and Mechanics, and *(b)* a **Residential College** for the accommodation of 50 students and the junior medical staff. The former makes Guy's the only institution in London in which the whole of the dental curriculum can be taken.

H

Habeas Corpus, Writ of. A writ directed to a person who has another person in custody requiring him to produce his prisoner in court upon a day specified therein. From the time of Magna Charta imprisonment at the discretion of any person, even the sovereign, has been unlawful in England. But down to the seventeenth century the royal prerogative was so indefinite, and the royal power so great, that persons were frequently detained in custody at the discretion of the Crown. See ed. '88.

Habitual Drunkards. See SESSION, sect. 21.

Haggard, Henry Rider, was b. at Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, 1856. At the age of nineteen he accompanied Sir Henry Bulwer to Natal as his private secretary, and subsequently served in a similar capacity under Sir Theophilus Shepstone, H.M. Commissioner to the Transvaal, and took part in the temporary annexation of that territory to the British Crown in '77, and was afterwards appointed **Master** of the **High Court of the Transvaal.** At the commencement of the Zulu war he was adjutant-lieutenant of the Pretoria Horse. He began his career as an author with the publication of "Cetewayo and his White Neighbours" in '82, and subsequently wrote "Dawn," and "The Witch's Head," in which he gave promise of his success as a romance writer, which was fully realised in "**King Solomon's Mines.**" This won for him immense popularity, which was further increased by his wildly romantic and idealistic story "**She**" which created a great sensation on its appearance in '87. "**Allan Quatermain,**" "**Jess,**" "**Mr. Meeson's Will,**" "**Maiwa's Revenge,**" "**Colonel Quaritch, V.C.,**" "**Allan's Wife**" and "**Cleopatra,**" are among Mr. H.'s recent writings. His latest works are a collaboration with Mr. A. Lang entitled "The World's Desire," "Beatrice," and "Eric Brighteyes." He has also edited one or two vols. by relatives.

Haileybury College, Herts. **Founded** 1862, received Royal Charter '64. **Exhibitions** to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20) for three years. **Pupils** 500. **Head Master,** Hon. and Rev. Edward Lyttelton, M.A.

Halifax. Capital of **Nova Scotia** (*q.v.*), pop. 40,000. It is a fine city, and stands on one of the finest harbours in the world It is the chief naval station of British North America, and has a large royal dockyard, covering 14 acres. Harbour and city are protected by 11 different fortifications, garrisoned by British troops.

Hall, Rev. Newman, was b. at Maidstone, 1816. Ed. at Totteridge and Highbury Coll., LL.B. Lond., '55 (law scholarship). Ordained Pastor of the Albion Congregational Church, Hull, '42. In '54 was chosen minister of Rowland Hill's Chapel, Blackfriars Road, London. Subsequently removed with his congregation to the handsome new church in the Westminster Bridge Road, the tower of which, called "Lincoln Tower," was erected by English and American subscribers in memory of Abraham Lincoln. During the American war Mr. H. raised his voice on behalf of the North, and subsequently visited the United States with a view to promoting international goodwill. Mr. H. has long been associated with the **temperance cause,** and was one of the first to inaugurate a movement for providing pleasant evenings for the people. He is the **author** of various **evangelical books** and tracts, of which the best known is "**Come to Jesus,**" of which several millions have been circulated. His impending **resignation** was notified in July '91. His last book is entitled "Gethsemane."

Hallé, Sir Charles, pianist, b. 1819, is the son of a local bandmaster near Elberfeld. He studied chiefly at Paris, and in '46 gave concerts there. The Revolution of '48 drove him to London. His rendering of Beethoven's E Flat and Pianoforte Concerto at a concert at Covent Garden in the same year brought him prominently into notice. He subsequently settled in Manchester. For many years he has been at the head of classical pianists; and since about '57 has gained fame as conductor. In addition, Halle has edited the finest classical composers, and has done much for the culture of the highest description of music. He was knighted in '88, which was the fortieth anniversary of his settlement in England. In July '88 he married Madame Norman-Neruda, the famous violinist (see biography). A farewell dinner to Sir C. H. was given in March '91 by the Westminster Orchestral Society, previous to his departure, with Lady H., to Australia, from which he returned in the autumn

Halsbury, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., **1st Baron** (creat. 1885), **the Lord Chancellor of England,** was b. 1825. Mr. Giffard, after graduating at Merton Coll., Oxford, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple '50, becoming **Q.C.** ('65). He was engaged in most of the celebrated trials of his time, including the Overend, Gurney, and the Tichborne cases. Solicitor-General ('75-80). M.P. for Launceston ('77-85). On the accession to office of the Salisbury government ('85) he was made **Lord Chancellor.** His attainment to high judicial office is a remarkable exception to the general axiom of the English bar, that no criminal practitioner ever reaches the woolsack. In June '91 his lordship received the hon. degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University.

Hamilton. Capital of the **Bermuda Isles** (*q.v.*).

Hamilton, The Rt. Hon. Lord George Francis, P.C., M.P., third son of the late Duke of Abercorn, was b. at Brighton, 1845, and educated at Harrow. Married Lady Maud Caroline, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Harewood ('71). Entered the Rifle Brigade ('66); was ensign and lieutenant Coldstream Guards ('68). Lord George contested Middlesex at the election of '68, and won the seat by a majority of more than a thousand over Viscount Enfield, who was second. Again, at the general election of '74, Lord George defeated Lord Enfield by over 5000 votes. After this election, when he was under thirty years of age, he was appointed Under-Secretary for India, and four years later succeeded Lord Sandon as Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. Lord George attained cabinet rank in '85, Lord Salisbury nominating him for the high post of **First Lord of the Admiralty.** In Lord Salisbury's present administration he holds the same office. Lord George was again elected member for Middlesex in '80, when he defeated Mr. Herbert Gladstone by a large majority, and for the Ealing Division in '85 and '86.

Hamley, General Sir Edward Bruce, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.P., was b. 1824. Second lieut. Royal Artillery '43. Served throughout the Crimean war, and commanded the second division in the Egyptian campaign ('82). He was commandant of the Staff College '70-77, and has held other important positions. He has received the Crimean medal with four clasps, the Egyptian war medal, and eight other decorations. Sir Edward's first appearance in the **literary world** was in '54, when he produced a charming tale called "Lady Lee's Widowhood." His "**Operations of War,**" of which several editions have appeared, is the recognised text-book for military examinations. He has written several other books and pamphlets on various subjects. In '90 "The War in the Crimea" appeared from his pen. He has represented Birkenhead in Parliament since '85. His writings and speeches are characterised by independence in opinion and frankness in expression, and he is generally considered an authority on important military and political questions.

Hampton and Nunhead Water Main. Mr. J. W. Restler, Engineer to the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co., during the earlier portion of '91 laid a second water main from Hampton to Nunhead, some 15 miles of pipe line. The work involved the construction of an iron subway under the Thames near Kingston bridge. It is circular in section, 9 feet diameter, made of cast iron plates 1 inch thick, and bolted in segments forming rings 18 inches deep The method adopted in driving the tunnel was the same as that used on the City and South London Railway (*q.v.*). The subway under the river is 600 feet long, and was completed in the short space of nine weeks. The cast iron main of 42 inches diameter conveying the water is divided in the tunnel into two pipes of 31 inches. Messrs. John Aird & Sons were the contractors, and the completion was announced in July.

Handel Festival, '91. See Music.

Hannen, James, Lord, was b. at Kingswood, Surrey, 1807, and was ed. at St. Paul's School and Heidelberg University. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple ('48). Going the old Home Circuit, he soon acquired a reputation for ability and industry, which led to his appointment as junior counsel to the Treasury. He was junior counsel for the prosecution at the celebrated trial of "the Manchester martyrs," during the Fenian agitation. An advanced Liberal, Sir James Hannen unsuccessfully con-

tested Shoreham ('65). Appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division ('68), President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division ('72), in which capacity he has tried many *causes célèbres*. Presided over the **Parnell Commission** ('89), and his dignified bearing during the Commission met with general approval. Appointed a Lord of Appeal in Jan. '**91**, and took his seat in the House of Lords.

Harcourt, Sir Wm. Geo. Granville Venables Vernon, Knt. (1873), M.P., P.C., LL.D, Q.C., son of the late Rev. W. V. Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxford, and grandson of a former Archbishop of York, was b. 1827. Educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class honours in the Classical Tripos, and Senior Optime ('51). Called to the bar at the Inner Temple ('54), **Q.C.** ('66). Appointed Whewell Professor of International Law, Cambridge ('69). He married ('59) the daughter of Lady Theresa Lewis, by whom he has a son, Lewis (b. '63). Sir W. Harcourt entered parliament as Liberal for Oxford ('68-80). On seeking re-election after his acceptance of office in Mr. Gladstone's administration he was defeated by Mr. Hall, who was subsequently unseated on petition. Meantime a seat was found for Sir W. H. at Derby, by the voluntary retirement of Mr. Plimsoll, for which constituency he has continued to sit up to the present time. He has held the following offices: Solicitor-General ('73-74); Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80-85); **Chancellor of the Exchequer** ('86). He married ('76, his second wife) Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Motley, the historian, by whom he has a son, Robert (b. '78). Under the *nom de plume* of "**Historious**" he is the author of the well-known letters on International Law. He was one of the members of the Round Table Conference, which was held at his town residence '87. He is one of the most clever of Parliamentary debaters and platform speakers, and is spoken of as a probable future leader of his party. A caustic criticism by Sir William enlivened the debate on the Budget proposals (April '**91**). Delivered several speeches in Devonshire during May. Presided at banquet (July 30th) to celebrate a Liberal victory at Wisbech, and delivered a witty speech. In Nov. it was reported that he was suffering from partial loss of eyesight.

Hardy, Thomas, novelist, was b. 1840, in Dorsetshire, and commenced his career as an architect. For an essay dealing with "Coloured Bricks and Terra-cotta Architecture," Mr. H. received the medal and prize of the Institute of British Architects. His **first literary effort** was a novel published in '71, entitled "Desperate Remedies." In '74 the work by which he is best known appeared in the pages of *Cornhill Magazine*—"**Far from the Madding Crowd**," which was dramatised and played at the Globe Theatre. Other novels from his pen have been —"A Pair of Blue Eyes" ('73), "**The Trumpet Major**" ('80), and "The Laodicean" ('81). For the delineation of rural life with homely dialogues, Mr. H. has long been considered *facile princeps* among novelists. During '**91** a series of "Wessex Tales" has appeared in *Harper's Magazine* from the pen of Mr. H. He also published "**A Group of Noble Dames.**"

Hare, John (John Fairs), the eminent comedian and theatrical manager, was b. in 1844 in Yorkshire. Studying under Leigh Murray, he appeared early in '65 at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, in "A Business Woman." A few months later he was engaged by Miss Marie Wilton (Mrs. Bancroft) for the old Prince of Wales's in London, making his *début* in "Naval Engagements." Soon after came the era of Robertsonian comedy. As Lord Ptarmigan in "**Society**" (the first of the series), the Russian Prince in "Ours.," Sam Gerridge in "**Caste**," and Beau Favintosh in "School," the artistic finish of his style was universally recognised. In '75 he became lessee of the old Court Theatre, and in '79 joined Mr. Kendal in the management of the St. James's. The partnership ceased in '88, and the next year Mr. Hare opened the Garrick Theatre, where "**A Pair of Spectacles**" furnished him with a splendid part. His son Gilbert has made his mark as a character actor in "School."

Harris, Sir Augustus, actor, dramatist, and manager (b. 1852), is a son of the late Augustus Harris, at one time so well known in the theatrical world. Made his first appearance on the stage ('73). He is renowned as a most enterprising, energetic and successful manager. Since '79 he has produced, besides several popular pantomimes, "**The World**" (written by himself in collaboration with Messrs. Meritt and Pettitt), "**Youth**" (Harris and Meritt), "**Human Nature**" (Harris and Pettitt), "**A Run of Luck**" (Harris and Pettitt), "**Pleasure**" (Meritt and Harris), "**The Armada**" (Harris and Hamilton), '88, and "**The Royal Oak**," '89, "**A Million of Money**" (Pettitt and Harris"), '90. Mr. Harris was elected to the London County Council for the Strand Division last January. Elected one of the **Sheriffs** of London for '91. During the year he acquired, in addition to Drury Lane Theatre, Covent Garden Theatre, and conducted an opera season with success. After the visit of the German Emperor the honour of **knighthood** was conferred upon Mr. Harris (July).

Harris, Geo. Robert Canning, 4th Lord, the new Governor of Bombay, was b. 1851; ed. at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford. Although well known for his success as a **cricketer**, being captain of the Kent County Club, it was not till '85 that Lord H. came into public notice as a statesman. He held the office of **Under-Sec. for India** '85-86, and in Lord Salisbury's second Government became Under-Sec. for War. Popular among Englishman, to whom his was a familiar figure at the Oval or at Lord's, he was accorded several **banquets** prior to his departure for **Bombay** to assume the governorship (Feb. 27th, '90).

Harrison, Benjamin, was b. 1833, at North Bend, near Cincinnati. He claims descent from Commissioner Harrison, who signed the death warrant of Charles I. He is a great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, and a grandson of General W. H. Harrison, who was elected President of the United States in '40, and died a month after his installation. He was educated at the **Miami** University at Oxford, Ohio. He subsequently studied law in Cincinnati, in '54 removed to Indiana, and in '60 was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of that State. After the outbreak of the **civil war**, he entered the 70th Indiana regiment, and during the Atlanta campaign greatly distinguished himself. At the conclusion of the war he returned for a short time to his post in Indiana. He subsequently became partner in a law firm. In '80

he was elected **Governor of Indiana**, and in the following year was returned by that State to the United States Senate. He was elected **President of the United States of America** in Nov. '88. He is an ardent **Republican**. On March 4th, '89, he was formally installed, and delivered his inaugural message.

Harrison, Frederic, M.A., was b. in London 1831; educated at King's Coll., Lond., and Wadham Coll., Oxford; scholar, '48; first class in classics, '53; fellow and tutor, '54. Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '58; practised in the Equity Courts; examiner in jurisprudence for Inns of Court '69-76; for London University '75-9; **Professor of Jurisprudence**, Inns of Court, '78-89; member of Royal Commission on Trades Unions '67-9; secretary to the Royal Commission for the Digest of the Law '69-70. Was member of the State Trials Committee in '88. Is President of the London Positivist Committee, Newton Hall, and has published numerous essays and addresses on Positivism. Author of very many articles in the *Fortnightly*, *Contemporary*, and *Nineteenth Century* Reviews from their commencement; of "**The Meaning of History,**" '62; of "**Order and Progress,**" '75; "**Social Statics,**" the second volume of Comte's "Positive Polity" (a translation), '75; the "**Choice of Books,**" '86; "**Oliver Cromwell,**" '88; and a great number of lectures, printed privately, on historical, social, and religious questions. He is editor and part author of "The New Calendar of Great Men," a dictionary of general biography. He was elected an **alderman** by the London County Council in February '89. Lectured (Jan. 1st, '91) on "Religious Socialism," and (Sept. 5th) on "The Emancipation of Women."

Harrow School. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Among the **scholarships** to either University are Isabella Gregory's of £100 a year for four years, Earl Spencer's £30 a year for three years, Botfield's £60 a year for three years; to Hertford College, Oxford, Baring's three of £100 a year for five years; to Caius College, Cambridge, Sayer's two of £52 10s. for four years; and to any College, Oxford, Neeld's two of £30 for three years. **Pupils**—about 600. **Head Master**—Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, M.A. **Motto** *Stet fortuna domus*. Some distinguished alumni—Butler, afterwards head master, Sir R. Peel, Cardinal Manning, Byron, Archbishop Trench, Trollope the novelist, Sir George Trevelyan, Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Parr, Lord Palmerston, Theodore Hook, Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Rt. Hon. Lord Knutsford, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bart., M.P., and the present Master of Trinity Coll., Cambridge. About **six** or **seven Entrance Scholarships**, one of not less than £80 a year, two of not less than £60 a year, and the rest of not less than £30 a year each, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) who were under fourteen years of age on the previous 1st of January. These scholarships are held during the scholar's stay in the school, provided that both his conduct and diligence continue satisfactory. One at least of the scholarships is given for proficiency in mathematics, or in modern subjects. No boy can be elected under twelve years of age. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. There are also **two scholarships**, each of £20 a year for two years, open to boys in the fifth form, and awarded for proficiency in such subjects as are common to both sides (classical and modern) of the school.

Harte, Bret, was born at Albany, New York, 1839. At the age of fifteen he settled in California, and went through a variety of experiences. He worked for a time in the mines, and subsequently served a short apprenticeship to a printer, and also acted as teacher in a school, and express messenger to a newspaper editor, and secretary to the Mint at San Francisco. He became the first editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in '68. He established his reputation as a **humorist** by his well-known poem "**The Heathen Chinee,**" which appeared in that journal in '69. "**The Luck of Roaring Camp**" greatly increased his popularity. Was appointed **United States Consul** at Crefield and at **Glasgow** in '80. In '82 he published a collected edition of his works. His latest works are "Cressy," "The Heritage of Dedlow Marsh," "**A Waif of the Plains,**" "**A Ward of the Golden Gate**" ('90), and "**A Sappho of Green Springs**" ('91).

Hartington, Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of, M.P., P.C., is the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, and was b. July 23rd, 1833. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. ('54). He was returned for North Lancashire as a Liberal in '57, and in '59 moved the vote of non-confidence which resulted in the defeat of Lord Derby. In March '63 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year Under Secretary of State for War in Lord Russell's administration. In February '66 he obtained cabinet rank as **Secretary for War**. At the general election of '68 he was defeated in North Lancashire by Mr. (now Lord) Stanley, but shortly afterwards was returned for the Radnor Boroughs. He was appointed **Postmaster-General** in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, and retained that office till '71, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as **Chief Secretary for Ireland**. On the retirement of Mr. Gladstone after his defeat in '74, Lord Hartington was unanimously chosen as **leader** of the **Liberal party** at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. In '79 he was elected **Lord Rector** of the **University of Edinburgh** (*q.v.*). At the general election of '80 he was elected M.P. for North-East Lancashire, and was sent for by the Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield. He declined, however, to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone. He became **Secretary for India, but on the appointment** of Mr. Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer in '82, his lordship returned to the War Office. At the general election in '85 he was returned by an enormous majority for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. When Mr. Gladstone formulated his policy of **Home Rule** for Ireland, Lord Hartington was unable to follow him, and moved the amendment to Mr. Gladstone's motion for the second reading of that measure. During the electioneering campaign which followed the defeat of the Government on the Bill, Lord Hartington frequently declared himself in favour of a substantial reform of Irish local government, but protested against such a reform being based upon a principle which he conceived to be inapplicable to England, Scotland and Wales, and

destructive of the integrity of the United Kingdom. His lordship became the recognised **leader of the Liberal Unionist party**, to whose action in dividing the Liberal vote the Conservative triumph at the polls was largely due. Recognising the commanding influence of Lord Hartington with the Unionists of both parties, Lord Salisbury offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership. Lord Hartington, however, declined Lord Salisbury's overtures, but undertook to give his support to the new ministry in the House of Commons. After the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Salisbury again endeavoured to induce Lord Hartington to join his Cabinet. On the ground that he could best serve the Unionist cause without taking office, he again declined. It was, however, with his full approval that Mr. Goschen entered the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Events which have taken place since then have emphasized Lord Hartington's antagonism to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, and in his **speeches** delivered in the autumn of '88 at Nairn and Belfast he assumed an attitude of closer alliance with Lord Salisbury. At the commencement of '90 Lord H.'s **illness** caused universal regret, while his **departure for Egypt** in a convalescent state caused the leadership of the Unionist party to be divided between Sir H. James and Mr. Chamberlain. His **return** to England and to politics was hailed with unanimous pleasure by politicians. His lordship was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour (April '91). The death of his brother, Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P., took place in **May**. The noble marquis delivered an important speech at Manchester (Nov. 10th).

Hastings Passenger Lift. A new lift, after the style of those at Brighton and Folkestone, was opened by Mr. Wilson Noble, M.P., at Hastings, on March 26th, '91, after being in course of construction for about a year. It is situated at the junction of George Street and the Marine Parade, and the object is to afford easy means of access from the sea front to the West Hill. It was necessary to drive a tunnel through the hill-side, a distance of 402 ft., at an incline of about 1 in 3, and it is stated that this is the first instance in England where a tunnel has been excavated on such a slope. The tunnel is 19 ft. wide and 18 ft. high, lined with strong brickwork; the total length of the track is 500 ft., and the vertical rise from platform to platform is nearly 170 ft. There are two lines of rails for two cars, each containing 16 persons, power being obtained from a stationary engine. The time of the journey is 1½ minutes. Messrs. F. & J. Plowman, of Hastings, were the architects and originators of the scheme.

Havelock, Sir Arthur Elibank, K.C.M.G., the new Governor of Ceylon, was b. in 1844, and has had a varied colonial experience. He was appointed in '77 President of Nevis, and became two years later the Chief Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles. His next promotion was in '81 to the Governorship of the West African Settlements. Became **Governor of Trinidad** three years after this, but did not remain in this position for more than a few months, becoming **Governor** of Natal in '85. Previous to this he had been created **K.C.M.G.** In March '90 he accepted the Governorship of Ceylon.

Hawaiian Islands. A group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. Area, 6677 sq. m., pop. 80,576. Capital, **Honolulu**, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 20,487. **Imports** in '88, $4,541,000; **exports**, $11,631,000; **estimated revenue**, '88-90, $2,618,913; **expenditure**, $3,102,418; **debt**, $1,936,500. The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and by him named Sandwich Islands, in honour of the Earl of Sandwich, then first lord of the Admiralty; but the natives have adopted the name Hawaiian, from the largest island, Hawaii. **Exports**, sugar rice, coffee, hides, wool, whale oil and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Under Kamehameha I. the Hawaiian Islands were united into one kingdom. Kamehameha II. succeeded him in 1819, and one of his first acts was to abolish idolatry. Thenceforward the commercial development of the islands and the civilisation of the people has proceeded rapidly. The form of **government** is a limited monarchy. A **new constitution** was granted in July '87. There are two Houses—the House of Nobles and the House of Representatives—each consisting of 24 members, and both popularly elected, the nobles for six years, the representatives for two. The two Houses sit together, and form the Legislative Assembly. The members of the Privy Council are appointed by the king. The reigning sovereign is Queen Liliuokalani I. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, and China.—'91. King Kalakaua died (**Jan.** 20th), and his body was embalmed the same day; the funeral took place on the 22nd. The Cabinet resigned (**Feb.**), and the new Ministry was composed of Mr. Parker, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Widemann, Minister of Finance; Mr. Whiting, Attorney-General; Mr. Spencer, Minister of the Interior. Mr. Spencer held the same portfolio in the last Cabinet. Princess Kaiulani, niece of Queen Liliuokalani, was (**March** 9th) officially declared Heir Apparent to the throne of Hawaii. It was reported (**April** 29th) that the people were clamouring for a republic, and that the Queen's life was in danger. It was reported (**Oct.** 26th) that a new lake had been discovered, named Alia Paakaia, which was more salt than the Dead Sea. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Haweis, Rev. H. R., was b. at Egham, Surrey, April 3rd, 1840, and ed. at Trinity College, Cambridge where he graduated ('61), M.A. ('64). In [illegible] he was appointed to the Crown living of St. James's, Marylebone, which he still holds. He is well known as an able preacher and speaker. He was present at the siege of Capua during the Italian Revolution, and also at several other engagements. He is an author of repute, his principal work being "**Music and Morals.**" Amongst his other works are "American Humorists," "Thoughts for the Times," "Christ and Christianity," "Pet, or Pastimes and Penalties," and a memoir of Garibaldi, besides several pamphlets and articles on social subjects, etc. In '91 he issued a book entitled "The Broad Church; or, what is Coming?"

Hawkins, Sir H., was b. at Hitchin 1816, and educated at Bedford School. Called to the bar '43, Q.C. '58, and made a Judge in '76. He was junior counsel for the defence at the famous trial of Sir John Dean Paul and his colleagues, and assisted Mr. (afterwards Lord Chief Justice) Bovill in the Roupel case. He successfully defended the late Mr. W. H. Smith when

his return for Westminster was challenged, and was leader in the prosecution of the **Tichborne claimant**. Sir Henry retains many of his youthful tastes for athletics, and is an hon. member of the Jockey Club, for which he was formerly standing counsel. During Aug. '**91** Sir Henry was prostrated with a serious illness. He resumed his judicial work in October.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo. The second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico.* Area 28,249 sq. m., pop. 1,200,000.—There are **two states**. The largest, the **Dominican Republic** (the mulatto republic) occupies the eastern end of the island. Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '87, 504,000. Is divided into five states or provinces, and four maritime districts. Has a President and National Congress. Capital, **San Domingo**, founded in 1494, the first European settlement in America, pop. 16,000. **Revenue**, 6,412,957 p; **expenditure**, £4,066,236; **foreign debt**, $4,320,000; **internal debt**, $9,180,000. There is also an international debt. There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways. **Exports**—valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cacao, and sugar, to amount of 10,185,366 p. **Imports**—6,845,597 p. The **Republic of Hayti** (the negro republic) occupies the western portion of the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. estimated at from 572,000 to 800,000. The capital is **Port-au-Prince**, pop. 40,000. It has a President, Senate, and House of Representatives. The government, nominally republican, is in reality military, the powers of the elective President greatly outweighing those of the legislature. There is an army of about 7000 men, commanded by numerous generals; and a navy of five small gunboats. **Estimated revenue** and **expenditure** for '86-7, £1,064,237, including over £200,000 for interest. **Debt** officially stated in '87 as £13,500,000. **Exports**, coffee, mahogany, logwood, and cotton ('86) £1,511,199; **imports**, £993,050. —'**91**. The supporters of the deposed president, General Légitime, caused an agitation, with the result (**May**) that martial law was proclaimed at Port-au-Prince and over the whole of the old Western Department of the island. A large number of persons were executed. The island was reported all quiet (June 29th), 280 persons having been killed in the suppression of the outbreak. The Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of censure on the Hippolyte Cabinet (**Aug.** 15th), and the ministers at once resigned. A bridge on the river St. Marc gave way, when crowded with natives, and over eighty persons were drowned. A new Cabinet was (18th) formed as follows: M. Archin, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Joseph, Minister of Works; M. Montas, Minister of War; M. Apollon, Minister of Instruction; M. Stewart, Minister of Finance; and M. Pierre Louis, Minister of Interior.

Healy, Timothy M., M.P., was b. in Bantry, 1855, Secretary to Mr. Parnell in '80, when he was summoned to America. Took an active part in the Land League agitation ('80), and was arrested in the autumn on a charge of intimidation, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Elected for Wexford borough without opposition. Took a very active part in the discussions of the Land Bill of '81, and obtained the insertion of words excluding the improvements of tenants from rent; and the clause has since come to be known as the "**Healy clause.**" Was charged with the use of intimidating language in a speech in '82, and sentenced to find bail for good behaviour, or be imprisoned for six months. Refusing bail, he was imprisoned. Was released after he had served four months of his sentence. Returned for Monaghan in '83, and in '85 for both North Monaghan and South Derry; elected to sit for the latter. Failed to secure his return in '86, but (Feb. 7th, '87) was returned unopposed for North Longford. Mr. H. was called to the Irish bar '84. In '**91** Mr. H. took a prominent part in the struggle against Mr. Parnell's leadership.

Henley Regatta. See AQUATICS.

Hereford, Rt. Rev. James Atlay, Lord Bishop of. Consecrated '68. The see was founded 676 (income £4200). His lordship, who is the 93rd bishop, was b. '17. Ed. at St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Sen. opt., 1st cl. Class. Tripos, '40; graduated M.A. in '43, B.D. in '50, and D.D. '59. Was ordained deacon '42, and priest in the following year. His lordship was formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb., '42-59, and Tutor '47-59; vicar of Madingley, Cambs., '47-52; Whitehall Preacher '56-8; **vicar of Leeds** and Rural Dean '59-68; Canon Residentiary of Ripon Cathedral '61-8.

Herkomer, Hubert, R.A., was b. 1849 at Waal, in Bavaria. At an early age he settled with his parents first in America and subsequently in England. Joined the Institute of Painters in Water Colours ('71), and to the gallery of this Society and to the Grosvenor and Academy exhibitions he contributed many drawings, chiefly of Bavarian subjects. His oil picture, "After the Toil of Day," in the Academy exhibition of '73, extended his reputation, and prepared the way for his "**Last Muster,**" the memorable picture of the Chelsea pensioners ('75). He was ('79) elected an A.R.A. He personally directs the well-known **Art School** at **Bushey**, of which he is the founder, and in connection with which a **new theatre** was opened in '88 with the performance of a romantic fragment entitled "**The Sorceress,**" composed by Professor H. himself. He has since prepared for the same theatre a musical and pictorial play illustrative of "Scenes in y^e^ Olden Time." The honour of **Royal Academician** was conferred, amid general congratulations, in '90 on Mr. H.

Herschell, Farrer, P.C., **1st Lord** (created 1886), was b. in '37, and educated at Univ. Coll., London, and at the Univ. of Bonn. Called to the bar '60, and became Q.C. '72; bencher of Lincoln's Inn the same year; Recorder of Carlisle '73. Represented Durham City in the Liberal interest '74-85. Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's ministry ('80), and received the honour of knighthood. In '86 was raised to the peerage, and became **Lord Chancellor**. Took part in the **Round Table Conference**, which was called in order to discover, if possible, a *modus vivendi* for the Liberal party with regard to the **Irish question**. The first meeting of this Conference took place at Lord H.'s house. On the appointment of a **Royal Commission** to inquire into the working of the **Metropolitan Board of Works**, the selection of Lord H. to act as President was unanimously approved. Towards the end of '88 Lord H. visited India. Lord H. delivered a powerful speech on the **Parnell Commission** in the House of Lords.

Herts, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Hervey Archipelago, or Cook's Islands. In the South Pacific, between the Friendly Islands and the Society Islands. Discovered by Captain Cook in 1777, and in 1823 became the scene of the missionary labours of John Williams (of Raratonga). Annexed to Britain, '88. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Hesse. See DIPLOMATIC.

Hicks-Beach, Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward, P.C., M.P., D.C.L., was b. 1837. Ed. at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Is a J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire. Sat as Conservative M.P. for E. Gloucestershire ('64-85); W. Bristol ('85). Has held the following official appointments: Parliamentary Secretary to Poor Law Board (Mar. to Aug. '68); Under-Secretary for Home Office (Aug. to Dec. '68); **Chief Secretary for Ireland** ('74-8 and '86-7); Secretary of State for Colonies ('78-80); Chancellor of the Exchequer and **Leader of the House of Commons** in the first Salisbury administration. On his lordship's return to power in '86 Sir M. resumed the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, but after a few months resigned, owing to failing eyesight. After travelling for some time on the Continent he returned to his Parliamentary duties, and re-entered the cabinet as **President of the Board of Trade** in Feb. '88. In the session of '89 he introduced the bill for regulating railway rates and charges. On Oct. 13th, '91, Sir M. alluded at Stockton to the question of the leadership of the House, and said: "I neither expect nor desire that the office should be conferred upon me."

High Church. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Higher Education of Women. The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in '68. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the Girls' Public Day School Company, which, with the Church Day Schools Company, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women. These two Companies have now 59 schools and 8711 pupils, and are entirely taught and officered by women, many of whom have had a college training. The National Union also founded, in '77, the Teachers' Training and Registration Society, out of which has grown the Maria Grey Training College, 5, Fitzroy Street (Principal, Miss Ward), and, indirectly, the Cambridge Teachers' Training College (Principal, Miss Woods), and the Edinburgh Teachers' Training Association, St. George's Hall, Randolph Place. Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At **Cambridge** the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology are, since '81, open to women. The **conditions of entrance** are (1) the having resided for a specified number of terms (five to thirteen, according to circumstances) either at Girton or Newnham College, or within the precincts of the University, under the regulation of one or other of these colleges; (2) the having passed either (*a*) certain parts of the higher local examination, or (*b*) the University previous examination ("Little Go"), or any examination which ordinarily excuses a member of the University from this. To all women who pass any one or more of these triposes, certificates are formally granted by the University, declaring that they have attained the standard of a first, second, or third class in an honours examination for the B.A. degree; but this degree, for various reasons, is not conferred upon them. Candidates who attain a standard equivalent to that required for the ordinary B.A. (or "Poll") degree, have a certificate to this effect conferred upon them. **Girton College** (Mistress, Miss Welsh) was founded at Hitchin in '70, removed to Cambridge in connection with the Association for Women's Lectures in Cambridge, and incorporated in '72. It now numbers about 106 students, with five resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, and a junior bursar. Entrance and scholarship examinations are held in Cambridge and London (also at Edinburgh, Clifton, Leeds, and other centres if necessary) in the months of March and June. They consist of compulsory English subjects, with arithmetic and optional subjects—Latin, Greek, modern languages, and mathematics. Certain other examinations (fifteen in number) may be substituted for the entrance examination. Students can attend University lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive) are £105 per annum. Arrangements are made for loans to students when necessary, and they are allowed to reside at the college, for purposes of study, during the long vacation, on payment of certain charges. The South Hall, **Newnham College**, Cambridge, was opened in '75 (Principal, Miss Clough). The North Hall (Vice-Principal, Miss Gladstone) followed in '80, and Clough Hall in '88; 149 students and 10 resident tutors form the collegiate body. An entrance examination is held annually at Cambridge in mathematics and languages. Scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly to students for the various tripos examinations. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Women are admitted by the Council as out-students of the college if they either (*a*) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (*b*) are not generally resident in Cambridge, but are *bonâ fide* students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. They have the right to read in the library, and to dine in college once a week. A system of lectures and examinations in theory, practice, and history of teaching was established in Cambridge in '80, and is specially intended for women students of the University who wish to become teachers. A scheme of **correspondence teaching** was inaugurated in '70 by Mrs. Peile, and numbers students in all parts of the world. In **Oxford** the principal final honour examinations of the University (in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, and jurisprudence) are open to women, who, during the examination sit in, the same room, and do the same papers as the men. In certain subjects (as English and modern languages), where no final honour

examination for the B.A. degree is provided by the University, special women's honour examinations are held, with a standard equivalent to that of the University honour degree examinations. A pass examination in two languages and one other subject (history, science, logic, and political economy, or mathematics) can be taken by those not wishing to read for honours. Before a candidate can enter for either pass or honours, the first examination for women at Oxford must be taken, unless some equivalent (as responsions, the higher examination of the Oxford and Cambridge board, the London matriculation, the Victoria University entrance examination, the Cambridge higher local in two languages of group B and group C, or the Oxford senior local in two languages, and mathematics) has been passed. Certificates are awarded as the result of the examinations, and in the case of honours the names are entered in the *University Gazette*; but the B.A. degree is not conferred upon women. Nearly all the colleges in Oxford open their lectures to women, and most of the college tutors give private instruction to women students. Lectures and classes for those reading for an honour examination not provided by the University (English and modern languages) are arranged by the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford. **Somerville Hall**, Oxford (Principal, Miss Maitland), founded in '79, has 48 students and 2 resident tutors. There is no entrance examination, but all students are expected to pass the first Oxford examination, either before entering the hall or on the first opportunity afterwards, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. Satisfactory references are required in every case. Scholarships are competed for at the hall in the spring of each year. The hall is undenominational in principle. Its buildings include a gymnasium, and a boat is kept on the Cherwell for the use of students. **Lady Margaret Hall**, Oxford (Principal, Miss Wordsworth), was also founded in '79. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 36 students and 2 resident tutors. Candidates for entrance, who have not yet passed the Oxford first examination, or an equivalent, are expected to pass an entrance examination in two foreign languages and elementary mathematics. Scholarships are offered each October. **S. Hugh's Hall**, Oxford (Principal, Miss Moberley), founded in '86, is intended for students unable to bear the expenses of Lady Margaret Hall, and has about 13 students. The fees for board and lodging are £45 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for Lady Margaret Hall. The **lecture arrangements** for the three halls are under the management of a committee for the education of women in Oxford (Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Johnson). Unattached students are allowed, under certain conditions, to reside in Oxford under the censorship of Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 8, Merton Street. A system of teaching by correspondence (apply to Mrs. A. H. Johnson) was set on foot in '83, and a scheme of teachers' training is under the management of Mrs. Scott, Merton College. The University of London confers its degrees equally upon men and women. Women students are received at the **Royal Holloway College**, Egham, opened in '87 (Principal, Miss Bishop). The object of the college is to provide the instruction necessary for the London degrees in science and arts, the preliminary M.B., and for the examinations of the University of Oxford. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in September, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in July. All scholars must read for honours. There are seven resident women lecturers, and eight non-resident professors and teachers. **Bedford College**, London, incorporated '49 (President, Miss Martin), offers scholarships and prepares resident and non resident students for the London degrees in arts and science. Students are not admitted under sixteen except in special circumstances, and, if necessary, have their acquirements tested by preliminary examination. An art school is attached to the college. Queen's College, Harley Street, and the ladies' department of King's College, Kensington Square (Lady Superintendent, Miss Schmitz), provide lectures and classes as preparation for the London examinations. **Westfield College**, Hampstead, founded in '82 (Mistress, Miss Maynard) receives students for the same object; but they are not compelled to take the entire course, or to enter for any University examination. Candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in Scripture, English, arithmetic, and geography, with two extra subjects (languages and mathematics), unless they have passed some equivalent. Students of University College, London, or of the London School of Medicine for Women, can reside, under collegiate rules, at College Hall, Byng Place, Gordon Square (Principal, Miss Grove). **Victoria University** follows the example of London in conferring its degrees upon women. Halls for residence for them are open at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds in connection with the men's colleges. The provincial colleges of Birmingham, Bristol, and Nottingham also provide for women. In **Ireland** the Royal University of Ireland (Dublin) offers degrees to women, and also exhibitions and scholarships. In **Scotland** the University of St. Andrew's grants the degree of LL.A. to women on the result of examination in the subjects taught in the University, together with history, music, fine arts, æsthetics, modern languages, and the natural sciences. There is at present no hall of residence for the women students, but Professor Knight hopes shortly to open one. Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, carries on the work started by the Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women, which had for many years arranged for lectures by the professors of Glasgow University. The college provides lectures and classes for women in arts, science, and medicine on university lines, and has applied for affiliation to the University of Glasgow and for admission to degrees. There is at present no entrance examination nor house of residence, but families are recommended for the reception of students. In **South Wales** the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts and science are open to female students, with special scholarships for residents at Aberdare Hall, Cardiff (Principal, Miss Hutchins). A school of cookery is attached to the college. The **University College of North Wales** (Bangor) gives the same advantages to women as to men, and provides a hall of residence (Principal, Miss Hughes). Open entrance scholar-

ships (from £30 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. A Royal Commission was appointed in '69 to examine and report upon the collections of **manuscripts** in the possession of **private families** and **municipal authorities**, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law and general literature. The Commission at present is constituted as follows: Lord Esher (chairman), Lord Carlingford, Marquis of Lothian, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Rosebery, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Limerick, Bishop of Chester, Lord Acton, Sir G. W. Dasent, Sir W. Hardy, and Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte, with Mr. John Romilly as secretary.

Hodgson, John Evan, R.A., was b. in London 1831. He had youthful experience of Russia, and after being ed. at Rugby spent some time in his father's office. Becoming a student at the Royal Academy, his first picture was hung there in '56. From domestic he passed to historical, and thence to Moorish subjects. Elected **R.A.** in '79.

Hogan, James Francis, Australian author, was ed. at St. Patrick's Coll., Melbourne, and entered the service of the Education Department of Victoria. Has been connected as a journalist with the *Victorian Review*, *Melbourne Argus*, *Melbourne Herald*, and the *Melbourne Advocate*. His **literary works** include: "The Irish in Australia" ('87), "The Australian in London" ('89), "The Lost Explorer" ('90), and "The Convict King," issued in '91. Since '87 he has been resident in England.

Hogg, Quintin, is a son of the late Sir James Weir Hogg, chairman of the old East India Co., and was b. in 1845. Ed. at Eton; afterwards becoming engaged in business in Rood Lane in connection with Bosanquet, Curtis & Co. He is now the head of the firm, which bears the title of Hogg, Curtis, Campbell & Co. He has for many years been actively associated with philanthropic and religious movements. Some thirty years ago he started a ragged school in the district of Drury Lane. This was in '73 converted into a working boys' home and institute "for the purpose of endeavouring to withdraw elder boys from evil surroundings." From Endell Street the institution was in '78 removed to larger premises in Long Acre, where the membership soon increased to 600. Now under the name of the **Polytechnic** (Regent St., W.) a noble institution is in full working order. Mr. H.'s support of these institutions has been on the most generous scale.

Hole, Very Rev. S. Reynolds, Dean of Rochester. Ed. at Newark grammar school and Brasenose College, Oxford. He was ordained curate of Newark in 1844, and became vicar in '50. In '74 he was nominated Rural Dean of Southwell, in '75 **Canon of Lincoln**, and in '87 was appointed to the **deanery of Rochester** in succession to the late Dr. Scott. He was for some time **chaplain** to the present **Archbishop of Canterbury**. Dean H. is one of the most popular platform speakers, and has a fund of good humour and good stories, upon which he draws largely. He has been a contributor to *Punch*, and was an intimate friend of the late John Leech. He is one of the highest living authorities on the cultivation of roses, his "**Book about Roses**" having run through many editions and been translated into several languages. He delivered a particularly witty speech at the Church Congress in Oct. '**91**.

Holland. See NETHERLANDS.

Holland, Queen of. See WILHELMINA I.

Holloway College, The Royal. Founded in 1883 by the practical benevolence of the late Mr. Thomas Holloway. Is a handsome building situated at Mount Lee, Egham, Surrey, built in the style of the French Renaissance. Its object is to supply the best and most suitable education for women of the middle and upper-middle classes. The vacancy in the number of representative governors, caused by Earl Granville's decease, was filled by the appointment of Sir W. Hart-Dyke, M.P. The college may be seen on Wednesday afternoons by orders to be obtained from the Secretary (see also HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN). **Principal,** Miss Bishop; **Secretary,** J. L. Clifford-Smith.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, M.D., LL.D., was b. at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29th, 1809, and graduated at Harvard University. Originally intended for the law, he ultimately attached himself to the medical profession, of which he was a distinguished ornament, being successively appointed Professor of Anatomy both at Dartmouth College and the Massachusetts Medical School. From an early age, however, he evinced a taste for poetry and general literature, and it is in his capacity as an author that he is best known in England. During the American Civil War he was an ardent supporter of the North, whose cause was materially assisted by his powerful satires, especially his "Sweet Little Man." His most popular works are "**The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,**" "**The Professor at the Breakfast Table,**" and "**The Poet at the Breakfast Table.**" Many of his happiest efforts have been delivered at public dinners. He **visited England** in '86, and was everywhere received with the greatest cordiality. Hon. LL.D. (Camb.). A charming book, entitled "**Over the Teacups,**" published in '90, attracted much attention by its genial frankness.

Home Arts and Industries Association. Established about the beginning of 1885, having been previously at work in a small way under the title of "**The Cottage Arts Association,**" founded and promoted by Mrs. Jebb. It has now over 450 **classes** in **England, Scotland,** and **Ireland,** with more than 5000 **pupils.** Its immediate objects are to rouse the intelligence, educate the eye and train the hand, by means of voluntary evening classes for lads and girls. **President,** Earl Brownlow; **Treasurer,** Mr. Walter Besant; **Secretaries,** Miss Dymes and Mrs. H. King-Salter. **Office** and studios, **Royal Albert Hall.**

"Home for the Dying." In order that many impoverished invalids should be afforded a home, where they can peacefully end their days, a small institution has been in existence for five years, and has proved of remarkable usefulness. It is now proposed to purchase and fit up a Home, which could contain room for fifty occupants who would be persons afflicted with mortal diseases. The Chairman of the Council which manages "**Friedenheim,**" the name of the present Home, is Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B. During the last five years more than 160 patients have been received. **Hon. Sec.,** Miss F. M. Davidson, "Friedenheim," 133, Mildmay Road, N.

Home Office. This is a many-sided department, and makes great demands upon the time

and judgment of its parliamentary chief. He grants certificates for the **naturalisation of aliens.** **Addresses** to the **Sovereign** and the gracious replies thereto pass through his **office**; **reports of Royal Commissions** are forwarded to him to be laid before the Sovereign, by whose command they are subsequently presented to Parliament; he nominates the principal officers of the **Isle of Man** and the **Channel Islands**, and most **civil knighthoods** are conferred upon his recommendation. Heavy **fees** are paid to the Department by those upon whom **peerages** and other dignities are bestowed. The Home Secretary may grant Provisional Orders for the improvement of unhealthy areas in the Metropolis, and the functions of licensing and inspection in regard to the practice of **vivisection, schools of anatomy**, and retreats for **habitual drunkards** are vested in him. One staff of inspectors from the Department is charged with the supervision of coal and metalliferous **mines**; another sees that the Acts relative to the manufacture and storing of **explosives** are properly carried out; and a third visits **factories**, printing works, bleaching works, brickyards, white lead works, and workshops (see FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS). The Home Secretary is also charged with powers of inspection under the **Burial Acts**, and may permit in certain special cases interments in closed burial grounds, or the exhumation of bodies where there is suspicion of foul play. Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act he is given authority to direct a factory inspector to see that the conditions and restrictions of any licence granted in respect of the employment of children of between the ages of seven and ten years in theatres are duly complied with. The **maintenance of peace and order** within the kingdom, and the **administration of justice**, so far as the royal prerogative is involved in it, are, however, his leading responsibilities. His duties in connection with the **police** include the appointment of the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Force, and the approval of rules made for the service by that officer (see METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE); he must be satisfied, before granting his certificate under the County and Borough Police Act, that the police of a county or borough has been maintained in a state of efficiency in point of numbers and discipline; and should his certificate of efficiency be withheld, the sum annually payable by the County Council in substitution for local grants towards the cost of pay and clothing of the police is forfeited. In any part of the United Kingdom he may authorise the **employment of the military forces** of the Crown in order to suppress riot and disorder. He appoints and frequently puts in motion the **Director of Public Prosecutions.** The control of the **prisons** (*q.v.*) and convict establishments, and the inspection of **reformatory** and industrial schools are exercised by his Department, and he has the charge of **criminal lunatics** and insane prisoners. He may recommend to the Crown the **remission of punishment** passed upon offenders, either by justices of the peace or by the judges, his most anxious and responsible function in this connection being in regard to petitions for **commutation of the death sentence**; but before deciding in such grave matters he usually takes such judicial, legal, and, in cases where insanity is suggested, medical opinion as he may think necessary, to enable him to arrive at a just conclusion. See MINISTRY, SECRETARY OF STATE.

"Home Rule all Round." See SESSION, sect. **22**.

Honduras, a republic in Central America. Area, 46,400 sq. m.; pop. 450,000. Capital, **Tegucigalpa**, pop. 12,000. Governed by a President and Congress, elected for four years. (For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.) **Estimated revenue** for '88-9, £225,000; **expenditure**, £231,000. **Imports**, '88, £206,450; **exports**, £213,020. **Debt**, £5,385,000. The loans were raised for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. **Army** nominally about 3800, including reserves.—**'91**. An unsuccessful revolt broke out under General Bardoles and Colonel Molena (**May**). General Ponciano Leiva, Minister of War, was elected President (**Sept.** 6th). He is a Progressist.

Hong Kong. An island and British Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by a narrow strait—the Ly-ee-moon pass. The peninsula of **Kowloon**, opposite the island, and a small adjacent group, the **Lema Islands**, appertain to the colony. Capital Victoria (commonly called Hong Kong—see previous eds.). **Government** is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. Religion and education are most abundantly provided for. The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station. There is a mixed European, Sikh, and Chinese police, numbering 700. It is also the great emporium for European trade with China, and is a free port. For latest **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table). **Imports**, chiefly goods for China, cottons, and other manufactured articles; **exports**, tea, silk and other Chinese produce. The Legislature in Dec. '90 passed a law against stowaways, to prevent surreptitious emigration to Australia. For Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC.

Hook, James Clarke, R.A., was b. 1819. Commencing his artistic career by painting pictures for the most part from a scriptural or poetical basis, he afterwards produced many excellent paintings, the subjects of which were pastoral or modern. Elected **R.A.** ('60). Consequent upon the success of his well-known "**Luff, Boy!**" Mr. H. has more recently devoted his talents to marine pictures, and is a regular contributor to the Royal Academy.

Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, son and successor of the late Sir William Jackson Hooker, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, was b. at Halesworth, Suffolk, 1817. Graduated M.D. Glasgow Univ. '39. Assistant-surgeon to the Government Antarctic expedition conducted by Sir James Clark Ross, '38, and on his return published a series of richly illustrated volumes on the **Flora of New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Auckland Islands.** He was appointed **botanist** to the **Geological Survey of Great Britain** in '46, and in '47 visited India, where he remained till '51, having been kept prisoner for some time by the Rajah of Sikkim. On his return he published his **Himalaya Journals.** In '55 he was appointed **assistant-director** of **Kew Gardens**, and became **Director** in '65. Made a tour in Syria for botanical purposes '70 President of the British Association at Norwich, '68, and in his address defended the Darwinian doctrine of Evolution. Accompanied by Mr.

John Ball and Mr. Maw, Dr. Hooker made a journey into Morocco '71, to study its flora. He and his companions, during their explorations, climbed to the summit of the great Atlas mountain. Elected **President of the Royal Society** '73, resigned '78. Created K.C.S.I. '77.

Hornby, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Thomas Phipps, K.C.B., is the son of the late Admiral Sir P. Hornby, and was b. 1825. At the age of twelve he entered the naval service by joining the *Princess Charlotte*. Was Flag Captain under Sir Sidney Dacres, the Commander of the Channel Squadron. Became **Vice-Admiral** in '75, and was appointed **Commander-in-Chief** of Her Majesty's naval forces in the Mediterranean. In '78 he received the honour of **K.C.B.** Acted as President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich '81-4. Has held the appointment of Lord of the Admiralty. In Feb. '91 he met with a serious accident, being thrown out of his carriage.

Horological Institute, The British, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. **Technical classes** are held by the Institute at its **headquarters**, Northampton Square, E.C., and **certificates** are granted. It is in union with the City and Guilds Institute, and publishes monthly the "**Horological Journal**," which circulates among watchmakers, jewellers, and silversmiths. **Sec.**, F. J. Britten.

Horsley, John Calcott, R.A., b. in London 1817, painted a picture in his youth which excited the admiration of Wilkie. In '43 his cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching" gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank of £200. Other frescoes of his in the Palace of Westminster are entitled "Religion" and "Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve." Since then he has painted many admirable pictures and portraits, as well as an altar-piece with figures of colossal size, entitled, "**The Healing Mercies of Christ.**" The latter is in the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Horse Racing. See TURF.

Horton, Robert F., M.A., Congregational minister, was b. 1855, ed. at Shrewsbury, whence he went to New Coll., Oxford ('74), where he commenced a brilliant college career by obtaining First Class in Moderations, and in '78 a First in Classical Greats. Elected **Fellow** of his college '79. Began his ministry at Hampstead ('80), and his success there soon necessitated the building of a larger church, which was opened '84. Mr. H.'s work on "**Inspiration**" caused considerable discussion. The exclusion of Mr. H. from a professorship at Oxford by reason of his Nonconformist views attracted attention at the time; but by his severance from college work London has gained a decided acquisition to its ranks of preachers.

Hospitals and Dispensaries. The following list comprises most of the important hospitals and dispensaries in London, with their last annual income and secretary's address. Amounts prefixed by an asterisk are those from which returns for '91 have not been received. **Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease** (£2317), Major J. L. Steavenson, Queen Square, Bloomsbury; **Belgrave Hospital for Children** (£1300), Percy Gates, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster S.W.; **Bethlehem Hospital** (£27,000), William Baggallay, Lambeth, S.E.; **British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin** (*£1245), E. Morton Daniel, 61, Gt. Marlboro' St., W., and 5, Newington Butts, S.E.; **British Lying-In Hospital** (£1450), F. Gardner, Endell St., Long Acre; **Cancer Hospital**, free (£6545), W. H. Hughes, Fulham Rd., S.W.; **Central London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£8874), W. Abrams, 238a, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.; **Central London Throat and Ear Hospital** (£2235), R. Kershaw, Gray's Inn Rd.; **Charing Cross Hospital** (£9908), A. E. Reade, West Strand, Charing Cross; **Chelsea Hospital for Women** (£4226), A. C. Davies, Fulham Rd., S.W.; **Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children** (*£2359), Reginald Blunt, 46 & 47, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; **City Dispensary** (*£1926), F. J. T. Moore, 98, Cannon St.; **City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest** (£10,200), T. Storrar-Smith, 24, Finsbury Circus; **City of London Lying-in Hospital** (£3737), R. A. Owthwaite, 102, City Rd.; **City Orthopædic Hospital** (£1500), E. Derenth, 27, Hatton Garden; **Convalescent Hospital for Seamen** (*£11,713), P. Michelli, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich; **Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls** (£3124), Miss Wellesley and Miss E. Emes, 17a, Marylebone Road; **Dental Hospital of London** (£2860), J. F. Pink, Leicester Sq.; **East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women** (£8016), Samuel Whitford, Shadwell, E.; **Evelina Hospital** (£5104), T. S. Chapman, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; **Finsbury Dispensary** (£1077), D. W. Williams, Brewer St., Goswell Rd., E.C.; **Foundling Hospital** (£8057), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St.; **German Hospital** (£9984), C. Feldmann, German Hospital, Dalston; **Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London** (£1143), Lieut.-Colonel Neville, Thurgoland, Sheffield; **Great Northern Central Hospital** (£5651), W. T. Grant, Holloway Rd., N.; **Guy's Hospital** (£32,435), H. Williams, Counting House, St. Thomas St.; **Hampstead Home Hospital and Nursing Institute** (£3025), R. A. Owthwaite, 4, Parliament Hill Rd., Hampstead; **Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest** (£32,533), H. Dobbin, Brompton; **Hospital for Diseases of the Throat** (£3500), W. Thornton Sharp, Golden Sq., Regent St.; **Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System** (£2127), H. H. Graham, 32, Portland Terrace, Regent's Park, near St. John's Wood Station; **The Hospital for Sick Children** (£12,000), A. Hope, 49, Gt. Ormond St., Queen's Sq.; **Hospital for Women** (£7575), D. Cannon, Soho Sq., W.; **Lock Hospital** (£7580), A. P. C. Coote, Westbourne Green, Harrow Rd.; **London Fever Hospital** (£12,265), Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., N.; **London Homœopathic Hospital** (£4567), G. A. Cross, Great Ormond St.; **London Hospital** (£64,567), G. Q. Roberts, Whitechapel Rd.; **Magdalen Hospital** (£5100), Rev. W. Watkins, Streatham, S.W.; **Metropolitan Dispensary and Charitable Fund** (£672), W. Norvell, 9, Fore St., Cripplegate; **Metropolitan Hospital** (£7311), C. H. Byers, Kingsland Road, E.; **Middlesex Hospital** (£20,635), F. Clare Melhado, Mortimer St., Berners St.; **National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis** (£2131), Capt. F. Handley, 32, Soho Sq.; **National Orthopædic Hospital for the Deformed** (£1272), W. Tresidder, 234, Great Portland St., Regent's Park; **National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial)** (£10,057), B. B. Rawlings, Queen Sq.; **North-Eastern Hospital for Children** (£4184), A. Nixon, 27, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.; **North London or University College Hospital** (£6000), N. H. Dixon, Gower St., St. Pancras; **North-West London Hospital** (£4000),

A. Craske, 18, 20 & 22, Kentish Town Rd.; **Paddington Green Children's Hospital** (£2886), W. H. Pearce; **Poplar Hospital for Accidents** (£4196), Lieut.-Col. Feneran, 303, East India Rd., E.; **Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital** (£6168), G. O. Ryan, 191, Marylebone Rd.; **Royal Free Hospital** (£6048), C. W. Thies, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.; **Royal Hospital for Children and Women** (£3600), R. G. Kestin, Waterloo Bridge Rd.; **Royal Hospital for Incurables** (£29,704), F. Andrew, 106, Queen Victoria St.; **Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£5496), R. J. Newstead, Moorfields; **Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle,** Ventnor (£10,389), E. Morgan, 34, Craven St., Charing Cross, W.C.; **Royal Orthopædic Hospital** (£1946), B. Maskell, 297, Oxford St.; **Sea-Bathing Infirmary for Scrofula only** (£9,154), Arthur Pierce, 30, Charing Cross; **Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£702), C. Comyn, St. George's Circus, Southwark; **Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital** (£2272), T. B. Campbell, King William St., West Strand; **St. Bartholomew's Hospital** (average income £50,000), W. H. Cross; **St. George's Hospital** (£52,059), C. L. Todd, Hyde Park Corner; **St. Mary's Convalescent Home** (£4760), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.; **St. Mary's Hospital** (£22,344), T. Ryan, Cambridge Place, Paddington; **St. Thomas's Hospital** (£40,500), R. Brass, Albert Embankment, Westminster, S.W.; **Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children** (£6147), G. Scudamore, Marylebone Rd., N.W.; **Seamen's Hospital Society** (£11,000), P. Michelli, Greenwich; **Victoria Hospital for Children** (£5334), W. C. Blount, Queen's Rd., Chelsea; **West London Hospital** (£4972), R. J. Gilbert, Hammersmith Rd., W.; **Westminster Hospital** (*£9200), S. M. Quennel, Broad Sanctuary, S.W. For charitable societies see CHARITIES.

Hospitals Association (Street Ambulance Branch). Was established in '89 for the succour and safe removal of cases of street accident in the Metropolis. Possesses fifty-five stations of which twenty are public thoroughfare stations, twenty are at fire brigade stations, twelve are at hospitals, and three are at industrial dwellings. The following are the **Public Thoroughfare Stations**:—The Royal Exchange, E.C., Cab Rank, Marble Arch, W., Cab Rank, St. Clement Danes, W.C., Cab Rank, Midland Railway Terminus, St. Pancras, N.W., Cab Rank, St. James's Square, S., Cab Rank, Pickering Place, W., Cab Rank, Maida Vale, near Aberdeen Place, W., Cab Rank, Royal Crescent, Uxbridge Road, W., Cab Rank, Archer Street, W., Cab Rank, Queen's Gate, Cromwell Road, S.W., Cab Rank, Eccleston Bridge, S.W., Cab Rank, Vauxhall Cross, S.W.; Cab Rank, Knightsbridge, S.W.; 47, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; York Road, East, Commercial Road, E.; New Dundee Wharf, Wapping, E.; Vauxhall Bridge, North Side, S.W.; Victoria Embankment, near Waterloo Bridge, S.W.; Spitalfields Churchyard, E.; Marshalsea Road, Borough, S.E. **Office**, 140, Strand, W.C. **Chairman**, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart. **Hon Sec.**, Mr. Thomas Ryan, Sec. of St. Mary's Hospital, W., to which address all urgent communications should be sent.

Hotel Keepers' Liability. In the case of **Medewar** *v.* **The Grand Hotel Company,** the plaintiff sued to recover £140, the value of a number of articles of jewellery stolen from his dressing-case. It appeared that he was shown into a bedroom at the defendants' hotel at Liverpool, for the purpose of washing his hands and dressing, but not to sleep, and his dressing case was subsequently put out into the corridor by the defendants' servants in his absence. At the trial judgment was entered for the defendants on the ground that the plaintiff had not complied with the statute limiting the liability of hotel keepers, and that he had not proved that the articles were stolen after the luggage had been removed into the corridor. On appeal (Court of Appeal, Feb. 6th, **'91**) it was held that the relation of host and guest had been established between the parties, and that the defendants were guilty of negligence in turning out the luggage into the corridor. Inasmuch, however, as the plaintiff had not complied with the statute, he could only recover £30.—In the Queen's Bench Division (April 23rd, **'91**) the Marchioness of Huntly sued the Bedford Hotel Company for £1000 damages for the loss of jewels stolen from her dressing room while she was staying as a guest at the defendants' hotel at Brighton. The jury found that the loss was caused by the negligence of the defendants' servants in not having the premises searched upon the discovery of a poker and knife on the bed in the plaintiff's dressing-room; but that there had also been negligence on the part of the plaintiff, though of a less degree, in not summoning the manager when the poker and knife were discovered, instead of simply calling the housemaid. The jury also found that a notice in the plaintiff's room that "articles of value, if not kept under lock, should be deposited with the manager, who will give a responsible receipt for the same," constituted a special bargain with the plaintiff that the defendants would be responsible if jewels were kept under lock. It appeared that the jewels in question were kept in a locked jewel-box, which was in a basket trunk that was locked, in the plaintiff's dressing-room. The learned judge entered judgment for the defendants, and the plaintiff subsequently (July 10th) applied to the Court of Appeal for judgment, or for a new trial. It was there held that there was no evidence of negligence either on the part of the defendants' housemaid or on the part of Lady Huntly; that there was no evidence of a special contract between the plaintiff and the defendants, and that the hotel keepers were only responsible under the Innkeepers' Act to the amount of £30, to which sum the plaintiff was entitled.

House, Adjournment of the. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

House of Commons Steeplechase. See TURF.

Howard Association (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of **treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism.** The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association. It **collects information** both at home and abroad, which throws a vivid light on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime. Many **books and pamphlets** dealing with pauperism, boarding out, neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by the Howard Association. In Oct. **'91** the Committee's Annual Report announced the completion of the 25th year of the corporate existence of the Association. A remarkable work, entitled "**Penological and Preventive Principles,**" which

has received high official recognition, has recently been published by Mr. William Tallack, who is the **Secretary** of the Association. **Office**, 5, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

Howells, William Dean, the eminent American novelist, was b. in Ohio, 1837. After serving his time with his father as a printer, he adopted journalism as his profession, and in '71 was appointed **editor** of the *Atlantic Monthly*, from which he retired in '80. His poems, sketches, and stories, which are characterised by a lightness of artistic touch which marks the individuality of their author, have had a wide circulation on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. H. was **American consul** at **Vienna** '61-5. One of the most popular of his writings is "A Foregone Conclusion"

Hudson Bay. An inland sea of the Dominion of **Canada**, nearly as large as the Mediterranean (and styled "the Mediterranean of America"), communicating with the Atlantic by Hudson Strait. Closed by ice seven months of the year. (See also HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.)

Hudson Bay Railway. This scheme, or more properly speaking, the Hudson Bay and Winnipeg Railway, is, to some extent, an adaptation of the old trade route of the Hudson Bay Company to modern requirements, and is of peculiar interest to those interested in the development of the Colonies, especially in regard to the great Canadian Pacific Railway scheme. The project is to connect **Regina**, the centre of the fertile belt on the west, and **Winnipeg**, the capital of Manitoba, on the east, with **Port Nelson** on Hudson Bay, from which point to **Liverpool** the distance is not more than 2960 geographical miles. Both the places named are on the existing Canadian Pacific line, and this fact alone is of importance in connection with a scheme for opening up the shortest possible route to England. (For further details see previous eds.) A telegram from Ottawa, April 20th, '91, stated that the Manitoba Legislature had granted 1½ million dollars in aid of the company. From the same source (May 11th) it was reported that the promoters were opposing Senator Boulton's motion to ask for Imperial aid, being satisfied with the Manitoba subsidy and the assistance expected from the Canadian Parliament. On May 27th it was announced that the Senator had withdrawn his proposal in favour of an address to the Queen pointing out the importance of the line. The Hudson Bay Railway Bill passed the Dominion Senate on Aug. 10th, and on Sept. 6th it was announced that the Government had decided to make no cash subsidies for railway construction this year beyond assisting the Hudson Bay Railway Co., but on Sept. 22nd this report was contradicted as to other lines.

Hudson River Bridge. This scheme, designed by Mr. Gustav Lindenthal, C.E., is on the suspension principle, having a river span of 2850 ft., a shore span on each side of 1500 ft., and anchorage piers 320 ft. long. The height above high-water mark is 150 ft., with iron towers of 450 ft. Six railway tracks are provided for, the width being 86 ft., with suitable approaches, the provision being for 50,000 passengers per hour (see last ed.). The estimated cost for bridge approaches, etc., has been put down at $60,000,000. It was reported in Jan. '90 that a Bill had been introduced at Washington to incorporate a company, which is to be permitted to make a profit of 10 per cent., the work to be completed in seven years. From Philadelphia (April 2nd) it was announced that the Bill for the suspension bridge between New York and Jersey City had been passed. On May 15th it was added that the Senate Commerce Committee had reported favourably on it. A New York telegram of April 30th, '91, stated that the War Department had decided that the bridge must be not less than 150 ft. in height; it was added that the structure would probably prove to be the largest of the kind in the world, no less than ten railway and four passengers' tracks being provided for in the latest plans.

Hudson River Tunnel. It was reported in April '91 that the tunnel had been driven a distance of 3,400 ft., and work was being advanced at the rate of 10 ft. a day. In August it was reported that the lowest point in the total length of 5,500 ft had been reached, and a 2 per cent. ascending gradient would be followed. The contractors had obtained permission from the War Department to cover the comparatively thin layer of silt, that would otherwise cover the tunnel roof, by a bed of well-tempered clay. The depth of water at this low point is from 60 ft. to 64 ft., the plan showing only about 5 ft. of river mud. As the air pressure used was 25 lb. per square inch, and this would have to be increased, it was evident that the shell of mud was not strong enough to resist it The Board granted the application on condition that not more than 20,000 cubic yards of clay be used, that the clay bank in no place rises more than 15 ft. higher than the present bottom, nor anywhere above 31½ ft. below low water level in the river. This material will have to be removed on the completion of the tunnel, and the Department demanded a bond for $200,000. In August it was announced that the Company had notified that the first track would be completed in a few months.

Huggins, William, F.R.S., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Camb. and Edin.), Ph.D. (Leyden), b. in London, 1824. Ed. at the City of London School. Since '55, Dr. Huggins has occupied himself with observation of double stars and with careful drawings of the planets Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, his object being to bring to bear upon the science of astronomy the practical knowledge he had obtained of general physics. In conjunction with Dr. W A. Miller he made some important **discoveries** with regard to the **heavenly bodies**, and for these researches Dr. Huggins received ('66) one of the Royal Medals placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, and in the following year the **Gold Medal** of the **Royal Astronomical Society** was awarded Dr. Huggins and Dr. Miller for their conjoint researches. Dr. H. then continued his prismatic researches with a more powerful spectroscope, with most important results, and in '80 he again received a **medal** from the **Royal Society**. His labours have also received recognition from foreign societies. Mrs. Huggins is equally learned in the study of the stars. **President of the Royal Astronomical Society** ('76-8). As **President of the British Association**, Dr. H. delivered a most valuable address at Cardiff in Aug. '91, dealing with the discoveries made in astronomy.

Hughes, Rev. Hugh Price, M.A., the leader of the "Forward Movement" of Wesleyan Methodism, is a native of Wales, and was b. 1847. Ed. at Richmond Theological Coll., and gradu-

ated M.A. at London Univ. Has held appointments at Dover, Brighton, Tottenham, Dulwich, Oxford, and Brixton. Is a member of the Legal Conference. Has edited, with conspicuous success, the *Methodist Times* since '85, and is the superintendent of the new mission to the West End. During '88 Mr. H. joined in the **Education** controversy relating to the majority report of the Commission. He has published some of his St. James's Hall discourses in two volumes entitled "Social Christianity" and "The Philanthropy of God." Visited the United States in the autumn of '91.

Hughes, Thomas, Q.C., was b. 1823. Ed. at Rugby and Oxford. Called to the bar ('48). Radical M.P. for Lambeth '65-8, and for Frome '68-74, Q.C. ('69). In '70 he made a tour in the United States. He is the author of "**Tom Brown's School Days**" ('57), "The Scouring of the White Horse," "Tom Brown at Oxford," and "**Life of Livingstone**" (a volume in Macmillan's "Men of Action" series). Appointed a County Court judge ('82). The holding of a judgeship has not, however, prevented occasional but welcome appearances of "Tom Brown," as Mr. H. is affectionately dubbed, on the public platform. He has taken an active part in the **Anti-Gambling** crusade. On the subject of **Co-operation** Mr. H. is a well-known speaker.

Hull, Rt. Rev. Richard Frederick Lefevre Blunt, Bishop Suffragan of, was ed. at King's College, London, and was ordained deacon '57, and priest a year later. He has held ecclesiastical appointments as curate of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, and of St. Luke's, Chelsea; chaplain to Lord Hotham and of Scarborough Gaol; vicar of Scarborough, of which town he was appointed **rural dean** in '70; prebendary of Grindall in York Cathedral; for a year he was chaplain of Christ Church, Cannes. In '73 he became **archdeacon** of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and canon of York in '82. Archdeacon B. was appointed Hon. Chaplain to the Queen in '81, and four years later became Chaplain-in-Ordinary. He was the Select Preacher at Cambridge in '86. In March '91 Dr. B. became **Bishop Suffragan of Hull.**

Humbert IV., King of Italy, was b. 1844; succeeded his father Victor Emmanuel '78. While **Crown Prince** he distinguished himself by the active part he took in the movement for promoting **Italian Unity.** He shared with Garibaldi the triumph of the reorganisation of the kingdom of the two Sicilies. Prince Humbert served with distinction in the war of '66, and displayed much personal bravery in the moment of disaster at the **battle of Custozza,** in which the Italians were defeated. He married in '68 his cousin, Princess Marguerite, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa. Their **son,** the Crown Prince **Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples,** was born Nov. 11th, '69. During his Majesty's visit to Naples, Nov. 17th, '78, a would-be assassin named Giovanni Passananti made an **attempt upon** his **life** with a poinard. Visited the **Emperor William II.** of Germany at Berlin in March '89. His Majesty is very popular among his subjects, and his appearances in public are always hailed with delight. The Queen is well known as an admirable artist.

Hungarian Political Parties. The **legislative power** of Hungary **is vested** in the **Emperor of Austria,** as **King of Hungary,** the Delegations (see AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES), and a **Reichstag, consisting** of a House of **Magnates** and a House of Representatives. The former **comprises** 286 **hereditary peers,** some 50 high **ecclesiastical dignitaries** of the Roman Catholic, Greek and Protestant Churches, 82 **life-peers,** all the **archdukes** who have attained their majority, delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and others—460 magnates in all. The House of Representatives contains 453 **members,** elected by open voting and limited suffrage for periods of five years. The **present House** was elected in June '87. The parties are distinguished as Liberals, Moderates, Independents, the Croatian delegates, who usually vote with the Liberals, and Nationalists, who vote now with one party and now with another. The **Liberals** number 250; the **Independents,** who aim at the liberation of Hungary from all but the monarchical tie with Austria, are 80; and the **Moderates,** numbering 56, accept the constitution of '67. Until last year M. Tisza commanded the support of the majority in the Chamber, but finding his authority waning after fifteen years' leadership, he has now retired, and sits as a simple deputy, his place at the head of the Ministry being taken by his colleague, **Count Szapary,** who was Minister of Agriculture in the Tisza Cabinet. **Count Apponyi** is the leader of the Moderates, and **M. Julius Gregr** leads the Young Czechs.

Hungary. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Hunt, William Holman, the well-known painter of religious and mystical subjects, was b. in London 1827. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in '46, and was one of the originators of the Pre-Raphaelite movement. The occult meaning of his "**Light of the World**" and "The Awakening Conscience," of '54, formed the subject of a series of letters by Mr. Ruskin to the *Times.* Mr. Hunt subsequently painted "The Scapegoat" and "**The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple,**" the latter of which attracted great notice when exhibited ('60). The largest of his works, "**The Shadow of Death,**" occupied the artist during a four years' residence in Palestine, and was finished in '73. "**The Triumph of the Innocents,**" by some considered his masterpiece, was in '88 reproduced in photogravure. An important **mosaic** by Mr. H., entitled "The Child Jesus in the Temple," which is intended for Clifton College Chapel, was exhibited in '90. A picture, illustrating the old custom of singing on Magdalen Tower, Oxford, on the 1st of May, was exhibited by Mr. H. during '91.

Hunting. Stag hunting, at one period so common in England, is now confined to 11 packs, and the present master of the Queen's buckhounds is the Earl of Coventry. In Ireland there are 4 packs. Neither can it be said that fox-hunting has increased in popularity of recent years, notwithstanding that the majority of hunts now have a fund to reimburse farmers for any losses experienced through the depredations of Reynard. Hunting men strongly resent the introduction of barbed-wire fencing, and not without cause, for several lives have been lost through the "thin line" not being observed until too late, whilst a number of valuable horses have prematurely journeyed to the "happy hunting grounds" from the same reason. In '91 many farmers humanely removed the obstruction altogether, and many others had flags so placed as to denote its whereabouts. In **England** there are 153 packs of foxhounds, in **Ireland** 14, and in **Scotland**

9. England also boasts of 101 packs of harriers and 19 packs of beagles; Ireland possesses 25 packs of harriers, while Scotland is content with half a dozen. Owing to the recommendations of the committee being in a measure disregarded, the Puckeridge Hunt dispute did not terminate in the satisfactory manner once anticipated. **Consult** "Hunting" (Badminton Library), by the Duke of Beaufort and Mr. Mowbray Morris.

Husband and Wife, Law as to, in '91. The most important case of the year with regard to the respective rights of husband and wife was that popularly known as the **Jackson** case (Queen's Bench Div., March 16th, '91). It was an application on behalf of Mrs. Emily Jackson for a writ of *habeas corpus* to her husband to bring her before the Court, in order to restore her to liberty. It appeared that Mrs. Jackson, who lived at Clitheroe with her sister, married Mr. Jackson in Nov. '87, without the knowledge of her family. On the evening of the marriage the husband took her back to the house, and the next day went to London, whence he sailed for New Zealand. During his absence Mrs. Jackson corresponded with him, but when in July '88 he returned to England she refused to have anything to do with him. In July '89 he obtained a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights, but that decree Mrs. Jackson refused to obey. On March 8th, '91, she was forcibly carried away by her husband to Blackburn, and detained there in a house occupied by the husband's sister. The affidavit of Mrs. Jackson's sister was to the effect that Mrs. Jackson was kept in captivity by her husband, who had the house garrisoned by men, and that the lady was detained against her will. It was alleged that the forcible detention of his wife by Mr. Jackson was without justification at law, and that the Court should order her to be set at liberty. Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Jeune declined to grant a rule, holding that where the relation was that of husband and wife, detention of the latter by the former was not illegal. Subsequently the case came before the Court of Appeal, where it was argued on Mr. Jackson's behalf that he had a common law right to gain possession of his wife, and to keep her, in order to prevent her from escaping from him. On behalf of Mrs. Jackson it was pointed out that if this was correct, a husband could keep a wife in close confinement until she rendered the conjugal right, whereas the Divorce Court could not imprison a wife because she refused to obey an order to that effect. The Judges of the Court of Appeal subsequently had an interview with Mrs. Jackson in their private room, and then gave judgment, directing that she should be set at liberty. The Lord Chancellor, in the course of his judgment, said: "I do not mean to lay it down as a proposition of law that there may not be some acts of the wife—or approximate approach to acts of misconduct—which might not give the husband a right to some physical restraint. On the same principle as he, or, indeed, any person, might restrain her if out of her mind and likely to do herself a mischief—as, for instance, if she was about to elope with any one—in such cases the exercise of the husband's authority to restrain her might be justified. And it is not necessary to lay anything down further than to say that such exercise of authority, so understood and limited, may be justified as reasonable and in accordance with law. But what we have on the return to this writ is very different, and it is on that we have to determine. After stating the circumstances of the marriage, the decree, and the refusal of the wife to cohabit, it states, 'I therefore took my wife, and have since detained her in my house, using no more force or restraint than necessary to take her and keep her.' That is the return which seeks to justify an admitted imprisonment of this lady. I do not know that I am able to express in sufficiently precise language the difference between 'confinement' and 'imprisonment,' but if there is any distinction I can only say that upon these facts I should find an imprisonment, and looking at the return it is put as a broad proposition that the right of the husband, where there has been a wilful absenting of herself by the wife from her husband's house—that it is his right to seize possession of his wife by force and detain her in his house until she renders him conjugal rights. That is the proposition of law involved in the return, and I am not prepared to assent to it. The Legislature has expressly deprived the Matrimonial Court of the power of imprisoning the wife for refusal to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, and the result of such a system of law, if the husband had the power, would be that whereas the Court had no power to hand the wife over into her husband's hands, but only to punish her for contempt by imprisonment under the control of the Court, and without any circumstances of injury or insult—and even that power was taken away—the husband might himself of his own motion seize and imprison her until she consented to the restitution of conjugal rights. That is the proposition I am called upon to establish by holding this return to be good. I am of opinion that no such right or power exists in law. I am prepared to say that no English subject has a right to imprison another English subject (who is *sui juris* and entitled to a judgment of his or her own) without any lawful authority, but, if there were any qualification of that proposition I should be of opinion that on the facts of this case it would afford an ample justification to any Court for refusing to allow the husband in this case to retain the custody of his wife. It seems to have been thought that a lady, who is admitted to be of good position in society, may be dealt with roughly in this kind of way subject only to a question as to the exact degree of force or violence used or of physical pain inflicted upon her by seizure under the circumstances stated. But is it nothing that a lady, coming out of church on a Sunday, is to be seized by three or four men, in the face of the congregation, and forcibly put into a carriage and carried off? Is not one to consider something of the element of insult involved in such a seizure? And what happens afterwards? If the lady's statement to the medical man be true (and it is not contradicted), the moment she entered the house her husband tore her bonnet off her head and threw it into the fire. That is a statement made by the medical man in his affidavit made on behalf of the husband, and there is no denial or explanation of the statement. I confess I receive with indignation the statement of the facts in this case, and the utter absence of any apparent sense of delicacy or the respect due to the wife, whom the husband has sworn to love and cherish and protect. The result is that there is no power by law such as the husband professed to exercise, and the facts, to my

mind, afford sufficient reason to the lady to apprehend violence in future, considering the circumstances of her seizure. On either of these grounds it would be enough to say that the return of the writ is, in my judgment, bad, and that the lady be restored to her liberty and allowed to choose her own place of residence wherever she pleases." The Lord Chancellor added: "As there has now been an authoritative declaration of the law against the supposed power of the husband, any attempt to exercise it again will be a serious contempt of Court."—A singular case of alleged nullity of marriage was heard before Mr. Justice Collins (Divorce Division, Aug. 12th, '91). The petitioner was **Alice Beverley Crane**, otherwise Cooper, and the respondent her cousin, **Walter Beverley Crane**. The petitioner, who was an American by birth, stated that she was residing in London when her cousin, the respondent, who had come over from America, proposed marriage to her, which she declined. She alleged that he subsequently asked her to attend an afternoon service at St. Paul's Cathedral, and that while going in that direction the cab was suddenly stopped at St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, the respondent telling her to go into the church and marry him, or he would blow his brains out, and she would be held responsible. The petitioner thereupon went into the church, and went through what she described as "a sort of ceremony." She remembered seeing a green cloth and signing a book; but she did not remember seeing a wedding ring, and never had one. When the ceremony was over the respondent took her back to her lodgings, and there left her, and she had never seen him since. It was sought to show that the petitioner was a woman of nervous and hysterical temperament, that she was in a dazed condition at the time of the ceremony, and that the whole thing was a plot to obtain possession of property which the respondent had wrongly believed that the petitioner would presently possess. The evidence of the clergyman who performed the ceremony was that he noticed nothing peculiar about the petitioner's manner, and that she went through the service in the ordinary fashion. Mr. Justice Collins said that the petitioner's signature in the register was written in a clear, bold hand, without any sign of confusion, and that after the evidence of the clergyman it could not be asserted that she did not understand or realise what was going on. He thought that she went through the ceremony realising what she was doing, but hoping that when it was over she would be able to avoid its consequences. That, however, was no argument to show that the marriage was void. There was no threat of violence, and it was unlike the case of Scott *v.* Seabright, because there was no evidence of physical or mental strain on the part of the lady, or of continued remonstrance. Though, therefore, he would desire to give the petitioner the relief she prayed, he was compelled to refuse the petition. The principle governing this question could not, the learned judge added, be strained to meet hard cases.—The **Queen** *v.* **Leresche** (Court of Appeal, July 21st, '91) settled an important point. A husband and wife having disagreed, they entered into a deed of separation, under which the husband agreed to allow the wife a certain sum per week. The husband failed to keep up the payments, and the wife, being in a destitute condition, applied to him to resume cohabitation, which he refused to do. She accordingly summoned him before the magistrates for desertion, and the magistrates thereupon granted a maintenance order. It was held that the magistrates were wrong, and that there could be no desertion where the parties were living apart by arrangement because one of them had declined to resume cohabitation.—The case of **Surman** v. **Wharton** (Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 14th) raised a new and important question as to the liability of a husband for debts of his deceased wife, whose separate property he has taken, and for which she in respect of that property would have been liable. A Mrs. Smith, a widow (who had separate property, with which she had not dealt), married in '71 one Harwood, and enjoyed the property during her coverture. Her husband died, and then she, in '81, married Mr. Wharton, the defendant in this action, before the last Married Women's Property Act of '82. But between the passing of that Act and '87 she borrowed certain sums of the plaintiff. In '89 she died, and her husband, the defendant, entered into possession of her property. The creditor brought this action against him to recover the money borrowed; in the alternative, as liable either personally or as executor *de son tort*, the ground of action being that the debts had been contracted after the Act came into operation, and as the wife's separate estate would have been liable in her life, the husband, who had taken it, was also liable in respect of it. The County Court judge at Birmingham, however, was of a different opinion, and decided against the plaintiff, who appealed. The Queen's Bench Division held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, as the husband took the wife's separate property subject to the liability for her debts. (See also MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT.)—The case of **Witherby** *v.* **Rackham** raised the question whether a woman married before the commencement of the Married Women's Property Act, '82, can, by virtue of the Act known as Malins' Act (20 & 21 Vict. c. 57), assign during coverture her interest in a policy of assurance on her life, effected by her when single, for a sum payable on her death. Previously to '58, the date when Malins' Act came into operation, a married woman, as is well known, could not assign her chose in action if of a reversionary nature, and the husband could only assign the interest to which he might be entitled himself. The Act in question, however, enabled every married woman, with the concurrence of her husband, to dispose by deed of every future or reversionary interest in any personal estate whatsoever to which she shall be entitled under any instrument (except her marriage settlement) made after Dec. 31st, '57. The Act requires the deed to be acknowledged by the married woman in the manner prescribed by the Fines and Recoveries Act for the acknowledgment of deeds disposing of interests of married women in land. It appeared in the present case that a lady in '63, when a spinster, had effected in her own name a policy of assurance on her life for £2,000, and that in '74, shortly after her marriage, she executed a deed, in which her husband concurred, and which was duly acknowledged by her under the Act, assigning the policy to the defendant. The policy had recently been put up for sale by the defendant and sold; but the purchaser now took the objection that it was not clear whether a married

woman could under Malins' Act assign a legal chose in action—for instance, a debt or a policy of insurance effected in her own name, as distinguished from an equitable chose in action, such as a legacy or other money held in trust for her which would come under the description of personal estate. Mr. Justice Chitty gave judgment overruling the purchaser's objection.

Huxley, Thomas Henry, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., was b. May 4th, 1825, at Ealing. Educated at Ealing School (of which his father was one of the masters) and at Charing Cross Hospital. He served as assistant-surgeon on H.M.S. *Victory* and *Rattlesnake*, during the cruise of which latter vessel he made important observations on oceanic hydrozoa. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society '52; '55, Professor of Natural History at the Royal School of Mines, and also Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution; '62, President of the Biological Section of the British Association; '70, President of the Association itself for the year, and member of the London School Board; '72, Lord Rector of Aberdeen University; '73, Secretary of the Royal Society; '78, LL.D. Dublin and Edinburgh; '79, LL.D. Cambridge; '83, **Rede Lecturer** at Cambridge, and **President of the Royal Society.** In '85 he resigned his official duties, which included the **Inspectorship of Fisheries** and the presidency of the Royal Society. Contributed to the *Times* many scathing criticisms on General Booth's scheme (Dec. '90)

Hyderabad. For Resident, etc., see DIPLOMATIC

Hygiene and Demography, Seventh International Congress of. From Aug. 10th to 15th this Congress held its deliberations in London. The **presidential opening address** was delivered by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. A visit was paid to Osborne, and a reception to the members was given by the Corporation of London. The social arrangements of the congress were particularly attractive, and many delightful excursions and entertainments were provided. The **membership** reached a total of nearly 2,700, proving the popularity of London as a meeting-place. Over the section which considered "Preventive Medicine" Sir Joseph Fayrer presided. "Chemistry and Physics" were discussed under the appropriate chairmanship of Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P. In the "Naval and Military" section Lord Wantage acted as president. Sir Arthur W. Blomfield spoke in the "Architecture" department on sanitary science. The following sections were also in session:—"Bacteriology" (president, Sir Joseph Lister); "The Relation of Diseases of Animals to those of Man" (president, Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote); "State Hygiene" (president, Lord Basing); "Engineering" (president, Sir John Coode); "Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood" (president, Mr. J. R. Diggle); and "Demography" (president, Mr. Francis Galton). The Congress had held six previous meetings, —at Brussels, Paris, Turin, Geneva, The Hague, and Vienna. There were many lady visitors on the occasion of the London gathering, and Mrs. Priestley presided over a committee, at the disposal of which Mr. Agnew's gallery in Old Bond Street was courteously placed. Dr. G. V. Poore acted as the hon. secretary-general; Prof. W. H. Corfield was the hon. foreign secretary; and Mr. Malcolm Morris was hon. secretary of the reception committee. Lengthy reports of the papers read before the Congress, and of the discussions, which were both valuable and interesting, appeared in the *Times*, and also in various journals devoted to the subjects on which the Congress deliberated.

Hypnotism. This term, as at present understood, refers to an abnormal mental and bodily condition induced in many persons by certain mechanical, psychical and physical processes, which render the "subject" amenable to suggestion and auto-suggestion, involving a temporary surrender of consciousness; the phenomena, however, being of a subjective character, and not dependent or consequent upon the subjugation of the will of the hypnotic to that of the operator. As a term, hypnotism has been in use for some years, owing its origin to Dr. Braid, a Manchester physician, who, about '41, was carrying on a series of experiments upon a new and scientific basis, and relieved from many of the abuses of **mesmerism**, the older study. Still, for a long time it received little attention, and, indeed, considerable opposition was shown, notwithstanding that it had the advantage of confirmatory experiments by Carpenter, the eminent physiologist. As a whole, too, the medical faculty regarded hypnotism with scepticism and disfavour. Recent researches, however, by men of acknowledged ability, and following scientific methods, have caused a genuine interest in hypnotic phenomena and their bearing; so that, in fact, a new science has arisen upon the fallacies and theories of the past. It is, however, chiefly to France and Germany that we owe the new knowledge, for our own country has had hitherto but a meagre record of work to show. The **theory of hypnotism** cannot at present be explained otherwise than by the observed phenomena, and these have chiefly **psychical significance.** Satisfactory **physiological** explanations will perhaps ultimately receive acceptance, and may support some of the theories at present in vogue. Considering the character of many of the physiologists at work on the subject—Liebeault, Charcot, Beaunis, and Liegeois, for example—much light, it may be expected, will be thrown upon phenomena whose origin is at present exceedingly obscure. Before going further, it will be convenient to indicate a few **typical cases of hypnotisation.** Deep sleep is produced; needles are then run into the "hypnotic" without apparent feeling, he remaining the while impassive. Certain suitable suggestions made, are followed by spontaneous bleeding at the nose, or it may be the arm; complete rigidity of the body, with adoption of attitudes not normally assumed. Loss of memory, more or less complete, may be induced; indifference to pain; conversations carried on with imaginary persons; and various analogous subjective conditions imposed. There are at present two schools of hypnotism, both in France, and the one widely differing from the other. That of La Saltpêtrière (the Paris school) was founded by Charcot; and the Nancy school is represented by Bernheim, Liebeault, and others. The former refer the hypnotic condition to a morbid nervous state, induced only in unhealthy subjects, and presenting as a result the **lethargic state,** the **somnambulic state,** and the **cataleptic state.** These may be obtained in the way following: The subject gazes steadily at an object placed at short distance, and *above* the eyes. A position of the eyes, known as "strabis-

mus convergens superior," results. Breathing becomes slower, and the lethargic state is produced. Carrying it still further, the somnambulic condition is reached, where the subject is little more than an automaton. The cataleptic state supervenes. Now, on the other hand, the Nancy school employ what is known as the **suggestion method** for hypnotising, and do not concede its manifestation only in the unhealthy or morbid subject; on the contrary, it is asserted that mental excitement (of different kinds) is against rapid and successful hypnosis. Nancy also maintains, in opposition to the Paris school, that crime may be committed while under hypnotic suggestion, and that cases have been proved moreover. There is confliction of testimony here. Overt acts can undoubtedly be committed in the hypnotic or post-hypnotic state, and carried out with more or less precision, but it is not at all certain that outside of the laboratory, and away from definite modes of operation and experimental conditions, actual criminal acts would result. Some regard must obviously be had in such cases to mental and moral characteristics. Much attention is being given abroad to the proper **attitude of the law** to criminal hypnotic suggestion. (**Consult** Bentivegni's *Die Hypnose und ihre civilrechtliche Bedeutung*.) The **therapeutic utility** of hypnotism has for some time seriously engaged the attention of the physician, and the attitude generally of the medical profession is in favour of further inquiry. In certain ailments, such as sleeplessness, neuralgic pains, loss of appetite, alcoholism, etc., "hypnotic suggestion" (a somewhat loose term) would appear to be of great value. But it is evident there should be proper restrictions to its use; and, in fact, this was fully recognised at the recent Bournemouth gathering of the British Medical Association, a special resolution being passed in regard thereto. Its probable injurious effects have been pointed out—such, for instance, as may be involved in loss of will and lessened vitality; the danger of *after* susceptibility to accidental suggestion; its possible use for purposes antagonistic to the hypnotic himself, and the absence of any guarantee of physiological aim. But these are only a few of the many objections, which, at the same time, bear able defence. It may be mentioned that the above Association has a committee inquiring into the whole subject, but so far it has only presented an interim report. **Telepathy,** or **thought-transference,** may be said to be a heresy of hypnotism. It is believed by many that one mind can influence another "by some means other than the recognised sense perceptions." Mr. Ernest Hart says the power is "non-existent." On the other hand, Professor Lodge, F.R.S., at the British Association is heard saying: "There is the question whether it has or has not been established, by direct experiment, that a method of communication exists between mind and mind irrespective of the ordinary channels of consciousness and the known organs of sense; and, if so, what is the process?" **Consult,** on hypnotism generally, Moll's "Hypnotism"; Binet and Féré's "Animal Magnetism" (Kegan Paul); Kingsbury's "Practice of Hypnotic Suggestion" (Wright); Courmelles "Hypnotism" (Routledge). For the **bibliography** of hypnotism, "Index Catalogue of Library, Surgeons General's Office, U. S. Army," vol. vi.

I

Ibsen, Henrik, Norwegian dramatist and poet, was b. in 1828, at Skien. The childhood of his "Peer Gynt" is said to be largely autobiographical. After serving his apprenticeship to an apothecary, he went to Christiania Univ. to study medicine. In '50 he produced his first play, "**Catilina**"; and in '51 was appointed director of the National Theatre at Bergen by Ole Bull. In '52 he travelled for a time in Denmark and Germany; and in '57 he received the post of **director** of the **Norske Theatre** at **Christiania,** which he managed till '62. During this period several of his plays were written and produced. Most of his works are translated into German, and some into English. His "**Doll's House**" was produced at the Olympic, in London, July '89. The realisation of an epicene ideal seems to be the aim of Ibsen's dramatic teaching. The "**Pillars of Society**" contains perhaps the best embodiment of his social philosophy. His drama *Rosmersholm* was produced at the Vaudeville Theatre on Feb. 23rd, '**91,** and excited curiosity. It was followed by *Ghosts*, and *Hedda Gabler*.

Iceland. A large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway, belonging to Denmark. Capital **Rejkjavik. Exports,** sulphur, Iceland moss, wool, dried fish, sealskins and oil, whale-oil and baleen, eider-down, bird-skins and ponies. Manufactures domestic. After a previously unsuccessful attempt, Mr. F. W. W. Howell succeeded, on Aug. 17th, '91, in reaching the summit of Oraefa Jökull, the highest mountain in Iceland. Its height proves to be 6,550 feet.

Illegitimacy, Law as to, in '91. The House of Lords has affirmed the judgment of the Scotch Court of Session, deciding that under the law of Scotland a mother is not entitled to compensation for the death of her illegitimate son.

"Illustrated London News," established 1842, published weekly, contains illustrations of a high order, bearing upon current events and subjects of interest, with explanatory letterpress. The popular weekly article, "Our Note Book," is written by Mr. James Payn. Other contributors include Mr. Clement Scott, Mr. Andrew Lang, and Dr. Andrew Wilson. A list of wills of persons deceased, and an obituary, form interesting features of the paper. Editor, Mr. Clement K. Shorter.

Imperial British East Africa Company, was incorporated in 1888 to administer and develop certain territories on and behind the Suahili coast of Africa. By the treaty concluded in '90 between Great Britain and Germany, the former's "sphere of interest" was declared to extend from the Umbe river north and west to the Juba river and the basin of the Nile. **Mombasa** is now a British port, and the

centre of this territory. Late in '87 the Seyyid of Zanzibar ceded to the Association all his rights over the coast from Port Wanga to the German port of **Witu**. Since then this concession has been extended to all the Sultan's possessions north of the Tana, and the term extended to perpetuity. He has also granted the Company exclusive rights of Government banking and note issue in Zanzibar and Pemba. The German Protectorate has been withdrawn over Witu and the coast north to Kismayu, all of which is now under the administration of the British East Africa Company. The annual rent payable to the Sultan in respect of all the ports from Wanga to Kismayu is $80,000, but last year the collections on the coast between Wanga and Kipini alone exceeded $86,000. The administration of the very important ports of Lamu and Kismayu has only been taken over by the Company since June '91. A thorough **survey** of the harbours of Mombasa and Kilifi has been made during the past year. Two iron piers with steam cranes are now in course of construction at Mombasa. A line of land telegraph has been constructed, and is in operation from Mombasa to Melindi, and is now being continued to Lama *via* the Tana and Witu. Arrangements have been made for banking purposes, and the Company has now its own copper and silver **coinage**. In the terms of the Sultan's concession, he received the revenue of the customs up to August '89, when the company took over the entire administration. The **Administrator** is Mr. E. J. L. Berkeley, late H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Zanzibar. **President**, Sir W. Mackinnon, Bart., C.I.E. **Offices**, 2, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Imperial Federation. The question of what is to be the permanent relation in the future of the various self-governing countries of the British Empire had exercised the minds of many men before the meeting of a Conference held in '84 under the chairmanship of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster, at which the **Imperial Federation League** was formed, with that statesman as its first chairman. Since that date the subject has been actively canvassed in the press, in the magazines, and on the platform. The **conditions** of the **problem to be solved** are these: The British Empire consists, on the one side, of the United Kingdom with its dependencies—namely, India, the Crown colonies, and the fortresses, such as Malta, Gibraltar, Bermuda, etc.; and, on the other, the self-governing colonies, which may be grouped as Canada, Australia and South Africa. The United Kingdom and its dependencies are the territorial property of the United Kingdom, and are governed by that country in various degrees. The self-governing colonies are the territorial property of the people who inhabit them, and they govern themselves entirely as regards internal affairs. The right of Her Majesty to withhold consent to any law passed by a self-governing colony is still maintained; but there are no means of enforcing a veto, and it is never exercised. The Imperial expenses—namely, those entailed by the Army, Navy, the Foreign Office (with the Diplomatic and Consular services), and the Colonial Office, are borne solely by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom; and, on the other hand, the self-governing colonies have no constitutional voice in the direction of the affairs administered by those offices. Yet their agents have access to Her Majesty's Ministers, and admittedly exercise considerable influence upon their policy. The people of the colonies also claim and receive the services of these institutions, which are provided exclusively by the funds of the United Kingdom. It is very evident that such an anomalous and one-sided arrangement cannot much longer continue. The question is, What relation of a permanent character should be gradually substituted for it? (1) Shall the United Kingdom cease to bear the burden and responsibility for the external relations of these countries and their increasing populations over whose acts she can exercise no control, and devote herself to the protection and development of those dependencies which are really hers? or (2) Shall she take these countries (supposing them to be willing) into a regular partnership in the Empire, admitting them to proportionate control and responsibility in respect of Imperial affairs, to the expense of which they would proportionately contribute? This last is the course favoured by the Imperial Federation League. The existing arrangement is, however, so much to the present material advantage of the self-governing colonies (who thus enjoy all the advantages of the citizenship of a great Power, coupled with immunity from taxation and complete freedom of action), that it is unlikely they will take the initiative in introducing any change. So long as times are peaceful they cannot be in a better material position. In troublous times the necessity for making certain provision for their defence would be brought home to them, and there is little doubt that the cheapest and most effective manner in which this could be done would be by combination with one another and with the United Kingdom. The Imperial Federation League urges upon the colonies that this action should not be neglected until the hour of danger, but should be carefully considered now, and the necessary preparations made in time of peace; since a decision of such importance taken in the hurry of a crisis would not be likely to be a wise one. At the same time it urges upon the United Kingdom the danger of allowing itself to remain responsible for the acts of countries over which it has no control, and as to the future position of which no pledge or understanding exists; and points to the injustice entailed upon the taxpayer by the existing state of affairs. To both it points out the great advantages which would follow from a combination of the resources of a world-wide Empire which includes all the national strongholds as well as the bulk of the temperate regions of the globe. The **Earl of Rosebery** succeeded Mr. Forster as President of the League, which includes members of all shades of politics. Addresses are delivered throughout the country during the winter months by Mr. G. R. Parkin and others. In June '91 an influential deputation urged upon Lord Salisbury the desirability of summoning a similar Conference to that which assembled in '87, which could consider the relations of self-governing colonies to the Empire. The Prime Minister dealt with the matter in a favourable and sympathetic manner. The **Central Offices** of the League are at 30, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, W. **Sec.**, A. H. Loring. **Sec. for the United Kingdom**, R. J. Beadon. **Organ**, *Imperial Federation* (monthly).

Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India. This Institute, which is to stand for all time as a record

of Her Majesty's Jubilee, has been taking shape since January 1887. (For **history** of the origin of the Institute see ed. '87, and for detailed statement of its special objects see ed. '88.) In the main, and as forming the ostensible aims of the Institute, there may be said to be the formation of complete collections of the natural products of the British Empire, the establishment of a system of commercial intelligence to work with and supplement the display of the specimens, and the practical adaptation of both to the purposes and advancement of trade. The Government of the Institute is now carried on by a chartered body, whose form of constitution was approved by a Royal warrant, dated April 21st, '91. The **governors** are 125 in number, 12 being nominated by the Sovereign, 6 by the President, 36 by Colonial Governments, 15 by the Government of India, 21 by county and municipal authorities of the United Kingdom, and 26 by the various learned and technical societies and institutions of the Empire. The full complement is made up with certain *ex-officio* governors, who are principally high officials of the State. After some considerable negotiations it was determined that the **site of the Institute** should be the southern portion of the land on which the successful exhibitions of '83-4-5-6 were held; and there appears a special fitness in the site when we bear in mind that this property belonged to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of '51, and was originally acquired out of the profits of that first great display in which the Prince Consort took so deep an interest. Throughout the whole of '87 the **Organising Committee** (as the temporary governing body was named) were inviting and receiving **subscriptions**; and both the Queen and the Prince of Wales specially marked their interest in the **Institute** by subscribing. For some time the **Colonies** held aloof; but first the **Indian Princes** subscribed handsomely, then the Canadian Dominion voted £20,000, and the Australasian and other Colonies eventually came forward with official and private subscriptions representing nearly £100,000. Altogether about £450,000 have now been contributed or promised, the share of the **United Kingdom** being about £250,000, **India** over £100,000, and the **Colonies** nearly a similar amount. On July 4th, '87, **Her Majesty** laid the **foundation stone** of the building. The **spot selected** for the stone, which is of Colonial granite, is where the Central Avenue of the late Exhibitions was placed, near the entrance to what was Old London; and **the building** faces southward upon a new roadway—the Imperial Institute Road—which runs through from Exhibition Road to Queen's Gate, near where the main Indian Court was situated in '86. The **design selected** was that by Mr. T. E. Colcutt, who is the architect. The structure covers, with its galleries, nearly eight acres of ground. The **estimated cost** of erection is nearly £300,000. During '88 a Commercial Intelligence Department and School of Modern Oriental Languages were announced as being in active formation; the organisation of the latter was completed in '89, and it commenced actual teaching in Jan. '90. It was endowed in '91 with three scholarships in memory of the late Colonel Ouseley. The work for the year '89 was of a most important character. **Lord Herschell** left in the autumn of '88 for **India**, and took advantage of his journey to negotiate with the Government of India for the supply of sample collections of natural products, and the transmission of reliable intelligence concerning them, to the Institute. With a similar object, **Sir J. R. Somers Vine** (*q.v.*), the assistant secretary, was despatched in Dec. '88 on a mission to the principal British colonies, which occupied him nearly two years. The results of this tour—during which he visited Aden, Ceylon, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Johore, Java, New Guinea, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Samoan Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, all the provinces of Canada, certain portions of the United States, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other West Indian islands, Cape Colony, Bechuanaland, Natal, Mauritius, East Africa, Zanzibar, and the Semoli territories—were exceedingly satisfactory. The interest of the colonies in the work of the Institute was aroused, and their practical co-operation promised. The buildings will probably be **opened** in '92 with a special exhibition. **Secretary**, Sir Fredk. Abel, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.; **Assistant Sec.**, Sir J. R. Somers Vine, F.R.G.S., F.S.S.; **Offices**, Imperial Institute, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.

Income Tax. See SESSION, sect. **23**.

Income Tax, Law as to, in '91. An important case, raising a question as to the exemption of charitable funds from the payment of income tax, was decided by the House of Lords (July 20th, '91). By the Income Tax Act property vested in trustees for charitable purposes is exempt from income tax, but the point was whether property held by the **Moravian Body** for the promotion of missionary work among the heathen could be considered as relating to charitable purposes. The majority of their lordships held that the term "charitable purposes" must be used in the wide sense so long recognised by the law, and that the trust in question was entitled to exemption. A minority of their lordships took another view, Lord Bramwell holding that if the conversion of the heathen was a charitable object, the same term must be applied to the provision of faggots and racks in days gone by.—In **Langston** *v.* **Glasson** (Queen's Bench Division, Feb. 6th, '91), it was held that officers of collegiate or other corporate bodies are liable to be assessed for income tax upon their stipends.—The **Reid Brewery Co.** *v.* **Male** raised the question whether London brewers who make advances to their customers can deduct bad debts from the amount to which they are assessed for income tax. The Queen's Bench Division (Feb. 9th, '91) held that the lending of money to customers was an adjunct to the brewers' business, and not a separate business, and that therefore the losses made ought to be deducted. In **Bowers** *v.* **Harding** (Queen's Bench Division, Feb. 5th), the respondent and his wife held the offices of schoolmaster and schoolmistress of a national school at a joint salary of £150 a year, he also having £10 a year as choirmaster, making £160 a year. He was allowed certain deductions under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34 and 54, for life insurance, and also under 39 & 40 Vict. c. 76, sect. 8, which would leave £28 a year on which he was assessed to income-tax. He, however, claimed a further deduction of £30 a year in respect of the wages and board of a servant as necessary to enable the wife to perform the duties of her office as schoolmistress. The commissioners allowed the claim of exemption, the effect of which was to exempt the schoolmaster from assessment altogether.

The surveyor of taxes, however, appealed, and the Court held that the exemption was wrong, on the ground that the appointment of a servant was not an expense "wholly and necessarily incurred in the performance of the duties of the office."—In the case of the **Bank of Mexico** (Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 19th, '91) it was held that the profits made abroad, though never received in this country, were assessable to income tax, as it was impossible to draw an exact line between the operations of the bank in Great Britain and in foreign countries.—To the general principle that charities are exempt from income tax some exceptions must be made. Thus, the profits obtained by the trustees of the Baptist Psalms and Hymns were held to be liable to assessment, despite the fact that they are applied to charitable purposes.

Income Tax, Rate of, 1842-92. **£100 but under £150**: '53, '57-8, *5d.* in the £; '54, *10d.*; '55-6, *11½d.*; '59, *6½d*; '61-2, *6d.* **£150 and upwards**: '42-'52, and '57, *7d*; '54, *1s. 2d.*; '55-6, *1s. 4d.*; '58, *5d.*; '59, '61-2, *9d.*; '60, *10d.* **Uniform duties on Incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with abatement of £60 on Incomes under £200**: '63, *7d.*; '64, '68, '71, *6d.*; '65-6, '70, *4d.*; '67, *5d.* **Abatement extended to £80 on Incomes under £300**: '72, *4d.*; '73, *3d.*; '74-'5, *2d.* **Exemptions extended to Incomes under £150, and abatements to £120 on Incomes under £400**: '76-7, *3d.*; '78-9, '81, '83-4, *5d.*; '80, '84, *6d.*; '82, *6½d.*; '85-6, *8d.*; '87-8, *7d.*; '88-92, *6d.* According to a statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a man whose income is under £150 a year cannot claim exemption from income tax if income derived from his wife's separate estate brings the amount above £150.

Incorporated Law Society, The. From some papers recently discovered at the Incorporated Law Society it appears that in the year 1739 a society called the "Society of Practisers in the several Courts of Law and Equity" was established, for the promotion of fair and honourable practice and the detection and discountenance of all unfair practice. The Society was during its existence also very active in carrying into effect many professional improvements, as well as a variety of changes in the law. This Society, which was supported by subscription, continued in active existence from that time till 1810, from which period all trace of it is lost. From '10 to '25 solicitors were without any sort of professional organisation beyond a few local societies. In that year certain leading solicitors issued a prospectus advocating the establishment of a "Law Institution." A committee was formed to give effect to the prospectus, and raised in the form of shares the capital necessary to provide a building and everything else necessary for the Institution. The deed of settlement was completed in February '27, and a Royal charter was obtained in December '31. In '45 the Society, which had been originally constituted as a joint-stock company, was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by a supplemental one in '72. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of forty ordinary members, of whom ten vacate their seats every year, and ten extraordinary members chosen by the council from among those members of the Society who are presidents of provincial law societies. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the council. In '91 the Society met at Plymouth, under the presidency of Mr. W. M. Walters. The members of the Society at present exceed 6500. **Its buildings** are situated in **Chancery Lane**, and comprise a handsome hall and a library of nearly 30,000 volumes. The general function of the Society resembles that which the Inns of Court are supposed to discharge. It takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of the profession. When it was founded no test was required from any person wishing to become a solicitor beyond evidence of character and of having served under articles for the prescribed time. The Society instituted **lectures** on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then **Preliminary** and **Intermediate Examinations** have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under recent legislation, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court. The Society exerts itself to promote what it considers the legitimate interest of the public and of the profession. It has also assisted in promoting reforms beneficial to the whole community, such as the concentration in one building of the various Courts, or the Conveyancing Act of '81. The improved standing of solicitors is in part due to the exertions of the Society. **Sec.**, E. W. Williamson; **Assistant Sec.**, Mr. G. P. B. Bucknill. **Office**, Chancery Lane. **Consult** the *Calendar*.

Incorporated Society of Authors, established in 1884 by Sir F. Pollock, Cardinal Manning, and other eminent literary men, under the presidency of Lord Tennyson. Its object is to defend the interests of literary property, to maintain authors' rights, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works. Also to further the establishment of an **International Copyright Union**—which has now been fortunately accomplished—and to procure in England the passing of an **Act** which shall amend and consolidate the law of Domestic Copyright. This Bill has been twice read in the House of Lords, being brought forward on the motion of Lord Monkswell. It is the only association of the kind in England, but its model, "*La Société des Gens de Lettres,*" has been flourishing for over fifty years in France. The works published by this Society are "Grievances of Authors," "Literature and the Pension List," "History of the *Société des Gens de Lettres,*" "The Cost of Production," and "The Methods of Publication." **The organ** of the Society is *The Author* **(monthly)**; **and it** has issued various circulars **and reports. It** has also been enabled to **point out to the** Secretary of State for the Colonies **certain in**fringements of the Copyright Law, **and so to** secure the punishment of the offenders. **Office**, 4, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. **Chairman**, Walter Besant (*q.v.*). **Sec.**, S. Squire Sprigge. **Office hours**, 2 to 5 p.m.

Independent Order of Oddfellows. See ODDFELLOWS.

India. A dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, which are all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The **British territory** was acquired by the **East India Company,** by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the **mutiny** of the Sepoy army (1857-58), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by Act of Parliament in the Crown. The more powerful native chiefs continue to exercise every function of government within their own dominions, but their external relations are subject to the control of a British Resident. In other words, they have no international independence. In accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in '76, Queen Victoria assumed the title of **"Empress of India,"** *Kaisar-i Hind.* The **Parliament** of the **United Kingdom** is, of course, supreme over India; but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation. Practically, all the **statutes** relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions. The Act of Parliament that abolished the Company also created a **Secretary of State for India,** together with a **Council** (selected from among Indian officials for the most part), in whom is vested the authority of the Crown. In England, every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice, he is always a cabinet minister of the first rank. In India, the **supreme authority,** both executive and legislative, is vested in the **Governor-General in Council.** The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who is usually a peer of political distinction, has power to overrule his **Council** in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes, the council is composed of some six members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown. One of these is the Commander-in-chief; another must have legal qualifications; another has charge of finance; another may be appointed with special reference to public works; the rest are usually experienced members of the civil service. For purposes of legislation, this Council is augmented by about twelve additional members, nominated by the Governor-General, of whom one-half must be non-official persons, and of whom some are always natives. The **seat of the supreme government** is **Calcutta,** with an annual migration to the hill station of Simla for the hot season. As regards the **work of administration,** India is divided into eight or more **provinces** Two of these, Madras and Bombay, which boast an historic existence for two centuries, are styled **Presidencies,** and enjoy a certain precedence. They are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with councils modelled on that of the Governor-General. They each possess an army and a civil service of their own. Three of the other provinces (Lower Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjāb) are under a Lieutenant-Governor; and Bengal and the North-Western Provinces each have legislative councils. Three more, of less importance (the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam) are under a Chief Commissioner. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, the actual unit of administration is **the District,** which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. Judicial functions are, as a rule, vested in other hands, subordinate to the High Courts, with an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The **staff of administration** consists of: **(1)** the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; **(2)** the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; **(3)** military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; **(4)** a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives. The **total area** of India, including the outlying province of Lower Burmah (but not the recent acquisition of Upper Burmah), and the settlement of Aden in Arabia (which is subordinate to Bombay), amounts to 1,378,044 square miles; and the **total population,** according to the census of 1891, numbers 285,000,000 persons. The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 868,314 square miles. In the **official year** ending March **'91,** the **estimated revenue** of India was Rx. 48,420,400, of which Rx. 4,908,000 was derived from the land (being in the nature of rent); Rx. 8,233,000 from the salt tax. **The estimated expenditure** was Rx. 48,150,000, showing a surplus of Rx. 270,400. The **railways** of India have been constructed by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open is somewhat over 16,500. In the year ending March '89 the **total value** of the **merchandise imported** into India amounted to Rx. 66,570,318, and of the merchandise **exported** Rx. 96,978,171. The **net importation of treasure** was Rx. 13,844,959; the exportation of treasure Rx. 1,703,496. In '89-90 the **established** strength of the **army** was 72,895 Europeans; 349,835 natives: total, 422,730 officers and men. The total number of **schools and colleges** ('88) was 133,325, attended by 3,473,895 pupils, of whom only 280,285 were girls; the total expenditure on education was Rx. 2,637,012, of which Rx. 736,955 was defrayed by the State.—In Dec. '88 Lord Lansdowne (*q.v.*) assumed the viceroyalty in succession to the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.—**History**—(**POLITICAL.** During the month of Dec. '90 the Factory Commission issued its report, of which the following is a summary: First, the limitation of the hours of work for women to 11 daily, is proper and sufficient. Female operatives do not desire the present hours shortened; on the contrary, many have expressed themselves strongly against any interference which may lead to their losing their means of livelihood. Secondly, the Commission, after anxious consideration, recommends that no separate class should be recognised by law as young persons, and that the difficulty should be met by raising the *minimum* age of children to fourteen. Thirdly, regarding children, the Commission is of opinion that, except under the shift system, nine hours is too long; that nine hours in shifts for only four days—that is, 36 hours weekly, as is the practice in Bengal factories—cannot be considered overwork: that nine hours on the

shift system, even if it entailed 54 hours weekly, would not be too severe; that any change would lead to the reduction of wages; and that in mills outside the Bengal shift system, half-time is the only solution of the question, and children should not work over 6½ hours daily. Fourthly, women and children should have one holiday in every seven days, preferably Sunday, as should also male adults, except where continuous production is necessary. Fifthly, operatives desire that the present working day—that is, from daylight to dusk—should be continued. The Commission did not think legislative interference in the hours of adult male labour desirable. Talshima, a Tushai chief, submitted. The Kidderzai chief, Mustaza Khan, and three other chiefs, surrendered. There were large and disorderly meetings at Madras (14th and 18th) to protest against raising the age of consent in marriage, when it was resolved: "That this meeting recognises the evils of early consummation, but believes that such consummation rarely, if ever, takes place in the Madras Presidency, and protests against the proposed change as unnecessarily mischievous and calculated to disturb the people's minds." The Sixth National Indian Congress opened at Calcutta (26th), there being over 6000 persons present, of whom 1000 were delegates. M. Phewzshah Mervanji Melita, of the Bombay Legislative Council, presided. On the second day resolutions were passed approving Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Bill, praying the House of Commons to take up the Budget earlier in the session, and calling attention to the excise question. Native speakers discountenanced marriages between men over fifty with girls under twelve years of age. The Congress closed (30th), fixing the next meeting for Madras or Nagpur, '92, and one in England in the same year. The Commission appointed in Sept. to inquire into the causes of the abnormally high mortality in Madras, reported that the water supply and drainage were defective (31st) **'91.** Steps were taken to complete the organisation of the Railway Service Corps. In the Legislative Council (**Jan.** 9th) Sir A Scoble introduced a Bill to amend the law affecting rape by raising the age of consent in the girl from ten to twelve years, and to remove the offence between husband and child-wife to the class of non-cognisable. It was severely attacked by Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, who said the Bill was an infringement of the Queen's proclamation on taking over the government of India. The Viceroy made it clear that no interference with the marriage law was intended. The Bill was (23rd) referred to a select committee. A number of meetings of Hindoos were held to protest against the Bill. There was a severe drought in Madras at the beginning of **Feb.** The Indian Association of Calcutta expressed to the Government its agreement with the principle of the Age of Consent Bill. The agitation amongst the Hindoos against the Age of Consent Bill continued to grow, and during Feb., as a Hindoo gentleman of position said, the Hindoos might be induced to accept it with the following safeguards: First, the age of puberty to be the age of consent; second, the complainant to be either the injured girl, her parents, or guardians; third, the offence not to be classed as rape. A meeting of over 4,000 Hindoos was held in Bombay (23rd) in support of the Bill. The Delhi, Umballa and Kalka Railway was opened for through traffic (**Mar.** 1st). Lady Lansdowne opened the Dufferin Zenana Hospital (2nd), and unveiled the bust of Lady Dufferin. The Select Committee on the Age of Consent Bill recommended that only a district or chief presidency magistrate be permitted to take cognisance, and that no police officer below the rank of inspector is to investigate a charge against a husband. The Bill was passed by the Council. Mr. J. W. Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, went to Manipur (*q.v.*) with an escort of 400 Goorkhas (23rd), to inquire into the deposition of the Rajah by the hill tribes. On that date the escort was attacked, and it was reported that after fighting till all ammunition was gone (24th), the Commissioner and officers were captured, and over 300 of the escort were killed or missing. Before the attack on the Commissioner a party of 80 Goorkhas, under Lieut. Grant, left Tamu for Manipur. A force of 4,400 Manipuris, with two guns, attacked the fort of Thobal (**April** 6th), which he was holding, and were repulsed with considerable loss, no casualties occurring on the side of the defenders. For this gallant service Lieut. Grant was raised to the rank of Major. A telegram from the Viceroy announced sharp fighting on the Samana Range, and that several tribes had risen. Mr. Quinton and the other prisoners were subsequently massacred by the Manipuris. Three columns were at once despatched to Manipur to rescue the prisoners and punish the revolters. The columns reached the city (26th), and found the magazine blown up and the place sacked from end to end. It was reported (**May** 10th) that the Senaputty was captured. The papers were published (10th), from which it appeared that the Government and Mr. Quinton did not accept Mr. Grimwood's view of the matter, but considered the deposition of the Senaputty necessary; that no one anticipated serious resistance, and that the plan of causing the arrest at the durbar originated with Mr. Quinton. The State executioner said he beheaded all the prisoners except Mr. Grimwood, on the orders of the Senaputty and Tonga General. The native who speared Mr. Grimwood was sentenced to death. The Senaputty was arrested (23rd). The Miranzai expedition ended (23rd), the total English loss being 100 killed and wounded. Drs. Rake and Buckmaster, of Simla, succeeded (**June**) in cultivating the leprosy bacillus in serum. The Court appointed to try the Senaputty found him guilty (13th), and he was sentenced to death. Locusts appeared in the Behar district of Bengal. The Regent of Manipur was found guilty (20th), and he was sentenced to death, as was also Prince Angao Sena. The Regent and Senaputty petitioned against their sentence. Locusts appeared at Chobah Nagpore (**July**), and did much damage to the crops. The sentences on the Senaputty and Tonga General were confirmed, and they were hanged (**Aug.** 13th); those on the Regent and Prince Angao were commuted to transportation for life and forfeiture of goods. The editor, printer, and publisher of the Bengalee journal, *Bangabasi*, for articles describing the government of India as one of brute force, and attributing to it the growth of disease, were prosecuted at Calcutta (19th). The case concluded (24th), the jury disagreeing, and it was remitted to the next sessions. It was decided (**Sept.**) that Chura Chand, five years of age, a collateral relative of the ex-Maharajah of Manipur, should be de-

clared Rajah, and that the State should be administered by a British officer till his majority. Tribute would be established. Cholera broke out on two British war vessels, the *Marathon* and *Redbreast*, stationed at Bombay; 15 deaths occurred. The defendants in the press prosecution tendered an apology which was accepted, the case will not be proceeded with. The Viceroy reached Sringar (**Oct.** 23rd), where he was met by the Maharajah and his ministers. It was reported that Captain Younghusband had arrived at Gilgit with Lieutenant Davidson. The new docks at Calcutta were used for the first time (30th). A cyclone passed over the Andaman Islands (**Nov.**) doing enormous damage and sinking the *Enterprise*, of the Indian Government Marine; about 80 persons went down with the vessel Sixty convicts were killed and 200 injured by falling buildings.—**GENERAL.** The report of the Savings Banks issued in Dec. showed that there were 6546 banks with 431,840 accounts, having an aggregate balance of Rs 73,417,218, the interest paid during the year being Rs. 2,719,057. The total depositors in the P. O. Savings Bank was 358,272. It was announced (11th) that four Hindustani regiments in the Bengal army were to be converted—namely, the 33rd became a battalion of Punjab Mohammedans; the 38th, Dogras; the 39th, Goorkhas; the 40th, Beloochees and trans-frontier Pathans. The Myingyan levy will become the 4th Burmah Infantry, in place of the 32nd Madras Infantry which was about to be disbanded. Mr. W. S. Caine delivered addresses at Madras on the Indian Excise system and Congress (13th). One man was killed and many wounded in disturbances during the election at Pondicherry. A house in Bombay collapsed (17th), killing 30 persons and injuring many. **'91.** Calcutta University for the first time submitted two names for appointment as Fellows (**Jan.** 4th). The two persons who built the house which collapsed were arrested (5th). The police of the Lalitpur district broke up two dacoit bands, killing the leaders Sarrop Singh and Mahip Singh. A fire occurred at Poonah (12th), by which 200 houses were destroyed. The through connection of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway was completed (19th), and opened (**Feb.** 1st). At the general meeting of the Dufferin Fund (9th), satisfactory progress was reported. It was estimated that 100,000 pilgrims visited Calcutta for the great bathing festival, Andhojoy Jog. Communication between Herat and Turkestan was stopped for some days (20th), this being the severest winter known for fifty years. The census was taken (26th). The Budget statement for '91-2 was published (**Mar.** 20th); the estimated revenue was Rx. 86,025,300, and the expenditure Rx 85,909,700. The Viceroy opened the Gola Pillibheet Railway in Oude (28th), which completed the direct connection between Pillibheet and Lucknow. —**SOCIAL.** A subscription was (**Dec.**) started to secure a portrait of Lord Connemara. The Senate of Calcutta resolved to make itself a teaching as well as an examining body, by adding some professorships. The scheme was forwarded to the Government for consideration. Mr. W. S. Caine was elected as one of the Calcutta deputies to the Congress (23rd). The Czarewitch landed in Bombay. About 600 Mohammedan gentlemen met (28th) at Allahabad to consider questions connected with education. The 14th anniversary of the proclamation of the Empress of India was celebrated (31st) by a parade of the troops, and a State banquet given by the Viceroy in the evening. The Czarewitch visited Calcutta (**Jan.** 26th). The number of persons employed on relief works was 8090 in Chingleput, 11,399 in North Arcot, 6716 in Coimbatore, about 4500 in Salem, 3582 in Nellore, 1984 in Cuddapah; numbers on gratuitous relief, 2161 in Chingleput, 4708 in North Arcot, 434 in Coimbatore. Good rain fell throughout the country (**Oct.** 9th). The publisher of the *Marathi*, a monthly magazine, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine for libelling Modak Mann Tyears, principal of the Elphinstone High School.

India, Imperial Order of the Crown of, was instituted January 1st, 1878, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of Her Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives and other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or will hereafter hold the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras and Bombay, or Principal Secretary of State for India. **Registrar** of the Order, Sir Albert W. Woods.

India, The Most Exalted Order of the Star of. Established by letters patent in 1861, and enlarged in '66 and '78. Its badge is a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards, and with motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

G.C.S.I. . Knight Grand Commander.
K.C.S.I. . Knight Commander.
C.S.I. . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." Of the first class there may by the statutes of the Order be 30, of the second class 72, and of the third (or Companions) 144; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed (see KNIGHTHOODS CONFERRED DURING '91) The **Registrar** of the Order is Sir Albert W. Woods, and the Secretary is the Foreign Sec. to the Government of India.

Indian Association, National. Established in 1870 for the purpose of promoting social progress and education in India, and extending friendly intercourse between the English people and the people of India. The Association attempts to carry out these objects by the diffusion of information; by grants in encouragement of education, especially of female education, in India; promoting the employment of medical women in India; selecting English teachers for Indian families and schools; and helping Indian teachers and students visiting England. The Princess of Wales is Patroness of the Association, and Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., the President. The Vice-Presidents include a large number of influential natives of India, Anglo-Indians, and other ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Empire. **Organ** of the Association, *The Indian Magazine* (monthly). There are several branches of the Association in India. **Hon. Sec,** in England, Miss E. A. Manning, 35, Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, London, W.

Indian Civil Service embraces a much wider field of employment than does the Home Civil Service. Besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, it includes

judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. Appointments in the Indian Civil Service are highly prized, and can only be obtained at the expense of much labour and energy. **Situations** in the **Covenanted Civil Service** are gained by passing a competitive examination in England—which examinations are as a rule held once a year in London. The **candidates** who have successfully competed are required to undergo two years' probation, and to pass periodical examinations in special subjects of study before proceeding to India. The **limit of age** for candidates is from 17 to 19 on the 1st of January of the year in which the examination is held, applications for admission to which must be made before the 1st of April. It has been announced that from 1891 the standard of age will be raised to 21. Candidates are encouraged, though it is not imperative, to obtain a **university training**; and to this end the Government makes an allowance of £150 per annum to all who pass their two years' probation in residence at a university: and as a further incentive, an additional bonus of £150 is granted to any student who, after remaining a third year at the university, obtains a degree in honours at Oxford or Cambridge. Having arrived **in India**, the candidate must within a specified period elect to serve either in the **executive** or the **judicial branch** of the service. In the former branch the lieutenant-governorship of a province is the highest post to which a civil servant can attain, and in the latter branch a judgeship of the High Court. A covenanted civil servant in India commences with a **salary** of 4800 rupees a year, and the number of such civilians is about a thousand at the present time. The members of the **Statutory Civil Service** of India are selected purely from among the natives. Many appointments are in the gift of the local governments; but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian or an officer of the staff corps, can be appointed to a post with a salary exceeding 400 rupees a month without the approval of the Indian Government,—from which rule a few departments are excepted. The **Public Works Department** is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College (*q.v.*) at Cooper's Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, as regards natives, from the Civil Engineering Colleges in India. The commencing salary of appointments in this department is 4200 rupees a year; in the **Telegraph Department**, recruited much in the same manner, it is 3000 rupees a year, which is also the commencing salary in the **Forest Department**. Examinations for the **Medical Service** are also held in this country, and successful candidates are required to attend a four months' course at the Army Medical School at Netley, during which period they receive an allowance to cover the cost of living.

Indian Councils Bill. See SESSION, sect. 75a.

Indian Empire, The Most Eminent Order of. Instituted in 1878 to commemorate the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, and **enlarged** in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order **consists** of the **Sovereign**, a **Grand Master**, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of **three classes of members**, viz., Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Only the two first of these, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The **motto** of the order is "*Imperatricis Auspiciis*" (Under the favour of the Empress). See KNIGHTHOODS CONFERRED DURING '91.

Indian National Congress. Within the last few years a **movement** has taken definite shape among the **educated classes** of India of all races, religions, and provinces—to meet together and discuss their **political wants.** Hitherto, the people of India have been widely separated from one another by differences of language, creed, and caste; and these differences have been intensified by distance. It is the English Government that has for the first time made it possible for them to unite in a common object. The original stimulus came from the **education in English**, which is given in all the colleges and higher schools, and in many of the common schools; but the scheme could never have been realised if it had not been for the development of the railway system. The **first National Indian Congress** was held at **Bombay** in Dec. '85. The **president** was Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, a Bengali Brahmin, and standing counsel to the Government of India. The **second congress** was held at Calcutta in Dec. '86; the **president** was the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji. The meetings were held in public; and the **Viceroy** (Lord Dufferin) invited the members—in their private capacity, as "gentlemen of more or less distinction and culture"-to a garden party. At the **third congress**, held at **Madras** in Dec. '87, the number of delegates rose to 607; the **president** was Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, the leading Mussulman barrister of Bombay. The **fourth congress** was held in Dec. '88, at **Allahabad**, the capital of the North-Western Provinces, under the presidency of Mr. Geo. Yule, a well-known Calcutta merchant, and former president of the Chamber of Commerce. The number of delegates who attended was 1248. The **fifth Congress** was held at **Bombay** in Dec. '89, under the presidency of Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., formerly chief secretary to the Government of Bombay. The number of delegates was 1890, and several thousands of visitors were present. The resolutions adopted at all the congresses have been of a very similar character. Questions of social reform—such as child marriage—have been altogether avoided, as affecting only special religions and castes. Loyalty to the British Crown has been unhesitatingly avowed, both in the resolutions and in the speeches; but certain political **changes** in the **administrative system** have been as unhesitatingly demanded. First is placed the **introduction** of a **representative element** (in the form of a proportion of the members being elected) into the councils of the Viceroy and of the governors of provinces, so that the inhabitants of the country may have some voice both in the making of laws and in the levying of taxation. Second, perhaps, in importance comes a demand that the natives should be treated with greater confidence in the matter of **self-defence**—(1) By being admitted to the higher ranks of the army; (2) by being allowed to form volunteer corps; and (3) by being no longer prohibited to possess and wear arms. Other resolutions call for the **appointment** of a **Royal Commission** to inquire into the working of the Indian administration, for the entire separation of judicial and executive functions, for the extension of trial by jury, and for the introduction of a system of technical education. The **proceedings** at the Congress have always

been marked by unanimity, this unanimity being attained after exhaustive discussions in the various Standing Committees (of which there are 27) and the Subjects Committee, the latter a body of one hundred, selected from the assembled delegates. This was especially observable in '89, when the Mohammedan delegates at first opposed and afterwards fully accepted the Council's reform resolutions. It has, unfortunately, been found impossible to reconcile all classes of Mohammedans to the Congress proposals. The Mohammedans of Northern India, led by Sir Syud Ahmed Khan of Aligarh, profess that they prefer English rule as it is to Hindu rule as they suppose it might be. They do not oppose the resolutions of the Congress so much as to decline to act with the Hindus in pressing for their realisation. A few of the great Rajput landholders have also taken up a similar attitude of opposition. The **Congress** for '90 was held in December **at Calcutta**, under the presidency of the Hon. Phewzshah Mehta, M.L.C. Bombay, a Parsee barrister of eminence in Western India. At this Congress it was determined, "all things being convenient," that the '92 session shall be held in London, over one hundred delegates at least to be present. Committees to make arrangements were appointed. The **Congress** for **'91** was held in Nagpur, Central Provinces, and began on Dec. 26th. The political meetings of the Congress being ended, a **Social Conference** for the discussion of social reforms in the Hindu community is regularly held. From one-half to two-thirds of the delegates to the Congress attend this Conference. The **official report** of the various sessions of the **Congress** may be obtained from Wm. Digby, C.I.E., 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross. A monthly journal, entitled *India*, for the discussion of Indian affairs, is published at 25, Craven Street. It is edited by Mr. Digby, and is, in the main, a Congress paper. See INDIA.

Indiarubber. Indiarubber is the solidified sap of a tree principally found in South America. It is of a soft gummy nature, and easily decomposed by oily subtances. **Gutta-percha**, which is found only in the East Indies, is obtained from the gutta tree. It is a brownish gum, which solidifies by exposure to the air. There are different varieties of rubber trees, and widely different qualities of gums. The best rubber comes from Para, a province of Brazil, and the second grade from the Amazon River. There is also a good quality found in the island of Madagascar, while the inferior grades come from Carthagena, Central America, Assam, Java, Borneo, Africa, and other places. These inferior rubbers are largely sent to the American markets very much adulterated. To obtain the rubber, the gatherers make three or four incisions an inch wide with a narrow hatchet, cutting barely through the bark of the tree. Under each incision is placed a little tin can, into which the **borrache**, or **rubber milk**, exudes. Each gash will yield from two to three tablespoonfuls of the sap. This soon coagulates if not smoked, which process consists in pouring the milk over a paddle or round stick, and passing it through the smoke from a fire of palm-nuts, which causes it to thicken. The peculiar virtue of the smoke used has not been investigated, but smoke from wood will not answer. Great care is needed in the operation, lest part of the rubber should coagulate. When this happens the product is termed extra fine, which is the middle grade between **borrache fina**, the best, and **sernamby**, which is the inferior and wholly coagulated material, as it is found oozing from the trees. When the milk ceases to flow each cut in the bark is coated by a thin film, which dries in the course of a few days. This **borrache**, or rubber, is considered to be the best of the crop, as it is usually free from adulteration.) It is estimated that the **rubber region** of the Amazon covers an area of 645,000 square miles, exclusive of the rubber belts in Peru and Ecuador. Of this area about 15,000 square miles is being worked. The valley of the Orinoco has a belt of rubber trees which covers an area of 28,000 square miles, making the total rubber area of **South America** 959,500 square miles. The annual exports from **Para** and **Amazonian** provinces are about 128,000,000 pounds, of which 48 per cent. is sent to the United States. The Brazilian Government imposes an **export duty** upon rubber of 21 per cent. of official value. Of this, 9 per cent. goes into the treasury of the general government, and 12 per cent. into the treasury of the state government of **Para**. The money thus collected is used to pay subsidies, which are granted to the steamship lines which bring the rubber from the interior to Para, and also to those which transport it to New York and Liverpool.

Industrial Assurance Bill. See SESSION, sect. 76.

Inflammable Liquids Bill. See SESSION, sect. 77.

Inquests, Coroners'. The following are the verdicts found in the coroners' inquests held in the years '89 and '90:—

	1890	1889
Murder	159	167
Manslaughter	130	134
Justifiable homicide	4	3
Suicide or self-murder	2,154	2,138
Accidental death	11,322	10,513
Injuries, causes unknown	222	183
Suffocated whilst in bed with parents	1,389	1,331
Found drowned	1,279	1,201
Found dead	1,207	1,177
Executed	16	15
Natural death:—		
Excessive drinking	629	476
Disease, aggravated by neglect	183	176
Want, cold, exposure, etc.	267	222
Natural causes	12,131	10,861
Other causes	935	1,078
Total	32,027	29,675

The number of inquests on males was 20,997, as compared with 19,700 in '89, and on females 11,030, as compared with 9,975. The totals included inquests on 2641 male and 2394 female legitimate children of one year old and under, and 587 male and 503 female illegitimate children of the same age. The total costs were £103,291 14s. 1*d*., giving an average of £3 4s. 6*d*.

Institute of Painters in Oil Colours, **Piccadilly, W.** Founded 1883. The **Exhibitions**, which are **held annually**, commencing in November, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). **Pres.**, Sir Jas. D. Linton, P.R.I.; **Vice-Pres.**, F. Walton, R.I.; **Sec.**, W. T. Blackmore.

Institution of Civil Engineers. Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818, incorporated by Royal Charter June 3rd, '28, and received a Supplemental Charter, with extended powers, August 3rd, '87. requisite for the profession of a civil engineer. According to its constitution, it **consists** of members, corporate associates (called associate members), and honorary members. There are also attached to it non-corporate associates and students. At the close of the last financial year (March 31st, '91) the **numbers** of these several classes were: members 1743, associate members 2965, honorary members 20, associates 422, and students 914: total 6064, of all classes. The **sessions** extend from the second Tuesday in November to the last Tuesday in May, the **ordinary meetings** being held on the Tuesday in each week. The **record** of the **proceedings** at these meetings is embodied in the *Minutes of Proceedings*. Besides the ordinary meetings there are every fortnight during the session special supplemental meetings for students only. The **gross receipts** were £24,274, including strict income £19,623, capital £4,237, and trust funds £413. The institution is possessed of three freehold houses, which cost £40,000, and its funded property amounts to £55,400, besides which it has under its charge trust funds of the nominal value of £15,286, aggregating £110,686. It has a **library** of upwards of 25,000 volumes, including 700 volumes of rare tracts, the number of which cannot be much less than 10,000. **Offices**: 25, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Insurance.—ACCIDENT. The business of this branch is done by thirty-eight companies, who for certain premiums insure the payment of periodical sums for total and partial temporary disablement, and other fixed amounts on death or on total or partial permanent disablement. **The Railway Passengers Company** was the first established, which was in 1849. Its net premium income is £224,749. The percentage of claims to premiums of these companies is about £55. In reference, however, to this item, no definite returns can be made, as in the reports of some companies a portion of the working expenses is included in the amount of accident losses. Companies have been formed to insure **live stock** in case of total loss or accidental injury, and also to provide compensation upon the loss or partial injury to **carriages** and other road vehicles. These companies include the London and Provincial Horse and Carriage, the Imperial Live Stock and the Horse Insurance Companies. Many accident insurance companies also transact **Employers' Liability Insurance** and the insurance of workmen by collective policies against accidents for which the employers are not legally liable. There are **twenty-four** of these companies, of which the most important is the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, whose premium income is £287,562. Since its commencement in '81 it has paid in claims over £800,000. Under one class of policies employers are indemnified against their liability to pay **compensation for injuries** to their workmen, both under the Employers' Liability Act of '80 and at common law, up to the limit of three years' wages specified in that statute. Such policies also indemnify the employer against all costs incurred in defending actions brought by workmen for injuries sustained in his service. The premiums are calculated on an estimate of the annual wages paid by the employer. Very many accidents which occur during employment are such that no compensation can be recovered against the employer. Joint policies are therefore granted to give the full indemnity under the Act and at common law as before mentioned, and also grant compensation in all cases of accident during occupation for which the employer is not liable. Many employers extend their insurance by joining with their workpeople under this system, so as to provide for every accident during occupation. The usual benefits under these joint policies to employers are one year's wages, limited to £50 in the event of **death**, and one-third of the weekly wages (not exceeding twenty-six weeks) during total disablement. The premiums for these policies are paid in full by the employer, who, by arrangement with the workpeople, deducts from their weekly wages their contributions, which for their benefits vary from ½d. to 3d. per week, according to occupation. —**HEALTH OFFICES.** The **Health Insurance Association** and the **Sickness and Accident Association** answer a great requirement of the middle classes, as they pay weekly sums to those who are wholly or partially disabled from following their vocations on account of illness not resulting from accidents. These companies also combine accident and fidelity guarantee with health insurance. The premiums of the Health Insurance Association are £9111, while the claims amounted to £[illegible]330. The premiums of the Sickness and Accident Association are £17,102, and the claims come to £8451. The management expenses of the former company are £4847, and of the latter £7431.—**Fidelity Guarantee.** About nineteen companies insure the honesty of employes in the exercise of their vocations by policies of insurance. Many objections exist against the guarantees of private bondsmen for this purpose; and an immense and rapidly increasing number of employers prefer policies of insurance, to secure themselves against loss by the dishonesty of their servants. An insurance policy will be granted in favour of any person having a good character. The premium varies according to his responsibility, nature of employment, supervision and remuneration. The lowest is 5s. and the highest about 60s. per cent. Clerks and cashiers are generally charged from 10s. to 30s., while travellers and collectors on small salary and commission are rated at £2 to £3 per cent. A new method of guarantee has recently been started for insuring staffs of clerks. By this system Guarantee Companies issue a collective policy which covers loss from a staff of employés of any number beyond five, so that their employer will be secured against loss by embezzlement on the part of this staff to the amount contracted for, on each of its members. The first company to transact fidelity guarantee insurance was the "Guarantee Society," started in '40. In addition to these companies, who insure employers generally against loss by their servants' dishonesty, there is a society called the "Bankers' Guarantee Trust Fund," to indemnify against loss by Bank employes. The Society is divided into two branches, the British and the Foreign Guarantee Trust. The Bank of England and several of the leading railway companies have a fund contributed by the employés to secure their employers against loss by the dishonesty of the former. The **claims** paid by the Guarantee Society and the Provident Clerks and General

Guarantee Association since their formation amount to nearly £400,000 and £272,000 respectively. One of the leading grievances of Fidelity Guarantee Insurance Companies is that they are not allowed more than about 25 per cent. of the costs they incur for the prosecution of offenders.—**Hail Storm** insurance is carried on by three companies, the "General Hailstorm," founded at Norwich in '43, being the oldest. Insurances are effected of wheat, barley, oats, rye and green crops against loss by hailstorms at a fixed sum per acre; and crown, plate and sheet glass at a certain sum per cent. No correct estimate can be formed as to the progress of business in this branch of insurance, as annual reports are not furnished. The three companies, however, appear to be financially strong and well conducted.—**Steam Boiler** insurance began by the establishment of the "Manchester Steam Users' Association" in '54, and is transacted by 12 companies. This business includes the insurance of boilers against explosion and against damage thereby to the surrounding property, and of the employers' liability risk under the recent statute for all accidents to the boilers covered by the conditions in the policies The premiums vary from £1 per boiler for £100, to £5 or £6 for £1000, according to the condition, required pressure and locality of the boiler —**Plate-glass** insurance was first commenced in '52 by the Plate-glass Insurance Company. The business has very rapidly extended, and most of the leading centres of industry now support one or more of these companies. The method generally followed in plate-glass insurance is to undertake to make good all breakages, the companies being entitled, by way of salvage, to the broken glass. The insurance is often undertaken by contract in private dwellings, the charge paid to the companies being based on the size and rental of the house —**Extraordinary Forms of Insurance.** The companies transacting insurance of this class, and the different kinds of such insurance, are as follows: The **Mortgage Insurance Corporation** insures the holders of mortgages and other securities against loss of principal and interest, and transacts other business of a kindred character. The **Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Company** also insures against loss in connection with mortgages. The **Trustees, Executors and Securities Insurance Corporation** insures bonds, shares and all other securities lodged with them against risks of all kinds. The **Northern Accident Insurance Company** insures against the loss of bonds and securities whilst in transit. The **Law Guarantee and Trust Society** insures against loss in connection with investments, and guarantees the integrity of the corpus of a trust. The **Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society** insures passengers and mariners against loss or damage to luggage and effects. The Security Company, the Burglary Insurance Corporation, the Scottish Alliance Insurance Company, the National Insurance Company of Scotland, and the Goldsmith's General Burglary Insurance Association, insure against **burglary and theft.** The Sanitary Insurance Company insures against loss arising from **imperfect sanitation.** The Fine Art Insurance Company insures against loss resulting from the destruction of or damage to **pictures.** The Licences Insurance and Guarantee Fund assures against loss in consequence of the **non-renewal** of publicans' **licenses.** The National Free Insurance Guarantee Corporation provides retailers with bills, paper bags, etc., insuring against accidents. The Assurance Trust Corporation deals in shares of insurance companies. The Policies Association purchases policies of life assurance. The Alliance, Atlas, Crown, English and Scottish Law, and Rock issue policies to provide sinking funds in connection with leasehold property. Most ordinary Life Assurance Companies insure against issue of marriages when a birth is improbable.—**FIRE.** The premium income of fire insurance offices for '90 was over £400,000 more than that of the previous year; while the percentage of losses to premiums was 58·92, compared with 57·27 in '89. The total expenditure in '90 was 83·61, as against 82·28 per cent. in '89. The spirit of retrenchment, with particular reference to a reduction on large risks, is still increasingly active; while the benefit to insurance companies from the weeding-out process as regards American fire risks is now perceptible. Although the fire offices suffered no loss in '90 from a conflagration, there have been enough fires to cause the amount of loss sustained to stop for a time the payment of dividends by some offices, and to greatly reduce those of others. The net premium and net losses of the following leading British Fire Insurance Companies are as follows, according to the *Post Magazine*, the principal insurance newspaper—namely, The Liverpool and London and Globe premiums, £1,423,762, losses, £820,027; North British and Mercantile premiums, £1,389,158, losses, £810,687; Royal premiums, £1,220,382, losses, £686,567; Phœnix premiums, £1,037,977, losses, £638,619; Commercial Union premiums, £939,298, losses, £580,860; Sun premiums, £871,670, losses, £470,983; Imperial premiums, £764,364, losses, £443,686; Norwich Union premiums, £748,347, losses, £468,408; London and Lancashire premiums, £702,347, losses, £382,618; Lancashire premiums, £679,703, losses, £452,242; Northern premiums, £671,464, losses, £305,188; Queen premiums, £644,507, losses, £421,849; Guardian premiums, £579,284; losses, £331,801; London Assurance premiums, £423,766, losses, £211,714; Alliance premiums, £395,295, losses, £188,626. In round numbers the **aggregate premium income of fire offices** amounts to about £15,500,000. The number of companies in the United Kingdom whose business is entirely or mainly that of fire insurance is 38. Four of these—the Sun, Westminster, Phœnix and Norwich Union—were established last century. The **number of companies** who transact fire insurance in this country is 67, and 40 compose the London Salvage Corps. **Flour mills,** and especially the larger ones, in which the automatic roller system of gradually reducing the wheat into flour is adopted on a large scale, are very dangerous risks. Several fire offices refuse to insure them, and others reluctantly do so, and then only on condition that heavy premiums are paid and expensive precautions are adopted to guard against explosions from the ignition of flour dust. The introduction of the **electric light** in the incandescent form is looked upon as a reduction in the risk, and in most cases insurance companies are prepared to accept lower premiums. **Oil mills** are also very risky buildings to insure, and the fire companies are not disposed to take them except at higher rates than those hitherto paid—the only exception

made being in favour of the electric light. **Textile mills** are better risks, and consequently the insurance rates for such are much lower than flour and oil mills. The premiums for textile factories have been reduced nearly 50 per cent. during the last six years—owing partly to the increase of fire-proof mills, but more particularly to the use of **automatic sprinklers.** For extinguishing fires, these sprinklers are now generally adopted in the above-named mills, and very liberal allowances are made from the insurance rates in those factories in which they are fitted, if installed according to the instructions of the offices insuring them. The **Palatine Fire Insurance Company**, which has recently taken over the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, has greatly encouraged the use of automatic sprinklers in mills by making about 20 per cent. reduction in the rates if properly installed. Much excellent work is done by this Company by its system of periodical inspection of mills insured by it; and it would be well if other fire offices followed its example. According to the results of fires on property protected by these sprinklers, and insured in the Boston (U.S.) Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company, for eleven years the **losses** from 750 fires in buildings without automatic sprinkler protection amounted to £1,141,340; while the losses from 206 fires in buildings protected with automatic sprinklers did not exceed £17,526. Great progress has been made in the installation of the **electric light** in **'91**, and it is admitted that the adoption of the "**Phœnix Rules**" for securing their safety is an admirable plan. Not a single fire has, it is stated, occurred, or any injury happened to any person, from any electrical installation which has been in compliance with the Phœnix rules. Excellent information has recently been notified in the "Technological Dictionary of Insurance Chemistry," by Mr. William A Harris, Secretary of the Phœnix Fire Office, Liverpool, respecting the **causation** and **prevention** of fires in buildings, and at docks, wharves, harbours and in ships. If the precautions mentioned in this book be adopted there will be a great reduction of loss from fire.—**LIFE.** This business has made important progress during the year. As, however, the financial year with the great majority of life offices closes at the end of December, published reports of their position do not appear for several weeks subsequently. The number of life assurance companies transacting ordinary business in the United Kingdom which reported their transactions in '90 was 81, of which 77 were British offices, three American, and one Colonial. Their total assurances in force then amounted to £769,726,390; their total life and annuity funds were £235,324,657. The increase in the funds during the year was £13,538,183; the life premium income, £28,993,884; commission and expense of management, £5,641,759; and the average cost per cent. 19·45. Of the 77 British companies, the **total assurances** in force amounted to £426,909,941; the total life and annuity funds were £162,205,552; the increase of funds in the year £6,256,284; the number of **policies issued** in the year, 102,799; the new sums assured, 34,525,187; the new premiums, £1,345,737; the life premium income, £13,875,118; commission and expenses, £1,937,422; and the average cost per cent. 13·96. The total results for nine industrial companies and eight friendly societies are as follows: **Industrial Companies**—Total assurances in force, about £84,988,530; total funds, £8,141,702; increase in year, £1,019,787; life premiums income, £4,871,142; commission and expenses, £2,108,002; average cost per cent, 43·27. **Friendly Societies**—Total funds, £2,426,406; increase in year, £171,458; total collections, £1,110,195; commission and expenses, £472,833; average cost per cent., 42·59. According to tabulated statistics published in the *Commercial World*, based upon the returns made to the House of Commons by the Board of Trade under the Life Assurance Companies Act '70, for all the years from '71 to '91 of the premium incomes of 90, and of the life assurance and annuity funds of 88 British life offices, the following companies have increased their premium income above £100,000 during this period:—viz., Prudential (Ordinary and Industrial), £3,980,567; Refuge, £555,746; Scottish Widows, £379,639; Scottish Provident, £303,298; Gresham, £273,010; Pearl, £256,979; British Workman's, £240,967; Star, £188,083; Standard, £177,345; United Kingdom Temperance and General, £168,526; Wesleyan and General, £163,773; Life Association of Scotland, £128,980; London and Lancashire, £124,460; Edinburgh, £123,559; British Empire, £112,730; North British and Mercantile, £109,530; Clergy Mutual, £109,301; National Provident, £103,109; Sun, £103,006. Later returns of premium incomes of many life offices for their last financial year are notified in the *Post Magazine* on the 3rd and 17th of Oct. last in an excellent table, mentioning the new business receipts and expenditure of life offices, assurance companies, and collecting friendly societies. Full particulars are also given in this table under the heads referred to of the Colonial and American Life Offices doing business in England, and which are not stated in the Board of Trade returns notified in the *Commercial World*. The number of companies, according to these returns, having life and annuity funds exceedceeding £3,000,000 in '90 are the following eighteen, viz., Prudential (Ordinary and Industrial), £10,730,039; Scottish Widows, £10,318,840; Standard, £7,004,917; Scottish Provident, £6,958,468; North British and Mercantile, £4,981,506; United Kingdom Temperance, £4,670,872; National Provident, £4,442,382; Equitable, £4,398,644; Gresham, £4,382,834; London Life, £4,107,043; Law Life, £4,052,258; Liverpool and London and Globe, £4,016,125; Clergy Mutual, £3,583,299; Economic, £3,513,188; Royal, £3,473,114; Life Association of Scotland, £3,460,749; Scottish Equitable, £3,188,492; Scottish Amicable, £3,061,811.—**Endowment Policies**, payable at a given age or earlier in the event of death, answer a very important public requirement, and are granted by most of the life offices. Much better arrangements have been recently made for paying surrender values and reviving lapsed policies. Several important restrictions have also been removed in favour of policy-holders as regards travelling and residing abroad. Invalids can also have their lives insured on favourable terms. Life assurance as transacted at the **Post Office** is not suited to the habits of the working classes, and the number of policies issued by it is therefore very small. According to the report of the Postmaster General for the year ending March 31st, '91, only 468 policies were issued by that department in '90, assuring the sum of £25,466, as compared with 671 insurances in '89 for £32,832. In '90 the number of immediate annuities granted by the Post Office was 948,

amounting to £21,956, and 116 deferred annuities were purchased, amounting to £2,427. On the other hand, an enormous number of **life policies** are granted to the masses by industrial life assurance companies and collecting friendly societies; and this kind of insurance has prodigiously increased during the last twelve years—so much so that about half the population of this country is insured in them. The following figures show the **large premium incomes** received by a few of these companies and societies—viz., (1) By Industrial Companies—Prudential, £3,517,925; Refuge, £598,348; Pearl (for six months), £141,401; British Workman's, £274,969; London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, £187,140. (2) By Collecting Friendly Societies: Liverpool Victoria Legal, £403,237; Royal Liver, £405,218; Royal London, £180,951; Scottish Legal, £103,221. All the large English and Scottish societies have branches in Ireland. The four societies last named contain about 90 per cent. of the members of collecting friendly societies. The average premium paid by each member is 1½d per week. About half the number of British Life Offices grant immediate annuities; 36 lend on personal security with life assurance; and 26 transact fire insurance. The Sun Life Office has introduced a system of **dispensing with the medical examination** of lives proposed for assurance. If intending policy-holders do not wish to undergo medical examination, but make a declaration of health before one of the Company's officers, on payment of a premium a little in excess of the ordinary whole-life-with-profit premium for the first five years, a policy is issued, but without carrying any assurance during this period. If death occur within the five years, all the premiums paid are to be returned with 5 per cent. compound interest. At the end of this period the policy becomes a with-profit endowment assurance policy, payable at the end of fifteen years, or at previous death, and the corresponding endowment assurance rate is exigible. Profits, however, date from the commencement of the policy, so that the policy-holder has the two advantages—firstly, that after five years he obtains life assurance without having undergone medical examination; and secondly, that he obtains for the first five years and afterwards endowment assurance bonuses, while he pays for the first five years only whole-life rates. As it is stated that the plan, though commendable, does not at once provide an assurance that would be satisfactory to trustees under a marriage contract, or to a business creditor, the Caledonian Insurance Company have introduced a new form of assurance, whereby these deficiencies may be remedied. By this scheme the Company, in approved cases, will grant **immediate life assurance** without medical examination. The directors require the applicant under this method to lodge a proposal containing the usual information respecting his own health, history, and the causes of the death of his relatives, and although the directors reserve their right to communicate with the ordinary medical attendant of the proposer, they do not contemplate exercising this power in ordinary cases. The main safeguard on which the Company rely is the requirement that the transaction shall take the form of an endowment assurance—that is, an assurance payable on the attainment of a selected age, or at death if this should occur previously, but with this variation from the ordinary endowment assurance—viz., that the amount payable on survivance shall be double the amount payable at death. To meet the case of those who do not desire a cash benefit on reaching the selected age, there is provided instead of the endowment the option of a large paid-up policy or the exchange of an annuity for the endowment. The Imperial Life Assurance Co., under the heading "**Indemnity Assurance,**" issue policies at extraordinary low premiums for sums payable at death, if this event occur before the attainment of ages 45, 50, 55, or 60. These are practically temporary assurances of very long duration. Nothing will be paid under them if policy-holders die after the expiration of the term for which they are granted. The Mutual Life Assurance Company of London have recently introduced a new system of assurance called **Guaranteed Tontine Endowment,** whereby double the amount assured is paid if the policy-holder survives the stipulated time for which his policy is granted.—**PERFECTED PENSIONS.** The new system of perfected pensions of the Church of England Life and Fire Insurance Company is, if not theoretically new, yet practically a novelty. Its purpose is to secure an annual income payable during the later years of life. If the assured should die before that date the whole of his premiums and interest will be returned to his representatives. — **ASSESSMENT ASSOCIATIONS.** A great number of assessment or co-operative associations for life assurance were established in the United States about eleven years ago. One of the earliest of these, which does by far the largest business, is the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York. For a short time this Company has carried on business in the United Kingdom, and the amount of assurances it has effected in England and Wales is said to be enormous, on account of its premiums being very much lower than those of any of the British life offices. The assessment principle is that a certain fixed sum is annually collected to pay management and incidental expenses, while the amount required to discharge the life claims is collected bi-monthly. The former is called the annual dues and the latter the mortuary calls, or that part of the premium which is necessary to be set apart to meet the life claims when they are called for, the amount being improved for this purpose. The yearly dues are fixed at compound interest at the rate of 8s. per cent., and an additional sum as an entrance fee is included in the first year's payment. The mortuary calls graduate in an ascending scale, according to age and to each age at entry. The maximum and minimum amount of call to which the assured is liable is given from 25 to 60. Twenty five per cent. of the mortuary calls is set aside as a reserve fund, to protect members from excessive mortality calls in any one year. During the twelve months which have passed since the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company agreed with the **civil servants** to entertain proposals from them for life assurance at a reduction of 15 per cent. on all premiums received, and on certain conditions to revive and extend membership without the necessity of previous medical examination, it is reported that there have been 5277 proposals accepted for assurances amounting to £1,687,000. At the end of '90

there were 3667 policies in force, assuring £1,230,950. The transfer of the business and connections of the Scottish Provincial to the North British and Mercantile Company will greatly increase the business of the latter, while the transfer of the Queen Life and Fire Insurance Company to that of the Royal will enormously add to the business and financial status of the last-named company. It is properly stated that combinations such as the two just mentioned go to form companies which were previously of more than average strength into colossal associations. In the expectation of a lesser and possibly a lower rate of interest, two life assurance companies have adopted as a basis of valuation a rate of interest at 2½ and 2¾ per cent. respectively, with the most stringent table of mortality.

MARINE. This has been in a more depressed state during '90 than for several years previously, owing to the heavy losses made on policies. For several recent years very low rates have been charged for insurance, which have been greatly inadequate to the risks involved. Such reduced rates have been occasioned by the influx of a great number of small marine insurance companies, who to get business have recklessly issued policies at such remarkably small premiums that they were not remunerative. Many first-class underwriters and insurance brokers condemn this practice as one that will become ruinous to marine insurance companies, since it will materially increase **over-insurance** of ships—a grievance that was forcibly pointed out in the House of Commons as existing in '84, and for the suppression of which Mr. Chamberlain's Merchant Shipping Bill was mainly introduced. In consequence of the prevalence of **very low premiums** for marine insurance during the last five or six years the large and old-established underwriting companies have refused to reduce their rates to anything like a level with those of the new companies, and hence the former have done much less business during this period than they previously did. For the last nine months, however, marine insurance brokers have become more careful in considering the security of the companies they insure with than formerly, and therefore have increased their policies with leading companies of old standing, so that the latter have considerably regained much of the business they lost, owing to smaller and newly established companies of indifferent financial status insuring at lower rates. The result will be that, while the latter companies will effect less insurances, the leading companies will issue more policies. Of twenty-one leading marine insurance companies in Great Britain, the oldest are the Royal Exchange and the London Assurance Corporation, both established in 1720; and the Alliance and Indemnity Companies, both founded in 1824. The **premium income** of 20 of these leading companies as reported in '90 was £3,501,763, their losses and averages £2,938,053, and their percentage of losses to premiums 87·9. The dividends paid upon some marine insurance companies' shares are mainly, and as to some are almost entirely, derived from the investment of capital and reserves. Several of such companies are more financial than insurance concerns. A large amount of marine insurance business is also done by private underwriters connected with Lloyds and the Liverpool Underwriters Association. Marine insurances are generally effected through **marine insurance brokers**, who are an important class in London, Liverpool and Glasgow. Claims are determined by average adjusters in difficult cases. One of the grievous evils in underwriting transactions is the use of so-called "**honour policies**," generally issued as insurances on prospective freight. In '90 the underwriters of several London marine insurance companies **visited North America** with the view of starting agencies, both in the United States and Canada, and they established them there accordingly. One of the main businesses in which they competed with local marine insurance associations was the insurance of hulls on the **Lakes**, upon which American assurers had resolved to raise the premiums in consequence of the severe losses they had sustained on this kind of business for several years. The **number** of members **engaged as underwriters** at Lloyds is 603, who, with few exceptions, have lodged with the Committee security, either by deposit or approved guarantee, against the marine liabilities which they severally incur at Lloyds. The total deposits of individual members applicable to marine business are valued at £2,706,025, and the guarantees of individual members amount to £1,012,000. A decided rise in **premiums** has recently occurred, but it is still limited to those by sailing vessels or by steamers in no regular trade, and is not extended to any important degree to ocean liners. Mr. Ernest King Allen, of the Royal Exchange Assurance Co., has recently issued an excellent book upon the stamp duties on sea insurances. This also includes judicial decisions relating thereto, and the interpretation of the Inland Revenue Commissioners on the duties, and various letters which have been addressed to them in regard to this subject. See LLOYD'S CLAUSES.

Insurance Law in '91. In the Queen's Bench Division (July 20th, '91) Mr. Thomas Maybrick and Mr. Michael Maybrick sued an insurance company on behalf of **Florence Maybrick**, a convict under sentence of penal servitude for life, to recover the sum of £2,000, an amount to which her husband, the late James Maybrick, had insured his life for her benefit. Mrs. Maybrick was convicted two years ago of murdering her husband by administering poison to him, but the capital sentence was commuted by the Home Secretary, on the ground that, though the convict had administered poison to her husband with the view of taking his life, the evidence did not conclusively show that he died from the results of the poison. On behalf of Mrs. Maybrick it was urged that she knew nothing of the insurance, which was voidable only in case the deceased committed suicide, was killed in a duel, or died at the hands of the executioner. The Court, however, held, on the authority of Fauntleroy's case, that the amount could not be recovered by Mrs. Maybrick's representatives. Judgment was afterwards reserved in the Appeal Court.—The **South Staffordshire Tramways Company** took out a policy in the **Sickness and Accident Insurance Association,** by which the latter agreed that "so far as regards claims for personal injury and damage to property made against the assured in respect of accidents caused by vehicles, or the motive power thereof while attached thereto, belonging to the assured and specified in the subjoined schedule, and

for which accidents the assured shall be liable, the association shall pay to the assured the sum of £250 in respect of any one accident, but not exceeding in all the sum of £1,500 in any one year." During the currency of the policy one of the plaintiffs' vehicles specified in the policy was overturned, and about forty persons were injured. The plaintiffs thereby became liable to pay compensation amounting to £833, and claimed this sum from the defendants. The question then arose whether the injury caused to each of the forty persons constituted a separate accident within the meaning of the policy. Mr. Justice Day held that there had been only one accident, and that the liability of the defendants was limited to £250. Mr. Justice Lawrance differed, and held that the injury to each person was a separate accident within the meaning of the policy, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to the full sum of £833. The Court of Appeal (Feb. 5th) held that the latter was the true construction of the policy, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the larger amount.

Insurance of Children's Lives. See SESSION, sect. 38.

International Copyright. Artists and authors have long desired to obtain an international law of copyright, by which works of literature and art might be protected, not only in the countries where they were first published, but in all civilised countries. A **conference** upon international copyright was held at **Berne** in September 1885, and attended by representatives of the following states: Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hayti, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Tunis. At this conference there was settled the **draft** of a **convention** for securing to the authors of literary or artistic works published in any one of the countries represented copyright in all the others. Such copyright is not to be more than the author enjoys in his own state, nor more than the state granting it secures to its own subjects. The provisions of the convention extend to dramatic and dramatico-musical works. They extend to all works which at the date of the convention have not become public property. They forbid the publication of a translation not sanctioned by the author of the original work. But if within a certain time there appears no authorised translation, an unauthorised one may be published. Articles which have appeared in newspapers or periodicals may be reproduced, unless such reproductions have been expressly forbidden by the original authors or publishers, and no prohibition by them can have effect in the case of articles discussing politics, current topics or news of the day. A work is not to be indirectly appropriated by a reproduction which, in spite of superficial changes, is essentially the same as its original. The convention establishes an Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, which is to be under the surveillance of the Swiss Government, and is to be supported by contributions from all the contracting parties. Any State, not a party, which is willing to adopt the provisions of the convention, may give in its adherence, whilst any State which is a party to the convention, and wishes to withdraw, must give a year's notice of its intention. The convention is to take effect within three months from the adoption of the draft. **Conferences for its revision** are to be held successively in each of the countries by which it has been adopted. The last conference was held in London, but owing to the inadequate arrangements of the executive committee, it was not attended by a single man of letters of representative rank. It does not annul or preclude any conventions already existing or hereafter to be made between any two or more of the contracting parties, provided that such special conventions secure at least as ample a protection to authors as it does, and do not otherwise conflict with its provisions. In this country **Acts of Parliament** have been passed in '44, '52, '75 and '86, with the object of securing copyright to authors and artists who are subjects of foreign states which secure copyright to British artists and authors. These Acts empower Her Majesty by Order in Council to grant copyright to the artists and authors of such countries, and Her Majesty has a large discretion in fixing the conditions with which they must comply. The existence of the copyright of the **foreign author** in his own country may be proved by a certificate under the official seal of a Minister of State in that country or of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting there. Copies of works made in any foreign country other than that in which the protected work was first published and made without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright may not be imported into this country. An **Order in Council** issued under these Acts applies to works produced before the date of the Order, but not so as to prejudice any person who has lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom. It shall be taken to apply to every British possession, saving only those which are expressly excepted. The Act of '86 contains several modifications of previous statutes intended to harmonise with the provisions of the convention of Berne above noticed. Conventions for the mutual protection of copyright have been made between the United Kingdom and several foreign States. In the **United States of America**, after much amendment, a bill was passed in March '91, to take effect from July, giving to foreign authors a copyright in their works under certain conditions. Most of these are simple, consisting of the payment of small fees in certain places, but one is the famous "chromo-amendment," which in free-traders' ideas detracted largely from the merits of the bill. Under this clause the foreign copyright-owner can have his rights in the United States, if he deposit with the Librarian of Congress, firstly, a printed copy of the title of his book, or musical composition, or a printed description of his painting, statue, lithograph, etc.; and secondly, two copies of such book, or a reproduction of such work of art **from type set or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the United States.** Musical compositions are exempted from the second condition. This amendment was designed to be strongly protective of American trade interests. Their printers, lithographers, etc., will get an enormous increase of work. Those, however, who believe that the British printing trade will suffer severely, and who anticipate that all future books will be printed in America, forget first, that the books, which will be set up in America, form but the smallest fraction of the printing of Great Britain, and secondly, that most of those books will continue to be printed on this side also, so strong still is the British

prejudice against American methods of issue, and American spelling. The well-known British author will largely benefit by the bill in spite of the amendment, but the fact that every number of a magazine is to be considered a separate book, and copyrighted accordingly, may lead to trouble for those authors who produce their work serially. The confusion in the bill between art-reproducers and type-setters has placed American artists abroad in the ridiculous position of being unable to obtain copyright for their work done in Europe, and generally the artistic American public will suffer by the protection that has been extended to their home lithographers and photographers. Foreign music-publishers have reason to congratulate themselves that they obtain a market in America without being put to the expense of having the score set in the United States. Foreign dramatic authors are now doubly protected. Common law previously protected them from piracy until their plays were printed, and now a play printed in accordance with the conditions of the bill can be copyrighted as a book. The bill should be of chief benefit to American authors themselves, who will now be freed from competition with pirated reprints of popular English novelists, and its passage reflects the highest credit upon Mr. R. Underwood Johnson, and the American Copyright League.

International Exhibition in the United States. See CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

International Telegraphy. See TELEGRAPHS.

Intimidation, Law as to, in '91. Three important decisions were given by the Queen's Bench Division on July 14th, '91, with respect to the question of what constitutes intimidation by workmen. In the first case it appeared that the defendant had been permitted to give evidence when his appeal from the decision of the magistrates came before the Recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne. In the case which he had stated, the Recorder remarked that the appellant's evidence formed part of the grounds upon which his judgment, sustaining the conviction, was founded. It was held that evidence by the appellant could not be legally given, and that therefore the conviction must be quashed. In the next case, that of **Gibson v. Lawson**, the parties were employed in a shipbuilding yard, the respondent being a member of the Amalgamated Society, and the appellant a member of the National Society. The members of the former resolved to strike unless the appellant left his society and joined them. The appellant declined this proposal, and the shipbuilding company, in order to avoid a strike, dismissed him from their yard. It was not contended that violence or threats were used towards the appellant, but he had sworn that he was afraid, owing to what the respondent had said, that he would lose his work, and would not get employment in any place where the Amalgamated Society predominated over his own society. On these facts the magistrates dismissed the summons, and it was now held that they were right in so doing, as there was no conduct which, under any reasonable construction of the word "intimidate," could be brought within its meaning. Whether the action of the Amalgamated Society was morally right, was not a question for the Court. The question was whether it was illegal, and the Court did not think it was. The third case was that of **Curran v. Treleaven.** The magistrates had convicted the secretaries of three trade unions in Plymouth for intimidating Mr. Treleaven, a shipowner. Mr. Treleaven, it appeared, employed both unionists and non-unionists, and the three secretaries told him that if he did not cease to employ non-unionists they would call off the union men. Mr. Treleaven declined to discharge the non-unionists, and the union men were consequently called off their work. The magistrates convicted the defendants, and the Recorder of Plymouth held that though there was no violence or intention to commit violence, yet the facts of the case constituted intimidation within the meaning of 38 & 39 Vict., cap. 86, sect. 7, sub.-sect. 1. The Court now held that there was no intimidation in the case, and negatived the view of the Recorder that a strike which would have the effect of injuring an employer was illegal and indictable at common law. The conviction was consequently quashed.

Inventions, '91. A selection is here given of inventions and improvements effected chiefly in manufacturing processes which in the course of the year attracted attention. In ed. '89 reference was made to the new **cyclone pulveriser.** The apparatus has since been materially improved. We may recall that the pulveriser embodies the principle of the cyclone in its disintegrating action, hence the name. Originally intended for the reduction of flour, this machine, however, is suitable for the pulverisation of other substances; for example, plumbago, cotton-seed, and even bricks. A company has been working the patent, and in the autumn of '90 the Cyclone Flour and Meal Company was separately established, subject to certain conditions, to experiment as to its adaptability to wheat milling, and the results certainly seem to have justified this course. It is claimed that the best "wholemeal" on the market is now obtained by the process, and produced by a cheaper method than any other milling system. Information regarding the machine can be had from the Cyclone Flour and Meal Company, 32, Graham Street, City Road, N. That ingenious inventor, Mr. Edison, is perfecting yet another device, called the **kinetograph.** It is intended for the reproduction of action and motion by rapid photography, combined with the recording of sounds by the phonograph. The kinetograph can take a series of forty-six photographs of movements in one second, and thus preserve the appearance of continuous motion. For the subsequent reproduction of scenes and sounds, *pari passu*, a projecting lens is used, with an ordinary screen, upon which are thrown the pictures, the phonograph forming a part of the apparatus. It is hardly possible that this invention can be useful commercially, however amusing and instructive it may become. A new and original form of copying apparatus, called the **schapirograph**, has been brought out by Messrs. Hermann, Hurwitz, & Co., and in many respects is an improvement. The usual gelatine-surface paper is wound in lengths upon a cylinder, connected by a width of itself with another cylinder opposite, which may be turned, when desired, to expose a fresh surface, and at the same time rolls away the inky portion. The ink used is absorbed also, so that the same surface can be rolled back again for another use. The apparatus is contained in a portable box, and made in various sizes. The Anticleptic Manufacturing Com-

pany, Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent, have patented a device for protecting shop goods from theft. By a system of hooks and clips, placed along the lengths of wood as at present used by shopkeepers for exposing goods, it is rendered impossible for a thief to make off with any article. It is called the **anticleptic**, and should find favour among tradesmen. Almost yearly there is an addition to the explosive mixtures already competing for use in mining operations, tunnelling, and quarrying. **Ammonite**, the new explosive, brought out by the Miners' Safety Explosives Company, Ld., of 23, Great George Street, Westminster, was practically tested in the summer at the company's works in Essex. It consists of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and mono-nitro-naphthalene in the proportions 81·5 to 8·5, and is contained in metallic water-tight cartridges. It was found by experiment that ammonite bears favourable comparison with other well-known explosives, and particularly with **roburite**. A striking experiment was one showing the instantaneous transmission of an explosion along a line of cartridges 80 ft. long, by the use of a single detonator at one end of the line. Professor Frank Clowes, of University College, Nottingham, has devised an apparatus to render easy the process of testing the sensitiveness of different forms of **safety-lamps** when used for detecting **fire-damp** in mines. As is well known, many attempts have been made to produce a safety-lamp to serve the double purpose of illuminating and of detecting minute percentages of fire-damp. The apparatus was exhibited in the autumn at the British Association. Considerable interest has attached to the appearance of a new-keyed musical instrument for just intonation called the **enharmonium**, the ingenious production of Dr. Shohé Tanaka, a native of Japan, and now of Berlin. The continental musicians have shown much interest in Dr. Tanaka's invention, in marked contrast to the attitude of the English authorities. The instrument aims at producing musical sounds in **strict tune**, or, in a series of musical sounds to give the true harmonic combinations of theory, which our modern pianoforte and other instruments do not supply. Dr. von Bulow has said, in reference to his use of the instrument, "In order to make pure music it is necessary to think in pure tones." The enharmonium has five octaves, and an ordinary key-board is used, with the difference that the black keys are divided, some into two and some into three parts, and one additional shorter and narrower black key is introduced between the E and F white keys. This gives twenty notes, and by means of a bodily shifting of the key-board to the right or left, it is set so as to act in the key required. The inventor is constructing one for the Prussian Government. Moor's improved **blowpipe** for industrial workers is introduced by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company. An indiarubber tube leads from the gas supply, and this, used with the bent glass mouthpiece secures flexibility and freedom of action, besides lessening fatigue. The tube can be instantly connected with any ordinary gas burner. The flame is well defined, and great intensity can be got. Mr. Snelling's invention of a process for making **Hop Tea** has been acquired by the Hop Tea Foreign and Colonial Syndicate, Ld., who intend to develop the industry, and erect a factory at Maidstone. Hop tea is a blend of Indian and Ceylon teas with Kentish hops prepared by the process above, and improved flavour is claimed, with tonic properties.

Ireland, Administration of Law in. See SESSION, sect. 26.

Ireland, Distress in. See SESSION, sect. 27.

Ireland, Government of. The head of the executive is the **Lord Lieutenant**, who is assisted by a **Chief Secretary**, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the permanent officials, and a **Privy Council** (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of peace and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals, and he may by and with the advice of his Council issue proclamations under the **Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act 1887** (*q.v.*). There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious **functions** attaching to the office; for, as representing Her Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds **courts, drawing-rooms, levees**, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. On occasions he **confers** the honour of **civil knighthood**. During his **absence** the duties of chief governorship are performed by three or more **Lords Justices**, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The **Chief Secretary** to the Lord Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland, as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy; and although he is in theory subordinate to the Home Office, he has his own establishment at the Irish Office in London, as well as in Dublin, and is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a **Permanent Under-Secretary** (Col. the Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., P.C.: salary £2000), and other officials. (The late Col. King-Harman acted for a while as Parliamentary Under-Secretary without salary. See SESSION '88, sect. 39.) There is a separate Local Government Board for Ireland; a Board of National Education, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered; the inspection of Irish fisheries is kept separate from the supervision of those of England or Scotland; and there is a veterinary department in Dublin for dealing with cattle diseases, etc. See MINISTRY.

Ireland, Land Disputes in. See SESSION, sect. 28.

Ireland, Local Government for. See SESSION, sect. 29.

Ireland, Royal University of, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, **founded** 1879 under the University Education (Ireland) Act. On its **establishment Queen's University**, founded '50, at Dublin. dissolved; and the relations of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway to the new University were revised. Its **degrees**, exhibitions, and scholarships are open as well to female as male students. The number of candidates who presented themselves for the various examinations of the University in the year '90 was 2845. **Chancellor**, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. **Vice-Chancellor**, Lord Emly.

Secretaries, J. C. Meredith, LL.D.; D. B. Dunne, LL.D. The degrees and hoods are:—**LL.D.** (*hood* scarlet cloth, lined with pink silk); **LL.B.** (*h.* black silk faced with white); **M.D.** (*h.* scarlet cloth lined with scarlet silk); **M.B.** (*h.* black silk faced with scarlet); **M.Ch.** (*h.* black silk, lined with white and faced with blue); **M.A.O.** (*h.* black silk, lined and faced with purple); **D. Mus.** (*h.* white figured silk, lined and faced with rose-coloured satin); **B.Mus.** (*h.* blue silk, lined with rabbit skin); **M.E.** (white silk, lined and faced with green); **B.E.** (*h.* black silk or stuff, lined and faced with green); **D. Sc.** (*h.* scarlet cloth, lined with blue silk); **D. Lit.** (*h.* scarlet cloth, lined with white silk); **M.A.** (*h.* black silk, lined with blue silk); **B.A.** (*h.* black silk or stuff, lined with rabbit skin). **Consult** *The Calendar.*

Irish Channel Tunnel (See IRELAND AND SCOTLAND TUNNEL in eds. of '88 and '89). On Feb. 11th, **'91**, Sir Roper Lethbridge read an important paper on this subject at the Society of Arts, Adelphi. He reviewed the four proposals put forward as follows: by Mr. Barton, from Islandmagee to Wigtownshire; by Mr. McCullough, between Whitehead and Portpatrick; Messrs. W. Scott and Livingston Macassey, known as the northerly route by way of Cantyre; and the Donaghadee-Portpatrick route. Then there was the proposal of Mr. Maxton to construct a submerged buoyant tubular bridge. Putting aside the Donaghadee on account of the cost (16 millions), the estimated outlay for the other schemes varied from 5¼ millions to 10 millions, and Sir Roper, after enlarging upon the inestimable political, social and commercial advantages that would be realised, suggested Government assistance in the form of guaranteed interest or otherwise. At the August meeting of the British Association at Cardiff, Prof. M. Fitzgerald, of Belfast, read a paper on the subject.

Irish Nationalist Party. See POLITICAL PARTIES, ENGLISH, *et infra.*

Irish (Nationalist) Parliamentary Parties. In our '91 edition we recorded the fact that in **the case of O'Shea v. O'Shea and Parnell**, the jury found that the respondent had committed adultery with the co-respondent, and that the petitioner had not connived at the adultery; and that **Mr. Justice Butt** (Nov. 17th, 90) **pronounced a** *decree nisi* with costs against the co-respondent. What effect was this decision of the court in an undefended suit to have upon the position of Mr. Parnell as leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, upon the prospects of Home Rule, and upon the relations between the two parties constituting the Opposition? These relations had, since Mr. Gladstone had openly advocated Home Rule, been cordial, and while preserving their independence and separate organisation, the Gladstonians and Parnellites had on all important issues co-operated together; the Nationalists in one notable instance, when they had to choose between voting with the New Radicals under Mr. Labouchere, or with the official Opposition, rallying to the support of Mr. Gladstone. For eight days after the verdict was pronounced nothing was publicly known of the view which Mr. Gladstone took of the matter. In course of that period continued fidelity to Mr. Parnell was expressed by a large number of his old followers; many public bodies in Ireland passed resolutions of confidence in him; and even Mr. Labouchere in a public speech is said to have advised Mr. Parnell not to be diverted from the task he had set himself, to free his people, by anything that had occurred. **Parliament** met on Nov. 25th, and after the Queen's Speech had been read the **Nationalist members assembled**, as had been customary with them, to elect their sessional chairman, the apartment allotted to them for this purpose being No. 15 of the range of committee rooms which is adjacent to the House of Commons. The proceedings were of brief duration. According to the *Freeman's Journal*, the welcome accorded to the National leader was enthusiastic in the extreme. The **re-election of Mr. Parnell** as chairman of the party was proposed by Mr. Sexton, seconded by Col. Nolan, and agreed to amid loud applause. Mr. Parnell thanked the meeting for this further and fresh proof of their confidence in him, and stated that in response to their unanimous desire he would continue to discharge the duties of leader. Later in the day he took his accustomed place in the House. His re-election was a great surprise to many (but certainly not all) of the Gladstonians, who, judging the question from the standpoint of public morality, had fully counted upon his retirement, at least for a time. **Mr. Gladstone's opinion** on the subject was embodied in the following **letter** to Mr. John Morley, dated the previous day, but communicated to Mr. Parnell in course of the afternoon of the 25th: "MY DEAR MORLEY,—Having arrived at a certain conclusion with regard to the continuance at the present moment of Mr. Parnell's leadership of the Irish party, I have seen Mr. McCarthy on my arrival in town, and have inquired from him whether I was likely to receive from Mr. Parnell himself any communication on the subject. Mr. McCarthy replied that he was unable to give any information on the subject. I mentioned to him that in '82, after the terrible murder in the Phœnix Park, Mr. Parnell, although totally removed from any idea of responsibility, had spontaneously written to me an offer to take the Chiltern Hundreds—an offer much to his honour, but one which I thought it my duty to decline. While clinging to the hope of a communication from Mr. Parnell, to whomsoever addressed, I thought it necessary, viewing the arrangements for the commencement of the Session to-morrow, to acquaint Mr. McCarthy with the conclusions at which, after using all the means of observation and reflection in my power, I had myself arrived. It was that, notwithstanding the splendid services rendered by Mr. Parnell to his country, his continuance at the present moment in the leadership would be productive of consequences disastrous in the highest degree to the cause of Ireland. I think I may be warranted in asking you so far to explain the conclusion I have given above, as to add that the continuance which I speak of would not only place many hearty and effective friends of the Irish cause in a position of great embarrassment, but would render my retention of the leadership of the Liberal party, based as it has been mainly upon the prosecution of the Irish cause, almost a nullity. This explanation of my own view I begged Mr. McCarthy to regard as confidential, and not intended for his colleagues generally, if he found that Mr. Parnell contemplated spontaneous action. But I also begged that he would make known to the Irish party, at their meeting to-morrow afternoon, that such was my conclusion if he should find that Mr. Parnell had not in contemplation

any step of the nature indicated. I now write to you in case Mr. McCarthy should be unable to communicate with Mr. Parnell, as I understand you may possibly have an opening to-morrow through another channel. Should you have such an opening I would beg you to make known to Mr. Parnell the conclusion itself, which I have stated in an earlier part of this letter. I have thought it best to put it in terms simple and direct, much as I should have desired had it lain within my power to alleviate the painful nature of the situation as respects the manner of conveying what my public duty has made it an obligation to say. I rely entirely on your good feeling, tact and judgment.—Believe me, sincerely yours, W. E. GLADSTONE." The publication of this letter settled the matter completely, so far as Mr. Gladstone's followers—most of whom had hitherto been quite in the dark as to his views—were concerned, but unsettled it from the Nationalist point of view. A **second meeting of Irish Home Rulers** was called, and was duly held on the 26th, but so much difference of opinion manifested itself thereat, that it was resolved to adjourn until the following Monday, and in the meantime to communicate with Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon, who having been charged some weeks before under the Crimes Act in connection with the proceedings at Tipperary, had while under remand on bail slipped away to France and thence to the United States, where they were now in company with Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and one or two other members of the party. On the evening of Nov. 28th, Mr. Parnell issued a "**Manifesto to the Irish People,**" which duly appeared on the following day. This very remarkable document made no reference to the Divorce Court proceedings, but said: "The letter of Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley, written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish party in the choice of their leader, and claiming for the Liberal party and their leaders the right to veto upon the choice, is the immediate cause of this address to you, to remind you and your parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her members as her only safeguard within the constitution, and above and beyond all other considerations whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated so insolently on many English platforms and in numerous British newspapers, that unless Ireland concedes this right of veto to England she will indefinitely postpone her chances of obtaining Home Rule, compels me, while not for one moment admitting the slightest probability of such loss, to put before you information which until now, so far as my colleagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of the loss with which you are threatened, unless you consent to throw me to the English wolves now howling for my destruction. In November of last year, in response to a repeated and long-standing request, I visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, and received the details of the intended proposals of himself and his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet with regard to Home Rule, in the event of the next General Election favouring the Liberal party. It is unnecessary for me to do more at present than to direct your attention to certain points of these details, which will be generally recognised as embracing elements vital for your information and the formation of your judgment. These vital points of difficulty may be suitably arranged and considered under the following heads: 1st. The retention of the Irish Members in the Imperial Parliament. 2nd. The settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland. 3rd. The control of the Irish constabulary. 4th. The appointment of the Judiciary (including judges of the Supreme Court, county court judges, and resident magistrates). Upon the subject of the retention of the Irish Members in the Imperial Parliament, Mr. Gladstone told me that the opinion, and the unanimous opinion, of his colleagues and himself recently arrived at after most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that in order to conciliate English public opinion, it would be necessary to reduce the Irish representation from 103 to 32. Upon the settlement of the land it was held that this was one of the questions which must be regarded as questions reserved from the control of the Irish Legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladstone intimated that while he would renew his attempt to settle the matter by imperial legislation on the lines of the Land Purchase Bill of '86, he would not undertake to put any pressure upon his own side, or insist upon their adopting his views. In other and shorter words, that the Irish Legislature was not to be given the power of solving the agrarian difficulty, and that the Imperial Parliament would not. With regard to the control of the Irish constabulary, it was stated by Mr. Gladstone that, having regard to the necessity for conciliating English public opinion, he and his colleagues felt that it would be necessary to leave this force and the appointment of its officers under the control of the imperial authority for an indefinite period, while the funds for its maintenance, payment and equipment would be compulsorily provided out of Irish resources. The period of ten or twelve years was suggested as the limit of time, during which the appointment of judges, resident magistrates, etc., should be retained in the hands of the imperial authority. I have now given a short account of what I gathered of Mr. Gladstone's views and those of his colleagues during the two hours' conversation at Hawarden—a conversation which I am bound to admit was mainly monopolised by Mr. Gladstone—and pass to my own expression of opinion upon these communications which represent my views then and now. And, firstly, with regard to the retention of the Irish Members. The position I have always adopted, and then represented, is that, with the concession of full powers to the Irish Legislature equivalent to those enjoyed by a State of the American Union, the number and position of the Members so retained would become a question of imperial concern, and not of pressing or immediate importance for the interests of Ireland. But that with the important and all-engrossing subjects of agrarian reform, constabulary control, and judiciary appointments, left either under imperial control or totally unprovided for, it would be the height of madness for any Irish leader to imitate Grattan's example and consent to disband the army which had cleared the way to victory. I further undertook to use every legitimate influence to reconcile Irish public opinion to a gradual coming into force of the new privileges and to the postponement necessary for English opinion with regard to the constabulary control and judicial appointments; but I strongly dissented from the proposed re-

duction of Members during the interval of probation, and I pointed to the absence of any suitable prospect of land settlement by either Parliament as constituting an overwhelming drag upon the prospects of permanent peace and prosperity in Ireland. At the conclusion of the interview I was informed that Mr. Gladstone and all his colleagues were entirely agreed that pending the General Election silence should be absolutely preserved with regard to any points of difference on the question of the retention of Irish Members. . . . Let me say, in addition, that if, and when, full powers are conceded to Ireland over her own domestic affairs, the integrity, number, and independence of the Irish party will be a matter of no importance; but until this ideal is reached it is your duty and mine to hold fast every safeguard. . . ." Mr. Parnell next recounted what he alleged had passed between him and **Mr. John Morley** in reference to the tactics to be pursued in Parliament during the previous session ('90), in regard to the Land Purchase Bill, and went on to say that just before the commencement of the session just opened (1890-91), "the right hon. gentleman asked me whether I would be willing to assume the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, or to allow another member of my party to take the position. He also put before me the desirability of filling one of the law offices of the Crown in Ireland by a legal member of my party. I told him, amazed as I was at the proposal, that I could not agree to forfeit in any way the independence of the party or any of its members. . . . In conclusion, he directed my attention to the Plan of Campaign estates. He said that it would be impossible for the Liberal party when they attained power to do anything for these evicted tenants by direct action; that it would be also impossible for the Irish Parliament, under the powers conferred, to do anything for them; and flinging up his hands with a gesture of despair he exclaimed, 'Having been to Tipperary I do not know what to propose in regard to the matter.' I told him that this question was a limited one, and that I did not see that he need allow himself to be hampered by its future consideration; that, being limited, funds would be available from America and elsewhere for the support of those tenants as long as might be necessary; that of course I understood that it was a difficulty, but that it was a limited one, and should not be allowed to interfere with the general interests of the country. I allude to this matter only because within the last few days a strong argument in many minds for my expulsion has been that unless the Liberals come into power at the next General Election the Plan of Campaign tenants will suffer. As I have shown, the Liberals propose to do nothing for the Plan of Campaign tenants by direct action when they do come into power, but I am entitled to ask that the existence of these tenants, whom I have supported in every way in the past, and whom I shall continue to support in the future, shall not constitute a reason for my expulsion from Irish politics. I have repeatedly pledged myself to stand by these evicted tenants, and that they shall not be allowed to suffer, and I believe that the Irish people throughout the world will support me in this policy. Sixteen years ago I conceived the idea of an Irish parliamentary party, independent of all English parties. Ten years ago I was elected the leader of an independent Irish parliamentary party. During these ten years that party has remained independent, and because of its independence it has forced upon the English people the necessity of granting Home Rule to Ireland. I believe the party will obtain Home Rule only provided it remains independent of any English party. I do not believe that any action of the Irish people in supporting me will endanger the Home Rule cause or postpone the establishment of an Irish Parliament; but even if the danger with which we are threatened by the Liberal party of to-day were to be realised, I believe that the Irish people throughout the world would agree with me that a postponement would be preferable to a compromise of our national rights by the acceptance of a measure which would not realise the aspirations of our race."—CHAS. STEWART PARNELL. After the publication of the manifesto **Mr. Gladstone wrote**, under date Nov. 29th: "It is no part of my duty to canvass the manifesto of Mr. Parnell, which I have read this morning, and I shall not apply to it a single epithet, for I am not his judge in any matter, and I believe myself to have shown in the matter of the Pigott Commission that I have no indisposition to do him justice. But the first portion of the document consists of a recital of propositions stated to have been made by me to him, and of the objection entertained by him to those propositions. The Irish, as well as the British public, has a right to know whether I admit or deny the accuracy of the recital, and in regard to every one of the four points stated by Mr. Parnell I at once deny it. (1) The purpose of the conversation was not to make known 'intending proposals.' No single suggestion was offered by me to Mr. Parnell as formal, or as unanimous, or as vital. It was a statement perfectly free and without prejudice of points of which either I myself, or such of my colleagues as I have been able to consult, incline to believe that our plan of '86 for Home Rule for Ireland might be improved, and as to which I was desirous to learn whether they raised any serious objections in the mind of Mr. Parnell. (2) To no one of my proposals did Mr. Parnell offer serious objections; much less did he signify, in whole or in part, that they augured the proposal of a measure which would not satisfy the aspirations of the Irish race. According to his present account, he received from me in the autumn of '89 information of vital changes adverse to Ireland in our plans for Home Rule, and kept that information secret; and since that time I have had no communication on the subject from Mr. Parnell, until now, in the end of Nov. '90, in connection with a totally independent and personal matter, he produces it to the world. (3) I deny, then, that I made the statement which his memory ascribes to me, or anything substantially resembling them, either on the retention of the Irish members, or on the settlement of the land or the agrarian difficulty, or on the control of the constabulary, or as to the appointment of the judiciary. As to the land in particular, I am not conscious of having added anything to my public declarations, while, as to county-court judges and resident magistrates, I made no suggestion whatever. (4) The conversation between us was strictly confidential; and in my judgment—and, as I understood, in that of Mr. Parnell—the publication even of a true account of it is to break the seal of confidence

which alone renders political co-operation possible. (5) Every suggestion made by me was from written memoranda. The whole purport of my conference was made known by me in the strictest confidence, when it had just taken place, to my colleagues in the Cabinet of '86. I assured them that in regard to none of my proposals had Mr. Parnell raised any serious difficulty whatever. (6) Neither Mr. Parnell nor I myself was bound by this conversation to absolute and final acceptance of the proposition then canvassed; but during the year that has since elapsed I never received from Mr. Parnell any intimation that he had altered his views in regard to any of them. I have now done with the Hawarden conversation, and I conclude with the following statement: (1) I have always held in public, as well as in private, that the National party of Ireland ought to remain entirely independent of the Liberal party of Great Britain. (2) It is our duty, and my duty in particular, conformably with the spirit of Grattan and O'Connell, to study all adjustments in the great matter of Home Rule which may tend to draw to our side moderate and equitable opponents; but for me to propose any measure, such as Ireland could approve, on the lines which I have laid down, would be fatuity as regards myself and treachery to the Irish nation, in whom, even by the side of Mr. Parnell, I may claim to take an interest." **Mr. John Morley wrote**: "The manifesto published by Mr. Parnell this morning contains two or three statements affecting me which I desire without loss of time to correct: (1) I made no sort of attempt to fetter Mr. Parnell's action on the Land Purchase Bill. . . . (2) Mr. Parnell imputes to me that in our conversation of Nov. 10th (five days before the proceedings in Court) I made a 'remarkable proposal' with the object of absorbing the Irish party into English politics by means of office. I made no proposal. It was natural that, in a free and confidential discussion of a possible future, I should wish to make sure, for Mr. Gladstone's information, that Mr. Parnell still held to the self-denying declarations of 80. His answer to my inquiry was what I had fully anticipated. (3) Mr. Parnell's account of what passed on the same occasion on the subject of the evicted tenants on campaign estates is wholly incorrect. I observed that some direct action might become necessary, though of course I foresaw that there were difficulties in the way of legislation. I never said that either I or any of my colleagues had formed any conclusion against legislation. I never said or hinted that it would be impossible for an Irish Parliament to do anything in the matter. I did say that, whether by direct or indirect action, the evicted tenants ought not to be allowed to suffer. As to Tipperary, there is all the difference between the sensible perception of difficulties and the despair which Mr. Parnell ascribes to me. Mr. Gladstone is well able to deal with his own share in the manifesto; but I am bound to say that on Nov. 10th I was under the most distinct impression that Mr. Parnell did not object to the suggestions thrown out a year ago at Hawarden as subjects for provisional examination, and those suggestions were likely to make a scheme generally acceptable to Great Britain.' Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Gill telegraphed from Indianapolis to Mr. Justin McCarthy (Nov. 30th): "We suspended judgment, at Mr. Parnell's request, pending the appearance of his manifesto. We have this morning read manifesto with deepest pain. It fully convinces us that Parnell's continued leadership is impossible. Will cable our views fully to-morrow for information of Irish party and Irish people." At a meeting in No. 15, on Dec. 2nd, a proposal of Colonel Nolan to adjourn the consideration of the question of the leadership for a fortnight, and then to resume the debate in Dublin, was defeated by 44 to 29, being virtually a majority of 15 against Mr. Parnell. On Dec. 31st the **Irish hierarchy**, at a meeting of their standing committee in Dublin, issued a declaration proclaiming Mr. Parnell's unfitness to retain his post as leader of the party, not only on moral grounds, but also on the further ground that his retention would cause inevitable disunion. On Dec. 3rd and 4th the Irish Parliamentary party had before them, in No. 15, a proposal of Mr Clancy, to the effect that, in view of the differences between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell as to the Hawarden suggestions, the whips of the party be instructed to obtain from Mr. Gladstone, Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. John Morley an expression of their views on the subject of the control of the constabulary and the settlement of the land question. While Mr. Clancy's proposal was before the meeting Mr. Parnell submitted certain draft **resolutions**, declaring the opinion of the Irish Parliamentary party that no **Home Rule Bill** would be satisfactory or acceptable which would not confer the immediate control of the Irish police on an executive responsible to an Irish Parliament, and which did not confer on an Irish Parliament full power to deal with the **Land question**. In course of the discussion he remarked that if these proposals were taken to the Liberal leaders, and if the meeting decided by resolution that the answer of those leaders upon two points was satisfactory, the answer would be satisfactory to him. He would, he is reported to have added, resign the leadership if the vote of the majority of the party decided that the answer of the Liberal leaders was satisfactory. Communications were entered into with Mr. Gladstone which led to the adoption of a modified proposal, differing from that first made by Mr. Clancy, in that it contained no reference to differences between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, and simply requested a conference with him alone. The purport of this proposal, as adopted by the meeting in No. 15, was communicated to **Mr. Gladstone**, who **wrote** that he could not undertake "to make any statement of our intentions on these or any other provisions of a Home Rule Bill in connection with a question of the leadership of the Irish party. When the Irish party shall have disposed of this question, which belongs entirely to their own competence, in such a manner as will enable me to renew the former relations, it will be my desire to enter without prejudice into confidential communication, such as has heretofore taken place, as occasion may serve, upon all amendment of particulars and suggestion of improvements in any plan for a measure of Home Rule. I may venture to assure you that no change has taken place in my desire to press forward on the first favourable opportunity a just and effective measure of Home Rule. I recognise and earnestly seek to uphold the independence of the Irish Parliamentary party no less than that of the Liberal

party. I acknowledge with satisfaction the harmony which since '86 has prevailed between them; and, when the present difficulty is removed, I am aware of no reason to anticipate its interruption. From what has taken place on both sides of the Channel in the last four years, I look forward with confidence, as do my colleagues, to the formation and prosecution of a measure which, in meeting all the just claims of Ireland, will likewise obtain the approval of the people of Great Britain. I shall at all suitable times prize the privilege of free communication with the Irish Nationalist party. And I will finally remind you of my declaration this morning that, apart from personal confidence, there is but one guarantee which can be of real value to Ireland. It is that recently pointed out by Sir William Harcourt in his letter of Dec. 2nd, when he called attention to 'the unquestionable political fact that no party and no leaders could ever propose or hope to carry any scheme of Home Rule which had not the cordial concurrence and support of the Irish nation as declared by their representatives in Parliament.' With this statement of my views and those of my colleagues, I anticipate that you will agree with me in the opinion that there would be no advantage in a further personal interview." What passed between the delegates from No. 15 and Mr. Gladstone was embodied in a report which was read in No. 15 on Saturday, Dec. 6th. After the report had been read a **scene** of confusion and excitement arose which culminated in the majority of the party, headed by **Justin McCarthy**, leaving the room, assembling elsewhere, and choosing him as their **Chairman.** Forty-four members retired with Mr. J. McCarthy, twenty-six remained with Mr. Parnell, and maintained that not having been formally deposed, he was still leader of the Irish Parliamentary party. The scene of the contest between the two factions was then **changed** to Ireland, where, the *Freeman* standing by Mr. Parnell, a new and anti-Parnellite organ was started under the title of the *National Press*. There was at the time a vacancy in the representation of **Kilkenny**, caused by the decease of Mr. Marum. Sir John Pope Hennessy was in the field as a Nationalist candidate, and having to choose, decided to stand as an anti-Parnellite. Mr. Vincent Scully went to the poll as a Parnellite, but after an exciting contest was defeated by a majority of 1162. At **North Sligo**, on the decease of Mr. P. McDonald, there was in April '91 another similar contest, which resulted in the anti-Parnellite being returned there also. Long before the second contest, however, Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon had arrived in France from the United States, and in February a series of **negotiations** were conducted at **Boulogne** with them by Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Sexton on the one side and Mr. Parnell on the other, with a view to compose the outstanding difference. The endeavour to bring about harmony in the Nationalist ranks being, however, quite ineffectual, the fugitives crossed from Boulogne to England, and were arrested at Folkestone on Feb. 12th, being at once conveyed to Ireland, where they underwent the sentence passed upon them under the Crimes Act. At a meeting of anti-Parnellites held at the House of Commons on Feb. 12th, Mr. Justin McCarthy submitted a report drawn up by himself and Mr. Sexton on the **negotiations**, especially with regard to the Liberal assurances on the land and police questions. In this the following passage occurred: "We felt quite confident, relying on Mr. Gladstone's promise of Dec. 5th, to enter into communications with the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, that assurances on the subjects in question from Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would not be long delayed even if no further inquiry was addressed to them, but we thought it desirable to expedite these assurances as circumstances of urgency appeared. Our communication with Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues was limited to a request for a statement of their policy on the settlement of the Irish land difficulty, and the final control of the Irish police. We submitted the specific questions, and asked that the decision upon them should be conveyed to us for the information of the Irish party. Our request was complied with, and after a few days a paper in the following terms was placed in our hands, with an intimation that it might be taken as embodying the provisions with respect to the settlement of the Irish land question and the final control of the Irish police which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would regard it as their duty to insert in the Home Rule Bill and treat as essential provisions." On the question of the settlement of the land dispute the following passage occurs: "It would be obviously inconsistent with the concession of Home Rule to Ireland that the power to deal with the laws relating to land in Ireland should be permanently confined to the Imperial Parliament to the exclusion of the Irish Legislature. The land question must therefore either be settled by the Imperial Parliament simultaneously with the establishment of Home Rule, or within a limited period thereafter, to be specified in the Home Rule Bill, or the power to deal with it must be committed to the Irish Legislature." On the question of the police, the report says: "Mr. Gladstone expressly said, in introducing the Home Rule Bill in 1886, that he and his colleagues had no desire to exempt the police of Ireland in its final form from the ultimate control of the Irish legislative body. The complete organisation of the civil force by the Irish Government to take the place of the present armed and semi-military police ought not to require more than a moderate amount of time, say five years or less. During the interval of the present armed police, under the control of the Lord-Lieutenant, would undergo a rapid reduction or transformation (subject, of course, to a strict observance of all the engagements made by the Imperial Government with the Royal Irish Constabulary), and would, on the completion of the arrangement for a civil police, finally disappear." Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Sexton asserted on the same day that the Boulogne negotiations were conducted by them with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien upon the basis that Mr. Parnell's leadership of the Irish party was impossible. The truce which had been agreed upon pending the result of the Boulogne negotiations came to an end with their failure, and the fight between the two factions was renewed with the rancour and bitterness usually displayed in internecine contests. In June **Mr. Parnell** and **Mrs. O'Shea** were married at the Registrar's office, Steyning, Sussex. On the decease of the O'Gorman Mahon the Parnellite candidate at **Carlow**, which was assumed to be a stronghold of his leader, sustained in July a crushing defeat. (The figures polled at this and other by-elections will be found under

the heading COMMONS, HOUSE OF.) At the end of July Mr. Dillon and Mr. W. O'Brien were liberated from Galway gaol upon the expiration of the term of imprisonment passed upon them in connection with the Plan of Campaign on the Smith-Barry estate in Tipperary, and both at once pronounced their opinion that Mr. Parnell's leadership was no longer possible. Later on the *Freeman's Journal* changed its policy from Parnellite to anti-Parnellite, the leading spirit in the movement being Mr. Dwyer Gray. Notwithstanding many discouragements and disasters, Mr. Parnell continued to fight a losing battle with great courage and persistency. But of late years he had been far from robust, and in returning from a visit to Ireland he contracted a chill, which caused his **death** at Brighton on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 6th. His body was conveyed to Dublin, and buried at Glasnevin cemetery on Sunday, Oct. 11th, a great procession escorting it through the city. On the following day a number of his followers met in Dublin and issued an address, in which they declared their intention of carrying on the struggle until the principles for which he lived and died had triumphed, and the national unity had been restored around a parliamentary party pledged to work for Ireland, under the flag of independent opposition, and absolutely free from the control of any foreign power or party. Later in the month it was announced that Mr. John Redmond had been selected as the leader of the Parnellite party, and that he had resigned his seat for North Wexford (for which no new writ can be issued until Parliament meets) in order to stand for the seat vacated by the decease of Mr. Parnell. For this seat there was a triangular contest, the other candidates being Mr. Martin Flavin (anti-Parnellite) and Captain Sarsfield (Unionist). As between the two Nationalist factions, the fight was carried on with the greatest acrimony, and was accompanied by scenes of violence and disorder. A great deal of interest was excited by the so-called "revelations" regarding the Boulogne negotiations, particularly by the disclosure of certain "assurances" said to have been given by the Liberal leaders. But these were, word for word, the same as those communicated by Mr. Justin McCarthy to his colleagues on Feb. 12th *(and which are given fully above), and those were in substance only a formal repetition of what Mr. John Morley had told the citizens of Newcastle about a month before.* The polling at Cork took place on Nov. 6th, and the return of Mr. Flavin was even a greater triumph for the anti-Parnellites than the other bye-elections which had taken place since the rupture had been. The seat at North Kilkenny, which had been vacated by the death, in October, of Sir John Pope Hennessy, was filled by the unopposed return of Mr. McDermott, who, like him, was an anti-Parnellite. Subjoined is a **list** of the **members** of the **two sections** of the Nationalist party, corrected to Nov. '91, Mr. T. P. O'Connor being included in one of them for the sake of classification, although he sits for an English constituency:—**Anti-Parnellites** (54)—McCarthy, Justin; Abraham, William; Barry, John; Chance, P. A.; Commins, Dr.; Collery, Bernard; Condon, T. F.; Cox, Joseph A.; Crilly, Daniel; Deasy, John; Dickson, Thomas A.; Dillon, John; Esmonde, Sir Thomas H. Grattan; Fitzucane, John; Flavin, Martin; Flynn, James C.; Foley, P. J.; Fox, Joseph F.; Gilhooly, J.; Hammond, J.; Healy, Maurice; Healy, T. M.; Jordan, Jeremiah Kenny, Matthew J.; Kilbride, Dennis; Knox E. F. Vesey; Lane, William J.; McCartan Michael; McCarthy, Justin Huntly; McDermott, Patrick; MacNeill, J. G. Swift; Molloy Bernard C.; Morrogh, John; Murphy, W M.; O'Brien, James F. X.; O'Brien, P. J. O'Brien, W.; O'Connor, Arthur; O'Connor T P.; O'Keeffe, Francis A.; Pinkerton, John Power, Patrick Joseph; Quinn, T.; Reynolds W. J.; Roche, John; Sexton, Thomas Sheehan, T. D.; Sheehy, David; Stack, John Sullivan, Donal; Sullivan, T. D.; Tanner, Dr. Tuite, James; Webb, Alfred. **Parnellites** (30)—Blane, Alexander; Byrne, Garrett M.; Campbell, Henry; Carew, J. Lawrence; Clancy, John J.; Conway, Michael; Corbet, William J. Dalton, James J.; Fitzgerald, James C.; Harrington, E.; Harrington, T.; Harrison, Henry; Hayden, Luke P.; Kenny, Dr.; Lalor, Richard; Leahy, James; Leamy, Edmund; Macdonald, W. A.; McKenna, Sir J.; Maguire, T. Rochfort; Mahony, Pierce; Nolan, Col.; Nolan, Joseph; O'Brien, P.; O'Connor, J.; O'Hanlon, Thomas; O'Kelly, James J.; Power, Richard; Redmond, William H. K.; Sheil, Edward. Neutral (1)—Gill, Thomas P. One seat (North Wexford) vacant. Total 86.

Irish Society and London Companies (Irish Estates) Committee. See SESSION, sect. 128.

Iron. See TRADE, '91.

"**Irving, Henry,**" is the "stage name" of **John Henry Brodrib**, the famous actor, who was b. at Keinton, Glastonbury, 1838, and was ed. by Dr. Pinches at his school, George Yard, Lombard Street, London. Made his first appearance at the Sunderland theatre in '56, and subsequently proceeded to Edinburgh, where he played for two and a half years. Appeared at the Princess's Theatre, London, in September '59, for about three months. In April '60 Mr. Irving proceeded to Glasgow, where he played till the end of the ensuing Sept.; subsequently going to the Manchester Theatre Royal. From January '66 to July of that year Mr. Irving was engaged at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, and *then returned to Manchester. A London engagement followed at the St. James's Theatre,* In December '67 he was engaged at the Queen's Theatre, Long Acre, and at various other houses, till in the spring of '70 he made a great success as **Digby Grant** in the "**Two Roses**" at the Vaudeville Theatre. In November '71 he made his first appearance at the **Lyceum**. His first great effort here was in "**The Bells.**" Mr. Irving scored a series of remarkable successes subsequently, in "**Charles I.**" and "**Eugene Aram**" (by Mr. Wills), "**Richelieu,**" "**Hamlet,**" "**Macbeth,**" and "**Othello**" ('76); followed by the Poet Laureate's "**Queen Mary.**" At the Lyceum, in '77, "**Richard III.**" was produced, and then the curious piece "**The Lyons Mail,**" in which Mr. Irving "doubled" in **Dubosoq and Lesurques.** This was followed by the poetical drama "**Vanderdecken.**" In December he took over the Lyceum from Mrs. Bateman, and revived "**Hamlet.**" In "**Othello**" he for one season alternated the characters of **Othello and Iago** with **Mr. Edwin Booth**, the American tragedian. In July '83 Mr. I. paid his first visit, with Miss Ellen Terry (*q.v.*) to the United States. A

second visit to that country was made in '84; and the latter end of '85 was marked by the unprecedented success of a new dramatic version of "**Faust.**" Subsequently Mr. I. reproduced "**Macbeth,**" which was again revived in Jan. '89. Another notable undertaking ('89), however was the reproduction of the late Watts-Phillips' "**The Dead Heart.**" A new play adapted by H. Merivale from Sir Walter Scott, and entitled "**Ravenswood,**" was produced Sept. '90, followed by a revival in **'91** of "Much Ado about Nothing," "The Lyons Mail," "The Corsican Brothers." Mr. I. unveiled the Marlowe Memorial at Canterbury (Sept. 16th).

Isle of Man. Lies in the Irish Channel, equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. Area 220 sq. m., pop. 54,089.--**Divisions** are 6 sheadings and 17 parishes. The principal towns are Douglas, Castletown, Ramsey, and Peel. **Castletown** is the ancient capital, but **Douglas** (pop. 15,719) is the chief town and the seat of government.—**Physical aspect** mountainous, well watered, and exhibiting lovely scenery. There are peculiar breeds of ponies, cattle, cats, etc.—**Government** is "home rule" under a Lieutenant-Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill.--**Industries** are farming, fishing, mining of lead, copper, iron, zinc and reception of tourists. The land is in a high state of cultivation. (For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc.--table). Railways exist between the various towns.—The Manx **people** are a distinct Celtic nationality. Their language and old customs are rapidly disappearing. The island has had many **sovereigns** — Welsh, Scots, Northumbrians, Norse, English. The last kings were the Dukes of Athole, who sold their revenues in 1765, but did not give up entire rights till 1829, since when only has Man been an actual dependency of the British Crown. In May **'91** a general election took place in the island, a Redistribution of Seats Bill having been carried by the local legislature. Owners and occupiers of real property of annual rateable value of £4, lodgers with £10 qualification, and unmarried women qualified by ownership have the right to vote. The result of the election was the return of democratic members.

Isle of Man Tower and Suspension Bridge. As recorded in our '91 ed., this is an enterprise to construct a tower of about 400 ft. in height, which will be connected by means of a suspension bridge with Douglas Head. On Oct. 24th, '90, the Earl of Lathom laid the **foundation stone** of the tower with Masonic ceremony. It was stated that the erection would have six floors, to be devoted to various purposes, the top being used as an observatory. The cost was estimated at £80,000, apart from the bridge, and it is expected to be completed by the midsummer of '92. At the annual meeting of the Company, on Feb. 25th, **'91**, Dr. Abbott, the chairman, said all the property required had been secured. The Marine Drive at Douglas Head was formally opened on July 24th.

Italian Dependencies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, ABYSSINIA, ASSAB, and MASSOWAH.

Italian Political Parties and Parliament. The legislative authority of Italy rests with the King and two chambers, the **Senate** and **Chamber of Deputies.** The former (unlimited in number) is composed of princes of the royal house, after attaining their majority, and of members nominated for life by the king. They must be upwards of forty years of age, and they are supposed to have justified their nomination by eminent services to their country. The **Chamber of Deputies** (Camera de' Deputati) is elected by *scrutin de liste* by conditional universal suffrage for periods of five years, and contains 508 members, or one to every 57,000 of the population. For electoral purposes Italy is divided into 135 **districts**, which again are subdivided. One-eighth of the inscribed electors must vote to render an election valid. The present Chamber of Deputies was elected on Nov. 23rd, 1890, a dissolution having been decreed by the king on Oct. 22nd. Towards the end of Jan. **'91** the Finance Minister submitted a bill which had for its object the provisional application of increased duties on various imported goods and the tax upon the manufacture of alcohol. After the Premier had supported Signor Grimaldi, who introduced the bill, a motion to proceed to the order of the day was defeated by 186 to 123 votes. Thereupon Signor Crispi placed in the hands of the King the resignation of the Cabinet (Jan. 31st). The **Marquis di Rudini** then formed a Cabinet, which included Professor Villari as Minister of Instruction. The Marquis holds the offices of Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Italy. A kingdom governed by Humbert I., second constitutional King, assisted by a Senate (composed of the Princes of the royal house and of royal nominees of eminence, paying taxes to annual amount of £120), and Chamber of Deputies, elected by all citizens over twenty-one who can read and write, and pay annual taxes amounting to 16s. 8*d*. Area 114,410 square miles; pop. 29,943,607. **Estimated revenue,** '89-90, 1,801,397,772 l.; **expenditure,** 1,857,906,850 l.; **public debt,** 450,000,000 l. **Imports** ('89), £55,627,191; **exports,** £38,019,036. (For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES; for **history** to '91 see previous eds.)—**POLITICAL.** The newly elected Parliament was opened by King Humbert (Dec. 10th). There were 400 deputies present, and the Royal Speech was loudly cheered. It was reported that there was serious disagreement between King Menelek and the Italians in Abyssinia, making war imminent. Signor Biancheri, a Ministerialist, was re-elected President of the Chamber (11th), the Government candidates for the other Parliamentary offices being also elected. It was reported (15th) that the Italian troops at Kassala were in a critical position, and that reinforcements had been telegraphed for. The manager of the Casino in the Riviera decided to withdraw permanent entry tickets, and issue tickets half-yearly. Commander de Rossi announced (31st) the discovery of the **basilica** of St. Sylvester, dating from the fourth century, and containing the tombs of six Popes, in the Catacombs of St. Priscilla. **'91.** Typhus fever, which had been raging at Pisa for some time, was reported to have extended to **Florence** (**Jan.** 1st). The fever was reported to be spreading (8th). The Chamber (20th) ratified a treaty of friendship and extradition between Italy and Bolivia The Minister of Finance presented his statement (28th). The actual deficit, as estimated for '88-9 in the financial statement of Dec. 16th, '89, was 74,400,000 fr. The result of the Budget operations for '89-90, was that the

patrimony had increased to 53,000,000 fr., while the deficit for the financial year '90-1 remained fixed at 25,300,000 fr., but payments had decreased, resulting in the diminution of receipts by 20,000,000 fr. A deficit of 45,000,000 fr. might therefore be expected. With regard to the financial year '91-2, the Minister said he anticipated a deficit of 10,500,000 fr. In view of the reductions to be made in the receipts of the Budget of '90-1, the receipts for the Budget of '91-2 would show a diminution of 16,500,000 fr. It would therefore be necessary to allow in the estimates for '92-3 for an actual deficit of 30,000,000 fr. To provide against this deficit, the Government intended, in the first place, to fix an absolute limit to the extraordinary expenditure, which henceforth would never exceed 85,000,000 fr. Signor Crispi resigned (31st). The Marquis di Rudini assumed office (**Feb.** 10th) as Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. In a speech to the Chamber of Deputies (**Mar.** 4th), the Marquis di Rudini said the Ministry had no intention of relaxing the bonds of the Triple Alliance, or of dissolving them. A protocol delimitating the British and Italian spheres of influence in East Africa was signed (24th) by Lord Dufferin and the Marquis di Rudini. At Bari 179 persons were (**April**) charged with belonging to a conspiracy called the "Mala Vita," the principal object of which was brigandage. The amended Budget was passed by 94 votes to 4 (13th). A serious explosion occurred at the powder magazines at Fort Monteverde (23rd), killing 2 people and wounding 150. An indemnity was given to the families of the victims. There were 265 tons of powder in the magazine. The Roman Budget for '91 fixed the income at 27,040,751 lire, and the expenditure at 32,986,326 lire. In Rome (**May** 1st), the demonstration was passing off quietly, when the people, at the call of an anarchist, attacked the soldiers who were drawn up at one side of the Piazza Santa Croce. Shots were fired at the troops, and many of the soldiers were wounded. A number of the mob were also killed and wounded. There was a conflict between the soldiers and the mob in Florence. The celebration of the sixth centenary of the foundation of the Duomo was inaugurated (24th) with imposing ceremony. The "Mala Vita" trial terminated; the Court found all the prisoners (179) guilty except 14, and sentenced them to terms of imprisonment varying from fifteen years to six months. Lombardy, Venetia and part of Tuscany were visited (**June** 7th) by repeated earthquake shocks, Verona suffering most. The gendarmerie arrested (21st) at Andria 50 men belonging to the "Infame Legge," an association resembling the "Mala Vita." The special commission appointed to examine the water supply of Florence reported, condemning all the existing sources of supply. The new ironclad *Sicilia* was launched (**July** 6th). The Prince of Naples paid a visit to England, when he visited the Queen, and was present at a garden party at Hatfield. He also dined with the Duke of Cambridge. The Royal family breakfasted on board H.M.S. *Benbow* (8th). A lava flow from Vesuvius broke out again in increasing magnitude. The satirical paper, *Bologna Riget*, criticised incidents in the military manœuvres, which was objected to by the officers of the 50th Regiment. These officers fruitlessly ransacked a theatre to find the writer of the article and the artist, and on reaching the street were hooted by a large crowd. They drew their swords and cut right and left, wounding a number of people, who retaliated with stones and revolver shots. The police eventually quieted the disturbance. Ten persons were taken to the hospitals and others to their homes. The regiments at Bologna were at once ordered to Pesciera. King Humbert unveiled a monument of Charles Emanuel I. at Mondoni (**Aug.** 23rd). The Judicial Congress was opened in the great hall of the University at Florence (**Sept.** 7th), under the presidency of Signor Ferraris. It was stated that the Pope had placed 20,000 fr. at the disposal of Messrs. Marcellius & Domenickelli, for the publication of a new *édition de luxe* of Dante (Fra Giovanni's version), which dates from the fifteenth century. A fight took place between some troops and brigands, in which the chief, Reverel, was killed (13th). The Pope received 2000 French working-men, in the vestibule of St. Peter's.—**GENERAL.** The Pope (Dec. 15th) received the Bishop of Nancy, who was the first French prelate to endorse Cardinal Lavigerie's adhesion to the Republic. The Italian Socialist Congress met at Capolago (**Jan.** 5th). The Anti-Slavery Association offered a prize of 20,000 lire for a popular book on the abolition of slavery (**Feb.**) A stream of lava began to flow from Vesuvius (**June** 7th). His Holiness issued a letter to the archbishops and bishops of the German and Austro-Hungarian empires, calling on them to use their endeavours to eradicate the practice of duelling (**Sept.** 21st). The Pope celebrated Mass in the Concile Chapel at St. Peter's (26th), when there were 2,000 pilgrims present. His Holiness received 3,000 of the International Catholic Pilgrimage (28th). Low Mass was celebrated in a most elaborate and imposing manner by the Pope in St. Peter's (29th). The edifice was crowded, and there were 25,000 foreign pilgrims outside. The reception given to his Holiness was most enthusiastic. An interview took place (30th) between the King of Italy and the King of Roumania at Monza. The statue of Garibaldi was unveiled at Nice (**Oct.** 3rd). Several pilgrims got on the altars over the tombs in the Pantheon, and there were disturbances in consequence. The Public Prosecutor determined (4th) to proceed against three of the pilgrims under the penal code, by which they were liable to be imprisoned from six to thirty months. Notwithstanding the disturbances the Pope celebrated low Mass at St. Peter's (5th). There were 1,200 pilgrims present. Three thousand persons presented the Naples municipal authorities with a gigantic wreath to be placed at the foot of the statue of Victor Emanuel (6th). The sacred emblems were removed from the altars in the Pantheon, and a long correspondence took place between the Quirinal and the Vatican, with the result that the figures were quietly replaced. The Marquis di Rudini and M. de Giers met at Monza (12th). The trial of the sixty persons concerned in the anarchist riots in the summer of '90 began at Rome (14th). The new opera by Mascagni, *L'Ami Fritz* (31st), was a great success. The Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conference was opened at Rome, under the presidency of Signor Biancheri (**Nov.** 3rd), in the great hall of the Capitol. The States represented were, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Netherlands, Roumania, Servia,

Sweden, and Switzerland, and there were about 100 foreign delegates present. The Court of Appeal at Trani acquitted 124 of the Mala Vita prisoners, and confirmed the sentence on 31 (7th). During a bull-fight at Castellamare (10th), the circular structure on which the spectators were seated gave way. Five hundred persons were more or less injured, and about 20 cases proved fatal. The Peace Congress was opened (11th) in Rome, under the presidency of Signor Bonghi. The National Exhibition was opened at Palermo (15th).

Italy, King of. See HUMBERT IV.

Ivory Coast. A portion of Guinea, between Grain and Gold Coasts. The stations of Grand Bassâm, Assinie, and Kutenu were reoccupied by France (1884). The coast is low and sandy and the climate inimical.

J

Jackson Case. See HUSBAND AND WIFE, LAW AS TO.

Jackson, Right Hon. William Lawies, P.C., M.P., **Chief Secretary for Ireland,** is the son of the late Mr. W. Jackson, of Leeds, where he was born in 1840. He received part of his education at a Moravian school. He entered the House of Commons in the Conservative interest as **M.P.** for Leeds in '80, and was elected to represent the Northern Division of Leeds in '85, and again in '86. In the latter year he became **Financial Secretary to the Treasury,** in which office he has performed much useful work. He was sworn a **Member of the Privy Council** in '90. Mr. J. is well known in the leather and woollen trades, and is a Director of the Great Northern Railway. In November '91 his appointment as **Chief Secretary for Ireland** was notified.

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Divided into three counties—Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall. **Turk's and Caicos Islands** have been annexed to the colony. Capital **Kingston** (pop. 40,000), with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Montego Bay, and Falmouth. **Exports** sugar, rum, pineapples and various fruits, coffee, pimento, logwood, cacao, ginger, etc.—Naval manœuvres were carried out during two days in Dec. '90. Kingston was attacked by two men-of-war, which were eventually compelled to retire. The manœuvres were very thoroughly carried out.—**'91.** Serious riots by the men of the 1st West India Regiment; twenty-four constables and one civilian were injured. The Exhibition was opened at Kingston by Prince George of Wales (**Jan.** 27th). The streets were gaily decorated. The Legislative Council voted £2000 to reimburse the Government for the expenses of entertaining Prince George of Wales and other visitors at the Exhibition. The island is ruled by a Governor, with a Privy Council and a partly elective Legislative Council. (For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc.—table.)

James, Henry, was b. in America 1843, his father being the Rev. Henry James, a well-known philosophical writer. Began the study of law, but ultimately attached himself to literature. His novels, which deal largely with American life and character, are very popular. "**Princess Casamassima**" ('87) fully sustained his reputation, differing from most of his others by its study of English life. Mr. J. has been for many years a resident in England. His recent works, "**The Reverberator,**" "**Partial Portraits,**" and "**A Tragic Muse,**" have all been successful. His play, "**The American,**" was produced at the Opera Comique (Sept. **'91**).

James, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, P.C., Q.C., M.P., was b. at Hereford, 1828. Educated at Cheltenham College; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple ('50-51); called to the bar at the Middle Temple ('52). Nominated to ancient office of "postman" of Court of Exchequer ('67); appointed Q.C. ('69). Was Solicitor-General ('73), and **Attorney-General** ('73-4 and '80-85). During the latter period he introduced and carried through Parliament the Corrupt Practices (Parliamentary Elections) Act. Returned in the Liberal interest for Taunton ('69-85), Bury ('85). On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Govt. in '86, Sir Henry refused to join it, though offered the Lord Chancellorship, because he could not follow Mr. Gladstone upon the Home Rule question. Since then Sir Henry has been one of the active leaders of the **Liberal Unionist** party. Sir Henry was one of the counsel for the *Times* in the action of **O'Donnell v. Walter,** and as one of the leading counsel for that organ in the **Parnell Commission** delivered an able address, forming a retrospect of the history of Ireland. Visited Belfast and delivered a political address (April **'91**).

Japan. An empire adjacent to China, from which it is separated by the Eastern Sea and the Straits of Corea, formed of the archipelago of Niphon, which consists of four large islands, Yesso, Hondo, Kiushiu, and Shikoku, and of nearly 4000 rocky islets. Its area is about 147,345 sq. miles. Its history is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Mikado being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660; but the legendary period comes down to a time much nearer our own than the well-authenticated annals of the Middle Kingdom during the last 2000 years. The name of the present Mikado is Mutsu Hito (*q.v.*), and he was born in 1852. **Army,** 245,311; **navy,** 12,252; **estimated revenue** ('90-91), 83,462,532 yen; **expenditure,** 77,012,252 yen; **imports** ('90), 81,728,580 yen; **exports,** 56,603,506 yen; **debt,** 300,830,000 yen.—The Diet was opened by the Emperor (Nov. 29th, '90). **'91.** A return published at the beginning of the year showed that the population on **Jan.** 31st was 40,072,020, of which 20,245,336 were males and 19,825,684 were females. The number of inhabited houses was 7,840,872. Arranged according to social status, there were 3825 nobles, of whom 593 were the heads of families; 1,993,637 *shizoku,* or members of the old military class, of whom 430,411 were the heads of families; and 38,074,558 "common people," 7,736,764 being the heads of families. There were 7,445,119 married couples. During the year the number of births was 1,209,910, 617,863 of the children being males and 592,047 females. The deaths numbered

808,680. There were 340,445 marriages and 107,478 divorces, while 15,711 Japanese emigrated abroad. An outbreak of dysentery at Fu-Ko-Haen was reported (**Jan.** 15th), during which there were 24,800 cases and 4,400 deaths. There was a cyclone at Woo-Ko-Yama, causing much loss of life and destruction of property. The New Parliament Houses were destroyed by fire (20th); their original cost was $2,370,000. A magnificent cathedral of the Greek Church was opened at Tokio (**March** 8th). Whilst the Czarevitch was at Otsu (**May** 12th) an attempt was made to assassinate him. He was severely wounded. The Mikado at once set out for Otsu, and had an interview with the Czarevitch (13th). The would-be assassin was sentenced to the full penalty of the law allowed in such cases —penal servitude for life. A typhoon occurred at Kobe (**Aug.** 16th), which destroyed much shipping, and in which H.M. gunboat *Tweed* sank. About 250 lives were lost. Many houses were wrecked. The Minister of War (**Sept.**) demanded 4,000,000 yen, half for construction of fortifications, and the other half for strengthening existing defences, the manufacture of rifles, etc. The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association published (**Oct.**) some interesting figures with regard to that industry. They show that from July '88 to June '91, the number of mills increased from 19 to 30; the number of spindles from 83,360 to 300,499; the quantity of cotton consumed monthly from 1,152,250 lb. to 6,156,300 lb.; the yarn spun monthly from 1,008,825 lb. to 5,221,908 lb.; and the coal consumed monthly from 2,694,787 lb. to 11,699,055 lb. The largest mill in the country was the Osaka Baseki Kwaisha. It had a paid-up capital of $1,200,000 and a reserve fund of $410,000. The total number of spindles was 61,200, of which 27,300 were mule and 33,390 ring. The cotton consumed at this one mill in the first six months of '91 was 5,361,566 lb. There was also a separate weaving shed with 333 looms. Altogether the mill employed 2,889 operatives, of whom 962 were males and 1,927 females. The Kanegafuchi mill in Tokio employed 1,731 hands, the Miye mill at Yokkaichi 1,676 hands, and the Settu mill at Osaka 1,567 hands. Including the mills now in course of erection, there were on June 30th, '91, altogether 56 mills with 377,970 spindles, employing 17,248 hands. The import of cotton yarn was gradually falling off, the values for the last three years being '88, $13,611,898; '89, $12,522,039; '90, $9,928,061. A terrible earthquake (**Oct.** 27th) devastated Osaka, Najoya, Gifu, Ojaki, and most of the coast towns, the loss of life being estimated at 5,000, injured 9,000, houses destroyed 12,000. Other towns also suffered in a less degree.

Japan, Emperor of. See MUTSU HITO.

Japanese Political Parties. The **First Japanese Diet**, to which the Emperor delivered an address (Nov. 29th, '90), is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. In the **House of Peers** there sit ten life members by virtue of their rank, 139 elected nobles, 59 Imperial nominees, and 44 elected men of mark. In the **House of Representatives** there are 300 members, all elected. Of these, about 130 are opposed to the policy of the Government, and follow the Constitutional Liberal party; 115 are classed as Independent, and are not committed to any special programme; 50 follow Count Okuma, as members of the Constitutional Progressive party; and, lastly, 5 belong to the Moderate Conservative party, but appear to have no very clearly defined views. The **President** of the Upper House is Count Ito, who was selected by the Emperor; while the members of the Lower House selected as their President, Mr. Nakajima, a choice which has received Imperial approval. The elections for the House of Representatives took place in July '90. There were 450,365 persons entitled to vote; of these, 27,636 did not vote; 2,823 votes were void owing to irregularity. After the first session of Parliament there was a ministerial crisis. **Count Matsugata** replaced Count Yamagata as Prime Minister, retaining also the portfolio of Minister of Finance. Count Enomoto became Foreign Minister, and Count Ito was appointed President of the Privy Council (June '91).

Java. An island of the Asiatic Archipelago, the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Divided into 22 Residencies. Capital **Batavia** (500,000). Other chief towns Samarang and Sourabaya. **Exports**, coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo, pepper, tobacco, etc. Administered by the Residents of Provinces and their subordinates under the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies. The mode of government is called the "**culture system**," and is based on officially directed labour. The **army**, as well for Java as for the other Dutch possessions in the East Indies, numbers about 15,000 Europeans and 16,000 natives, associated together. The **colonial navy** consists of 88 vessels, manned by 1271 men. There are 599 miles of **railroad**. **Estimated revenue** of Dutch East Indies, '90, 132,653,477 glds.; **expenditure**, 140,161,812 glds.; average **imports**, £12,800,000; average **exports**, £16,000,000. Land is government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease. Enforced cultivation insures provision for the large population.

Jebb, Prof. Richard Claverhouse, M.P., LL.D., the eminent Greek scholar, was b. in Dundee 1841. Ed. at St. Columba's Coll., co. Dublin, Charterhouse School, London, and Trin. Coll., Camb., where he graduated Senior Classic '62. Public Orator of his Univ. '69, Professor of Greek in the Univ. of Glasgow '75, hon. LL.D Edin., Harvard, and Bologna Univs. In May last Dr. J. was elected **Regius Professor of Greek** in the Univ. of Cambridge in succession to the late Dr. Kennedy. Amongst the most important of his works are "The Attic Orators," "Modern Greece," and a "Life of Richard Bentley." Dr. J. has for some time past been engaged in editing the "**Complete Works of Sophocles.**" It is mainly through his efforts that a **British School of Classical and Archæological Studies** has recently been established at **Athens**. The hon. degree of **D.C.L.** was conferred on Dr. J. by Oxford University, June '**91**. Elected in October to represent Cambridge University in Parliament on the decease of Mr. Raikes.

Jeddo Coal and Drainage Tunnel (U.S.). In July 91' the *Scientific American* gave an account of what it described as "the greatest engineering feat in the history of anthracite coal-mining," about to be commenced. This is the Jeddo Tunnel, to be driven for the purpose of draining the flooded mines of Jeddo and Harleigh. It runs from Butter Valley, Pa., to the bottom of Ebervade mammoth vein, a distance of three miles through solid rock, being 8 ft. square in the clear. All the collieries in the valley will be drained, and it will open an inexhaustible supply of coal, furnishing employment for thousands for years to come.

Jenner, Sir Wm., Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., was b. at Chatham 1815. Ed. at Univ. Coll., M.D. Lond. '44. Has held successively the appointments of Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Univ. Coll.; Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, Physician to Univ. Coll. Hospital, Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in Univ. Coll., and is **Physician in Ordinary to the Queen** and the **Prince of Wales**, whom he attended with Sir William Gull in the serious attack of typhoid fever which prostrated H.R.H. in '71. Sir William J. also attended the **Prince Consort** in his last illness. His eminence as a physician is chiefly based upon his discovery of the symptoms which differentiate typhus from typhoid fever. **President of the Royal College of Physicians** '81.

Jennings, Sir Patrick, K.C.M.G., was b. at Newry, Ireland, in 1831. Reaching Victoria in '52, he went to New South Wales, and became an important squatter. Entered parliament, and has acted as commissioner for N.S. Wales at various international exhibitions. Was the **executive commissioner** and organiser of the first international exhibition in Australia, which was held at Sydney in '79. Vice-President of Executive Council, and in '80 attained to the Premiership. At the Imperial Conference held in London in '87, Sir Patrick spoke as one of the New South Wales representatives. In '90 he was called to the Upper House, or Legislative Council, of the colony.

Jerome, Jerome Kwata, the author of "Three Men in a Boat," was b. in 1861. Owing to a change in his father's financial position, consequent on the inundation of the Jerome mine at the Cannock Chase Colliery, he became a clerk at the Euston offices of the L. & N.W. Railway Co. Leaving this occupation for the **stage**, Mr. J. acted at Astley's Theatre and in the provinces. Then the **journalist's** career attracted and for a time satisfied him, after which he became successively a **tutor** and a **shorthand writer** for a firm of parliamentary agents. Finally, before he gave himself up to literature, Mr. J. entered a **solicitor's** office, where he remained till '89. Published "**On the Stage and Off**" in *Play*, and then the "**Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow**" attracted the notice of the reading public. "**Stage Land**" he published in '89; and "**Three Men in a Boat**" made its appearance in that year also, scoring a striking success. During the summer of '90 Mr. J. wrote the "**Diary of a Pilgrimage.**" Of his work as a **dramatic author** the following is a summary. His first play was "**Barbara,**" which ran for a year at the Comedy Theatre, and has since been played in the U.S.A. and Australia; "Sunset" and "Fennel" met with success, while in '88 "**Woodbarrow Farm**" was played to large audiences, and was afterwards taken to New York. In '90 "**New Lamps for Old**" was produced at Terry's Theatre. "**Told after Supper**" was issued by him in Dec. '90. "**Woodbarrow Farm**" scored a success at the Vaudeville Theatre (Jan. '91).

Jersey. One of the Channel Islands (*q.v.*).

Jersey, Victor A. G. C. V., 7th Earl of, the newly appointed **Governor-General of New South Wales**, was b. March 20th, 1845; was ed. at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford. His first official appointment was as a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, which he held '75-7. For a short time he has acted as **Paymaster-General**. The announcement that his lordship had been sworn a member of the **Privy Council** was made in the early part of '90, followed in July by his appointment to succeed Lord Carrington. Lord J. has taken a warm interest in various **philanthropic movements**, especially in connection with training-ships for boys. Was installed (July '91), as Grand-Master of the Freemasons in New South Wales.

Jeune, Sir Francis Henry, one of the Justices in the High Court of Justice, is the eldest son of a former Bishop of Peterborough, and was b. in 1844. Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he obtained 1st Class in Classical Mods. '63, and 1st class in *Lit. Hum.* two years later. He also was successful in obtaining the Stanhope prize in '63, and the Arnold prize in '67. He was **called to the bar** of the Inner Temple '68, and **took silk** in '88. In connection with the civil action of the Tichborne claimant Mr. J. acted as junior counsel. In ecclesiastical affairs he has long enjoyed a considerable reputation, and appeared in the Lincoln case in '90. Succeeded Lord Hannen, in Jan. '91, as **Judge** of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. Lady Jeune has long been an energetic philanthropist, and, with Sir Francis, has occupied a noteworthy position in the social life of London. Was **knighted** on his ascension to the judicial bench.

Jews. The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the *Archives Judaiques*, are as follows:—Russia, 3,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,644,000; Germany, 562,000; Roumania, 263,000; Turkey (about) 105,000; Holland, 82,000; France, 63,000; England, 70,000; Italy, 40,000; Switzerland, 7,373; Scandinavia, 6,973; Servia, 3,492; Greece, 2,652; Iberian Peninsula, 2,102. **Total in Europe**, 5,400,000. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 300,000; Africa, 350,000; the Americas, 250,000; and Australia, 15,000. There are probably eight millions of Jews in existence at the present date (1891). Until very recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world; and those of eastern Europe, Africa, and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "**Alliance Israelite**" of Paris, and similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C.), to remove. In **England**, full emancipation was granted to Jews in 1858. They possess a special **Jewish Board of Guardians** (13, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals. There are six large Jewish **elementary schools** in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful **elementary schools** in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal **Provincial congregations**: the most important are those of Liverpool (2), Manchester (5), Birmingham, Leeds (2), Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Minor Synagogues); while eleven of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (2, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W.). **Ministers** for these are mostly trained at **Jews' College** (Tavistock House, Tavistock Square), which has a very extensive library of works

dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (St. James' Place, E.C.), where the sittings of the **Beth Din**, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided. Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi. The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called **Orthodox Jews**, while there are "**Reform**" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3,000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (**Sephardim**) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (**Ashkenazim**). As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York. Jews have some **special enactments** connected with registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other legislation likely to affect them, are looked after by the **Jewish Board of Deputies** (36, Finsbury Circus).—During '91 great attention has been again directed to anti-Semitic agitations in Russia and other countries. The influx of Jewish aliens into England occasioned much controversy in May and June. The election of **Dr. Adler** (*q.v.*) as Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire was also a leading event **Baron Hirsch's** great scheme for the emigration of Jews to a colony assumed clearer shape in Sept. '91, when the formation of a company was announced. M. Jacques Henri Dreyfus was installed as Chief Rabbi of Paris (Sept. 29th). There are three Jewish weeklies, of which the most important is *The Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.: Editor, A. T. Meyers).

Jex-Blake, Rev. Thomas W., D.D., **Dean of Wells**, was b. in 1832, and was ed. at Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated M.A. ('57), and received B.D. and D.D. in 73. After acting as composition master to the sixth form at Marlboro' Coll., he was elected Fellow of Queen's Coll., and ordained deacon ('56) and priest ('57). For ten years he was an assistant master at Rugby, and for six years was Principal of Cheltenham Coll. In '74 Dr. Jex-Blake became **Head Master of Rugby**, and held this position till '86. A year later he was appointed rector of Alvechurch, Redditch, and in Feb. '91 succeeded the late Dr. Plumptre as **Dean of Wells**. His **works** include "Life in Faith" and "Long Vacation in Continental Picture Galleries."

Joachim, Joseph, the distinguished violinist, was born near Pressburg, in Hungary, in 1831. Already famous as a youthful prodigy, he went to Leipzig in '43, to the Conservatoire previously founded by Mendelssohn, who saw his genius and encouraged him. He first came to London in '44, and has since annually visited us. Herr J. has been principal violinist of the **Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts** from their very commencement. In '69 he became the head of the newly developed Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written several works for his instrument and the orchestra, the chief being the Hungarian Concerto. The **University of Cambridge** conferred on him the degree of **Mus. Doc.** in '77. Herr J. in '87 visited Paris, and had an enthusiastic reception. The **University of Oxford** recently conferred upon him the honorary degree of **D.C.L.** In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance in public, Herr J. was, on March 17th, '89, presented with a magnificent violin purchased by subscribers to a fund of which the Duke of Edinburgh was President. Visited England in Feb. '91, and made many public appearances during the musical season.

Jockey Club. See TURF.

Joint Stock Companies. A Parliamentary return is annually issued giving the names, objects or business, places where business is or was conducted, date of registration; number of persons who signed the memorandum of association, total number of shares taken up by such subscribers, nominal capital, number of shares into which it is divided, number of shares taken up, amount of calls made on each share, and the total amount of calls received, of all joint stock companies. It denotes whether the companies are limited or unlimited, and also the number of shareholders in each of the said companies at the date of the last return, and whether still in operation or being wound up; of the total number having their registered offices in the city of London, or within five miles of the General Post Office. The total number and the paid-up capital of all registered companies which are believed to be carrying on business at the present time. This return can be obtained from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster (price 1s. 9d.). The following table shows the **progress** of the joint stock company movement during **the last six years**:—

Date.	Total.	
	No. of Cos.	Paid up Capital.
1884	9,344	£494,909,862
1885	9,471	529,637,684
1886	10,494	591,508,692
1887	11,001	611,430,371
1888	11,968	671,870,184
1889	13,323	775,139,533

The total amount of capital subscribed for new issues during '91 up to the end of September was £74,260,788, compared with £131,707,761 in '90, and £142,554,546 in '89, exclusive of vendors' shares, etc.

Jones, Henry Arthur, the dramatist, was b. Sept. 20th, 1851, at Granborough, Bucks. After attempting a literary career, his dramatic tastes received encouragement from the production of a comedy by him entitled "Only Round the Corner." His next success was the acceptance by Mr. Wilson Barrett of "A Clerical Error" ('79). Minor pieces followed in the shape of "His Wife" and "A Bed of Roses." In Nov. '82 Mr. Wilson Barrett produced "**The Silver King**," at the Princess's Theatre, and this greatly increased Mr. Jones's reputation. "Breaking a Butterfly" and "Chatterton" ('84), "**Saints and Sinners**," "Hoodman Blind," "The Lord Harry," "The Noble Vagabond,"

"Hard Hit," and "Heart of Hearts," testify to the energy with which he prosecuted his dramatic labours. "Wealth," at the Haymarket in '88, proved very successful, and was followed by "**The Middleman**" (Aug. '89). Mr. J.'s next exploit was a play of daring originality, called "**Judah**" ('90); and "**The Dancing Girl**," produced at the Haymarket in Jan. '91, received much attention. Mr. J. has often lectured on his art in public. A German version of "The Middleman" was produced in Berlin in March '91. Published "Saints and Sinners" in '91. On Nov. 2nd, his new play, "The Crusaders," was produced at the Avenue Theatre.

Journalists, The Institute of, was established on the 9th of March, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, a professional society founded in '84, and incorporated by Royal Charter in March '90. The **Charter**, by which journalism is formally constituted one of the professions, directs and declares that Hugh Gilzean Reid, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P., Edward Lawson, Sir Edwin Arnold, Justin McCarthy, M.P., J. M. Maclean, M.P., P. W. Clayden, Harry Furniss, E. R. Russell, J. A. Willox, Sir Thomas Sowler (the late), Henry Flint, J. T. Bunce, and other journalists therein named, and such other persons as, at the date of the Charter, were members, or might thereafter become members of the Institute, "shall for ever hereafter be, by virtue of these presents, one body politic and corporate by the name of 'The Institute of Journalists'"; and, after conferring power to hold lands and other property, goes on to recite the objects and purposes for which the Institute is constituted. These are embodied in thirteen clauses, and include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates; "the promotion of whatever may tend to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession;" ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties; collection of information; and in various other respects, specified and not specified, the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. Care has been exercised in drawing up the constitution of the Institute to guard against the possibility of its operating at any future time in such a way as to exclude from the work of the newspaper press any honest and capable service, from whatsoever source it may come; and the decentralisation of authority which attends the system of **organisation by branches** (called "Districts" and "Sub-districts") is regarded as an efficient safeguard against that possibility. Although the central office and committee rooms are in London, there is no fixed or localised centre of authority; the council meetings and the annual conference both being movable, and held from time to time in the chief towns throughout the country. At the date of conversion into the Institute there were about 1200 **members**, since increased to about 2700, organised in 49 districts and sub-districts, and including nearly all the well-known journalists of London and the provinces (including Scotland and Ireland). The Charter, moreover, confers upon the Institute power to **affiliate branches** in India and the colonies and in foreign countries; and already considerable numbers of Anglo-Indian and colonial journalists have become members, and have opened correspondence preparatory to considering a basis for colonial organisation, whereby they may participate in the status and advantages conferred by the Charter, while retaining the control of their own local affairs. Similar measures are being taken by English journalists on the continent. The meetings of the Institute which attracted the most public attention have been that at the Mansion House, London, on March 9th, '89 (when the Institute in its present form was founded), and the successive Annual Conference of '89, at the Town Hall, Manchester; of '90 at the Council House, Birmingham, and of '91, at the City Hall, Dublin. At the Dublin Conference, Mr. Edward Lawson was elected **President** for '91-2, in succession to Sir Algernon Borthwick and Mr. H. Gilzean Reid; the provisional constitution as embodied in the Charter was revised; an Orphan Fund branch was established, and the fund opened by donations of £1,000 from Sir Algernon Borthwick, and £500 from Mr. J. A. Willox of the *Liverpool Courier*; a committee was appointed to prepare a scheme for educational and technical examination tests for admission to professional membership; important questions of professional usage and privilege were debated; the establishment of a professional employment registration system was approved, and other important business transacted. The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Ald. J. Meade, J.P.) gave a banquet to 800 journalists and other guests at the Mansion House; Lord and Lady Wolseley entertained the members at a luncheon and reception; the Irish journalists gave a brilliant reception at the Royal Hibernian Academy, and the hospitalities of the occasion continued over two or three weeks. Next year ('92) conference meetings will be held in Edinburgh and Glasgow, jointly. This year the Vice-Presidents are . Mr. H. Gilzean Reid, Birmingham; Sir Algernon Borthwick, London; Mr. J. A. Scott, Dublin; Mr. H. J. Palmer, Leeds; Mr. E. Byrne, Dublin; Mr. J. A. Willox, Liverpool; Mr G. F. Gratwicke, Exeter; Mr. E. E. Peacock, London; Mr. J. Wilson, Edinburgh; Mr. S. Grogan, London; Mr. John C. Moor, Sunderland; Mr. J. Vaughan, Leicester. **Hon. Treasurer**, Mr. P. W. Clayden. **Legal Adviser**, Mr. J. R. Fisher, B.A. **Hon. Secs.**, Mr. B T. Barton, and Mr. G. H. Kynaston. **Sec.** of the Institute, Herbert S. Cornish. **Central Office**, 78, Fleet St., London, E.C.

Jowett, Rev. Professor B., D.D., was b. at Camberwell 1817. Became Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford ('35), Fellow ('38); appointed Regius Professor of Greek on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston ('55). Was member of a commission for taking into consideration mode of admission by examination to writerships in Civil Service of India. Professor Jowett has written commentaries on some of the Pauline Epistles, and an essay on the Interpretation of Scripture in "**Essays and Reviews.**" In '70 he was elected **Master of Balliol**, and in '86 **Vice-Chancellor** of the University. He published a translation of the "Dialogues of Plato," '71; second edition (5 vols.) '76; also a "Translation of Thucydides with Notes and Essay," '80 (2 vols.); and a "Translation of Aristotle's Politics, with Notes and Essay," '85 (2 vols.). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Leyden ('75), LL.D. Edin. ('84), and Dublin ('86). **Hon. LL.D.** was conferred on

Dr. J. by Cambridge Univ. June '90. In Oct. '91, his illness excited much sympathy.

Jubilee Institute, Queen Victoria's. Founded by Her Majesty the Queen in 1887 out of the surplus (£72,538 17s. 2d.) of the Women's Jubilee Offering. By a Royal Charter of incorporation granted in '89, it is enacted that "the purposes to which the annual income of the fund is to be applied are the training, support and maintenance of women to act as **nurses** to the sick poor in their own homes, and the establishment (if thought proper) of a home or homes for such nurses, and generally the promotion and provision of improved means for nursing the sick poor." It is further enacted that the work of the Institute be carried on at St. Katharine's Royal Hospital, Regent's Park, N.W. **Pres. of the Council**, Rev. Arthur L. B. Peile; **Sec**, Col. Gildea, St. Katherine's Royal Hospital, Regent's Park, N.W. (See also NURSES.)

Judges. The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature :—Lord High Chancellor: Lord Halsbury. **Court of Appeal**: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Coleridge (Lord Chief Justice of England), Lord Esher (Master of the Rolls), Sir Charles P. Butt (President of the Probate Division), Sir N. Lindley, Sir C. S. C. Bowen, Sir E. Fry, Sir H. C. Lopes, and Sir E. E. Kay. **Chancery Division**: Lord Chancellor, Sir J. W. Chitty, Sir F. North, Sir J. Stirling, Sir A. Kekewich, and Sir R. Romer. **Queen's Bench Division**: Lord Coleridge, Hon. G. Denman, Sir C. E. Pollock, Sir H. Hawkins, Sir J. C. Mathew, Sir L. W. Cave, Sir J. C. Day, Sir A. L. Smith, Sir A. Wills, Sir W. Grantham, Sir A. Charles, Sir R. V. Williams, Sir J. C. Lawrance, Sir R. S. Wright, and Sir R. H. Collins. **Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division**: Sir C. P. Butt (President) and Sir F. H. Jeune. **Court of Arches**: Lord Penzance. **Consistory Court**: Mr. T. H. Tristram, D.C.L. **Bankruptcy Court**: Sir R. V. Williams. **Railway and Canal Commission**: Mr. Justice Wills, Lord Trayner, Mr. Justice Murphy, Sir F. Peel, and Viscount Cobham.

Judicial Separation. It was in the power of the ecclesiastical courts, which formerly determined all matrimonial causes, to grant a divorce *à mensâ et thoro*, which released the husband and wife from the duty of cohabitation, but did not enable either of them to marry again. By the "Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857," it was provided that such divorces should no more be granted, but that in every case in which a decree might have been made for a divorce *à mensâ et thoro*, a decree might thenceforwards be made for a judicial separation. A decree for judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or by the wife on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards. Cruelty in this sense may be defined as injury to person or to health, or conduct raising a reasonable apprehension of bodily hurt. Even threats to a wife, not accompanied by personal violence, and cruelty to children in the presence of their mother, have been in some cases regarded as cruelty giving ground for a decree. Desertion must be wilful, and against the will of the person who complains of it. From the date of a decree for judicial separation, and so long as the separation continues, the wife is considered as a *feme sole* with respect to all property which she may acquire; and should she again cohabit with her husband, all such property is to be held to her separate use. But this provision has been made superfluous by the Married Women's Property Act, 1882 (*q.v.*). The court has power to order such alimony for the wife, and to make such provision for the custody, maintenance, and education of the children of the marriage, as it may think proper. Should the decree have been pronounced in the absence of one of the parties, and on the ground of desertion by him or her, the party so absent may present a petition setting out such absence and reasonable ground for the alleged desertion, and may obtain a reversal of the decree. The separation, moreover, may be ended at any moment by the deliberate consent of the parties separated to a renewal of cohabitation.

Justice of Peace Qualification Bill. See SESSION, sect. 79.

Jute. See TRADE, '91.

Jutland Ship Canal and Harbours. In February '90 the project of a large navigable canal between the North Sea and the Kattegat, following the Limfjord, was revived, the plan comprising the construction of a harbour at each end. It was understood that the capital required (£2,000,000) was available, but a concession from the Danish Government was looked for, the promoters asking for a concession for a hundred years, with 3 per cent. interest guaranteed on a capital not exceeding 35,000,000 kr. for a period of fifteen years, beginning one year after the completion of the canal, which must take place not later than July 1st, 1895.

K

Kaffraria. The country of the Kaffirs, in eastern South Africa. The name, when used now, implies the **Transkeian Territories** (*q.v.*), which lie between Basutoland and the sea, and from the Kei river to Natal. A district south-west of the Kei, formerly called **British Kaffraria**, was annexed to Cape Colony in 1863, and is now divided into the two districts of King William's Town and East London.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The German portion of **New Guinea** (*q.v.*), together with the islands of New Britain and New Ireland.

Kalnoky, Count Gustav Siegmund, was b. 1832 at Lettowitz, Moravia. After serving for a few years in the army, he entered the diplomatic service ('50), and from '60 to '70 he was Councillor of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London. In '74 he went as Minister to Copenhagen, whence he was transferred ('80) as ambassador to St. Petersburg. Thence he was recalled in '81 to assume the important office of the joint **Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs**, in succession to Baron Haymerle—a post which Count Kalnoky

has since filled with much ability, pursuing the peace policy which is the foundation of the Central European Alliance.

Kashmir (N.W. India). For Resident see DIPLOMATIC.

Kashmir Railway. An account of the proposed railway into the heart of Kashmir was given in the *Times* of Feb. 12th, '91, when it was stated that the route preferred leaves the North-Western Railway of India a few miles below Rawul Pindi, and proceeds north by Panjar, Kohala and Baramulla to Srinagar. The distance is 210 miles, of which the first 78 are in English territory. The gradients are described as easy, and the tunnelling light, and the cost 2¼ to 2½ millions sterling. In the *Times* of August 6th Sir Lepel Griffin wrote to correct a statement which had been published to the effect that the Indian Government had practically decided to reject his (Panjar) scheme, on the ground that the guarantee of 4½ per cent. demanded was too high. He gave an extract from a letter dated Simla, July 2nd, of the Secretary to the Government to the effect that the surveys of alternative routes were going on. Sir Lepel added that the guarantee asked was 3½ or 3¾ per cent., with a quarter share of eventual profits. He drew attention to the importance of the report that the Russians were about to extend the Trans-Caspian Railway (*q.v.*), to Sarakhs.

Kay, Sir Edward Ebenezer, was b. at Meadowcroft, near Rochdale, 1822, and ed. at Cambridge. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('47). For some years (during which he compiled the well-known "**Kay's Reports**") he was the authorised law reporter in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Wood (afterwards Lord Hatherley). Q.C. ('66). He was also for some time leader in Vice-Chancellor Bacon's Court, but subsequently cultivated a successful practice in the House of Lords. Appointed a judge of the High Court ('81). Succeeded Sir H. Cotton as a **Lord Justice of Appeal** (Nov 11th, '90).

Keewatin. A Canadian district under the jurisdiction of the Government of **Manitoba.** It lies between that province and Ontario, and stretches from United States boundary to Hudson Bay. Area not determined. Part has been assigned to Ontario. It is a difficult region of rock, swamp, and wood, with few tracts available for agriculture or pasturage; but mineral wealth is great, including copper and silver, and game is plentiful. See MANITOBA and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Kekewich, Sir Arthur, was b. in 1832. Called to the bar in '58, Q.C. ('77), Bencher of his Inn ('81). He enjoyed a considerable Chancery practice, and for a long time was **standing counsel** to the **Bank of England** and several large insurance companies. He was raised to the Judicial Bench in '86. Mr. Justice Kekewich made several unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament.

Kendal, Margaret Brunston, popularly known as "Madge" Robertson previous to her marriage with Mr. Wm. Hunter (Grimston) Kendal, actor, with whom she has since always appeared on the stage, was b. at Great Grimsby in 1849. The late T. W. Robertson was her brother. She made her first appearance at the Haymarket as Ophelia in '65, and her first triumph as Blanche Dumont in Marston's "**Hero of Romance**" at the same theatre. Mrs. Kendal has played many parts, of which the most successful perhaps have been those of Lilian in "New Men and Old Acres," and Dora in "Diplomacy." In '81 Mr. Kendal, jointly with Mr. Hare, took the management of the St. James's Theatre, and Mrs. Kendal joined the company. In '90 Mr. and Mrs. K. returned from a successful American tour, which was repeated later in the year.

Kew Gardens. First formed as Botanic Gardens, 1750-60. Parliamentary Committee to consider the management appointed 1838; Lindley's report presented '40; gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests '40. Opened to the public free '41. Palm-house built '48. **Open free** to the public every weekday from noon, and on Sunday afternoons. Distributions of bedding-out plants are made annually in the autumn to applicants.

Kew Observatory, Old Deer Park, Richmond, Surrey, was built by George III., in preparation for the famous transit of Venus in 1769, to serve as a substitute for an older and smaller one connected with Kew Palace, associated historically with the discovery of aberration and nutation, which had fallen into disrepair. About seventy years after its foundation, the Government determined to discontinue its maintenance, because the Royal Observatory at Greenwich fulfilled more completely the main objects to which the King's Observatory was then applied. The building was eventually handed over to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1842, under the title of the Kew Observatory. The connection between the British Association and the Kew Observatory lasted for thirty years, until '71. Mr. J. P. Gassiot, who was then the chairman of the Kew committee, made the munificent offer to **endow** it with a sum of £10,000 if the Royal Society would nominate a Kew committee who should have entire control over the management of the observatory and over the income from the trust fund, and would cause magnetic and meteorological observations to be continued in perpetuity,—which offer was accepted. When the use of the Kew Observatory was granted by Her Majesty rent free to the Royal Society, it possessed a valuable collection of standard instruments and verifying apparatus, most of which had been purchased by grants made either by the Royal Society, or the British Association. In addition to its observational work in magnetism, electricity and meteorology, the observatory has attained a very high and growing reputation at home and abroad for the trustworthiness of its **verifications** and for its many and varied services to experimenters. It is the central station of the Meteorological Office for their system of self-recording observations, as a place where new instruments intended for other observatories can be tested beforehand, as a school where intending observers can be practically trained, and lastly as an experimental laboratory where the efficiency of new designs of meteorological instruments might be thoroughly tried. A largely increased and increasing number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic apparatus, sextants, watches, chronometers, telescopes, and a great variety of other **instruments**, are continuously in progress of **verification**, suitable fees being charged to the public and the the various Government offices to defray the cost of the examination.

K.G. See GARTER, ORDER OF THE.

Khojak Tunnel. Intelligence was received in London on April 18th, '90, that the two

headings of this tunnel between Shilabagh and Chaman, on the railway from Quetta to Candahar, had met. The tunnel is about 2½ miles in length, and Mr. G. P. Rose, A.M.I.C.E., is the executive engineer. The Khojak Pass is 7500 ft. above the sea, and about 2000 ft. higher than the level of the surrounding country; the tunnel, which pierces the range at right angles, passes from east to west, and enters about 1000 ft. below the crest of the pass. The length of the tunnel is 12,600 ft., and there is space for two lines of rails, ascending for the first half at a grade of 1 in 1000, and descending at 1 in 40. Two main shafts, of 318 ft. and 219 ft. respectively, were sunk to aid the work of construction, and the water difficulties were formidable. In the House of Commons (Aug. 4th, '91), in a debate on the India Revenue accounts, Mr. Maclean, who was supported by Sir R. Lethbridge, moved a resolution in favour of the extension of the Indian railway system to Candahar, the latter describing the Khojak line as terminating "in a hole in the wall." Sir J. Gorst, then Under-Secretary for India, said it would be most unwise for the House to express an opinion on the subject, in view of our relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the motion was negatived without a division. The Calcutta *Englishman* says the first sod of the Killa Abdulla extension was turned in Dec. '87, and the work undertaken has no equal in India. The original idea was to continue the Killa Abdulla line 60 miles from Quetta into the Khojak Pass, piercing the Khwaja Amran range, and finally establishing a temporary terminus on the Chaman plain. It was estimated that the total cost would be about 131 lakhs, but an additional 7 miles having been sanctioned on the Chaman side, 12 lakhs were added, making 143 lakhs.

Khokand. A Mussulman khanate in Central Asia, the power of which was shattered by General Tchernayeff in '64-5. A portion was left independent until '75, when an outbreak caused the Russians to overrun and annex it. This campaign was the hardest the Russians had had in Turkestan in point of national resistance, but the people have since become reconciled to their rule. Khokand now forms the Turkestan province of **Ferghana**, an ancient name restored in '76. The city of Khokand (pop. 35,000) ranks next in commercial importance and size to Tashkend and Bokhara.

Khorassan ("The country of the Sun"). One of the richest provinces of Persia, forming the north-east portion of that kingdom. It consists of 140,000 square miles, comprising nearly a quarter of Persia: population 860,000. The country is wonderfully fertile, except where the great desert of Persia encroaches upon it, and its prosperity may be expected to increase now that the Turcoman raids all the way along the north are suspended.

Kimberley. A fertile district lying between King Sound and Cambridge Gulf in the tropical portion of the colony of **Western Australia.** Has been recently explored and opened up for settlement. There are immense tracts of splendid pasturage. The chief port is Derby. In 1883 gold was discovered, a gold-field "proclaimed," and a great rush from all parts took place. Enormous finds were at first reported, but general disappointment was experienced, privations incurred, and the field practically abandoned. See WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Kimberley. The capital of the province of Griqualand West, **Cape Colony**, and chief centre of the diamond diggings. Though young, it is a large and important town, well provided with institutions and accessories of civilised life; pop. 25,000.

King-of-Arms. See GARTER KING-OF-ARMS.

King's College, London. Established by Royal Charter 14th August, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament 19th May, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." The **visitor** is the Archbishop of Canterbury, and among the **perpetual governors** are the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Lord Chief Justice of England. There are nine **departments** in the College—viz., theology, literature, science, engineering, medicine, ladies', evening classes, civil service, and the school. To students who have acquired a certain degree of proficiency it grants the diploma of "Associate of King's College," to which is attached the privilege of free admission to all the classes in the department from which they have been elected, as also the use of the college libraries and museums. The associates of the **theological department** wear a distinctive *hood*—viz., black, poplin, edged on the outside with a quarter of an inch, and on the inside with one inch, of mauve silk. In addition to **King's College School** four other schools are in union with the College, and the pupils of these schools may become **associates** in two instead of in three years. The **ladies' department** is conducted in Kensington Square; certificates of proficiency are granted in passing the examinations, after a regular attendance of three or more terms. The students of the **evening classes**, which meet from October to March, and from April to June, receive certificates, and may become associates. The **civil service department** prepares for the excise, customs, Post Office, the navy, and other examinations; women also prepared. The whole college is under the supervision of the **Principal**, Rev. Dr. Henry Wace (*q.v.*). Last session there were 61 matriculated students in theology, 50 in general literature, 105 in engineering, 220 in medicine, and 29 in the evening classes. Including students not matriculated, the total number attending the College last session was 3,224, besides 274 boys in the school. In July '91 a Committee of the Privy Council agreed to recommend the incorporation of King's College with University College, and the medical schools of the metropolis into a Teaching University, to be called the "Albert University," "in and for London." The draft Charter approved by the Committee must lie on the table of both Houses of Parliament for thirty days next Session before being submitted for the Queen's sanction.

King's Cross Tunnel. A new method of tunnelling was adopted in the construction of this subway for the Great Northern Railway during '91, which is called the Jennings and Stannard system. The idea is to prevent the subsidence of the soil over the permanent brickwork structure, caused by the space created in the removal of the ground. The new method consists of the use of a series of flat steel bars called "needles," with which a temporary lining is made; these are pushed forward, after the brickwork is made within

them, by screwjacks, into the face of the work in front. Considerable economy is claimed, while gas and other mains are not interfered with. In the King's Cross case the work was carried on within 6 ft. of the surface without opening the road.

Kioto (Japan) Canal. Some particulars were to hand at the beginning of '91 as to the construction of this canal, which affords a striking instance of the development of western ideas in this country. The canal, which is seven miles long, between Lake Biwa and the Bay of Osaka, carries the waters of the Biwa, which is 500 miles square, and at an altitude of 275 ft., to the town of Kioto. It is also used for navigation, supplies motive power for factories, and irrigates the rice fields. The canal is carried through the mountain chain of Nogaro-Yama by a tunnel 1½ miles long, cut and "faced" in European style by a French engineer, while there are two shorter tunnels nearer Kioto. Before reaching the town the canal is divided in two, one branch joining an old navigable sea canal, and the other being utilised as motive power for the engines in the Kioto factories.

Kipling, Rudyard, was b. in Bombay '65, and from his residence in India has been enabled to depict **Anglo-Indian life**—especially the military side of it—with striking fidelity. The publication of "Soldiers Three" and "**Plain Tales from the Hills**" attracted a good deal of attention, and resulted in Mr. K. being much sought after by editors of magazines. Some **poetry** by Mr. K. has appeared in the *English Illustrated Magazine*. His books entitled "The Light that Failed," and "Life's Handicap," appeared in '91. He is now engaged, with Mr. Balestier, in writing "**The Naulahka.**"

Knights. In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or occasionally by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as directly representing her. The Royal Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, and the Indian Empire (see respective headings). Knights not belonging to any of these orders are termed knights bachelors. This last-mentioned dignity is that which is conferred upon the judges of the High Court, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, upon civic dignitaries, and upon persons who have attained distinction in various walks of life. The Sovereign bestows the dignity either by a tap with a sword upon the shoulder of the kneeling person honoured, who is then commanded to rise "Sir" A—B—, or by letters patent. All knights are entitled to the prefix of "Sir," and their wives to that of "Dame or Lady." (See ADDRESS, FORMS OF and KNIGHTHOODS CONFERRED DURING '91).

Knighthoods conferred, and Promotions made in the different Orders, Nov. '90—Nov. 16th, '91. The office or rank given after several of the names was that held at the time the dignity was conferred, and some changes in that respect may have taken place since.

K.G.

Cadogan, Earl.
Naples, H.R.H. the Prince of.
Rutland, the Duke of.

K.T.

Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of.

K.P.

Saxe Weimar, Prince Edward of.

G.C.B. (*Mil*).

Browne, Gen. Sir S. J., K.C.B., K.C.S.J., V.C., Indian Staff Corps.
Keyes, Gen. Sir C. P., K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
M'Leod, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. C., K.C.B.
Ross, Gen. Sir J., K.C.B., commanding the troops in the Dominion of Canada.
Wood, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.C., commanding the troops at Aldershot.

K.C.B. (*Mil.*).

Alderson, Lt.-Col., and Col. (temporary Maj.-Gen.) H. J., half-pay R.A., Director of Artillery.
Cureton, Gen. C., C.B., Indian Staff Corps (since deceased).
Field, Gen. J., C.B., Bombay Infantry.
Fraser, Lt.-Gen. C. C., C.B., V.C.
Hughes, Gen. W. T., C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
Lennox, Lt.-Gen. W. O., C.B., V.C., Royal Engineers.
Mackinnon, Director-Gen. of the Army Medical Department W. A., C.B.
M'Clintock, Adm. Sir J. L., Knt.
Nelson, Maj.-Gen. and Honorary Lt.-Gen. A. A., C.B.
Watson, Vice-Adm. G. W., Royal Navy Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies.
Weare, Maj.-Gen. and Honorary Lt.-Gen. H. E., C.B.
Williams, Lt.-Gen. W. J., C.B., Royal Artillery.

G.C.B. (*Civil*).

Anhalt, H.H. Prince Aribert of (Hon.).
Bridport, Gen.-Viscount, in recognition of his 50 years' service in H.M. Household.

K.C.B. (*Civil*).

Abel, Sir Frederick Augustus, President of the Committee on Explosives, War Department.
Moncrieff, Col. Alexander.
Ridgeway, Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph West, K.C.S.I., Permanent Under Sec. to the Lord-Lt. of Ireland.
Shaw, Capt. Eyre Massey, C.B., on his retirement from the post of Chief Officer, Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
Smith, Col. Charles Bean Euan Smith, C.S.I.

G.C.S.I.

(None.)

G.C.I.E.

Khairpur, H.H. Mir. Ali Murod Khan, Talpur of.
Wenlock, Lord, Governor of Madras.

G.C.M.G.

Abbas Bey, H.H. Prince, of Egypt (Hon.).
der Goltz, Vice-Admiral Baron von (Hon.)

K.C.M.G.

Braddon, Edward Nicholas Coventry, Esq., Agent-Gen. in London for the Colony of Tasmania.
Campbell, George William Robert.
Carbone, Guiseppe, Esq., LL.D., C.M.G., Crown Advocate of the Island of Malta.

de Lalaing, Count Jacques Henri Edouard.
Edwards, Maj.-Gen. James Bevan, R.E., C.B., for services rendered in connection with the Australasian Military Forces.
Forrest, Sir John.
M'Coy, Frederick, Esq., C.M.G., Professor of Natural Science in the University of Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria.
Southey, R., Esq., C.M.G., formerly Colonial Secretary of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and Lt.-Governor of the Province of Griqualand West.
Sutherland, Thomas, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Youl, James Ardnell, Esq., C.M.G., of the Colony of Tasmania.

K.C.S.I.

Hutchins, Philip Perceval, Esq., C.S.I., Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Gov.-Gen. of India.
Mackenzie, Alexander, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Burma.

K.C.I.E.

Benares, His Highness, Parbhu Narayan Singh, Maharaja Bahadur of.
Pritchard, Charles Bradley, Esq., C.S.I., Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Bennett, Henry, Esq., Mayor of Great Grimsby.
Boyd, Right Hon. John, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.
Farmer, Mr. William, while one of the Sheriffs of the City of London during the visit of the German Emperor.
Geikie, Archibald, Esq., LL.D., Director General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.
Gillespie, Robert, Esq., of the Dominion of Canada.
Godfray, Col. James, A.D.C.
Harris, Mr. Augustus, one of the Sheriffs of the City of London during the visit of the German Emperor, and the well-known lessee of Covent Garden and Drury Lane theatres.
Haslam, Alfred Seale, Mayor of Derby, on the occasion of the Queen's visit.
Hay, Francis Ringler Drummond, Esq., late Consul-General in Tripoli.
Hickman, Alfred, Esq., Wolverhampton.
Humphry, Professor George, M.D., Cambridge.
Jephson, Capt. Alfred, R.N., Secretary to the Naval Exhibition.
Jeune, Mr. F. H., Q.C., one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty division.
Lack, Henry Reader, Esq., Comptroller-Gen. of the Patent Office.
Measom, George Samuel, Esq., Chairman Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Nathan, Gustavus, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General at Vienna.
Nepean, Evan Colville, Director of Contracts at the War Office.
Oakley, H., Esq., General Manager, Great Northern Railway.
O'Malley, Edward Loughlin, Esq., Chief Justice, Straits Settlements.
Pink, William, Esq., Mayor of Portsmouth.
Prideaux, Walter S., Esq., Clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company.
Rees, Josiah, Esq., Chief Justice, Bermuda.
Romer, Mr. R., Q.C., one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench division.
Solomons, Julian Emanuel, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.
Waring, Henry John, Esq., late Mayor of Plymouth.
Windeyer, William Charles, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Wragg, Walter Thomas, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Natal.
Wright, Robert Samuel, one of the Justices of the High Court of Justice.

Knowles, James, F.R.I.B.A., was b. 1831. Educated at Univ. Coll., Lond. From early years he pursued literature, and contributed articles to various magazines; and in '60 he published the "Story of King Arthur." Succeeded Dean Alford ('70) as editor of the *Contemporary Review* (*q.v.*), and on the establishment of the *Nineteenth Century* (*q.v.*) became its editor ('77). In addition to his literary work, Mr. Knowles has acquired reputation as an architect: Aldworth, the Surrey residence of Lord Tennyson, Kensington House, the Thatched House Club, and several churches having been erected from his designs.

Knox-Little, Rev. William John, was b. at Stewartstown, co. Tyrone. Educated at Trin. Coll., Camb., where he graduated in '62. Subsequently became Assistant Master in the Grammar Schools of Lancaster and Sherborne; curate of Christ Church, Lancaster, of Turweston, Bucks, and St. Thomas', Regent Street; rector of St. Alban's, Cheetwood, '75; Canon of Worcester '81. He is a High Churchman, and has published, in addition to a number of sermons, "Characteristics of the Christian Life," "Meditations on the Three Hours' Agony of our Blessed Redeemer," and "Motives of the Christian Life." Canon Knox-Little has also published several novels, including "The Child of Stafferton," which has met with success. Delivered stirring Lenten addresses at St. Paul's Cathedral '91, and published during the year a book entitled "The Christian Home."

Kossuth, Lajos, or Louis, the veteran Hungarian patriot, was b. near Pesth, 1805. In '32 he was elected to the National Diet of Pressburg. For publishing reports of the proceedings of that body he was, in '37, after a warning from the Government, prosecuted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. In '40 founded the *Pesti Hirlap*, which became the organ of the Radical opposition. In '47 he was again elected to the National Diet, and forthwith became leader of the opposition. In March '48 he demanded the re-establishment of an independent government for **Hungary** with a ministry responsible to the country. Returned to Pressburg as Minister of Finance for Hungary in the cabinet of Count Batthyány. President of the provisional government ('48-49). In April '49, in the Diet at Debreczin, he declared Hungary an independent state. Created **Governor of Hungary**, he entered Pesth, but was compelled to retreat on the entry of the Russian troops. Kossuth, accompanied by a large number of refugees, entered Turkish territory on August 17th, and in the February following ('50) was, with his companions, interned at Kutahia, in Asia Minor. Liberated in September '51, Kossuth came to England, where, save for a visit to the United States, he lived for many years. He subsequently made several attempts to incite the Italians

and Hungarians against Austria. For the last quarter of a century he has resided at Turin, where he has devoted himself to scientific studies.

Krapotkin, Prince Peter Alexievitch, Russian socialist leader, was b. at Moscow 1842. Formerly aide-de-camp to the Military Governor of Transkaibalia ('63-7), during which he made many journeys in Siberia and Manchuria. Studied at the St. Petersburg University('68-72), and joined the most advanced Anarchist section of the **International Working Men's Association** in Belgium in '72. Returning to Russia, he took part in the **Tchaykovsky conspiracy**; was arrested '74, and after two years' imprisonment escaped to England. In '79 **founded** the Anarchist paper *Le Révolte*, at Geneva, whence he was expelled '81. Commenced then a **crusade against Russian Government** in the English and French press. In '82, while on a visit to Thonon, was condemned by the Police Correctionnelle at Lyons to five years' imprisonment for participating in the International Working Men's Association. Released '86, and returned to England. Is a frequent writer and lecturer on **Socialistic** questions. He is at present in the United States.

Kurdistan. A country of 50,000 sq. m. in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Persian frontier.

Kyrle Society, The, owes its **origin** to a letter written by Miss Miranda Hill, calling attention to the dull, commonplace lives of the poor, and suggesting means to enliven and beautify their lives. In 1877 the Society was started, and its work has increased steadily up to the present time. The work is apportioned between **four branches**, each of which is regulated by a subcommittee, the superintendence of the whole being taken by the executive committee. **Objects of the K. S.**:—**1. Decorative Branch.**—To decorate by mural paintings, pictures, stencil works, mottoes, and other means, workmen's clubs, hospital wards, parish rooms, or any room used for social gatherings, without distinction of creed. **2. Open Spaces Branch.**—To secure and assist in securing any open spaces in or near the Metropolis, and to prevent spaces being illegally built upon. To co-operate with local societies for the preservation of commons, footpaths, village greens, and roadside strips. To render available as public gardens, disused burial grounds and other waste spaces, and to provide seats, plants, etc., for them. To distribute cut flowers, plants, ferns, and bulbs to hospitals, workhouses, and other institutions, and amongst the homes of the poor. **3. Musical Branch.**—To organise a voluntary choir of singers to perform oratorios for the poor. These are frequently given in churches, chapels, and halls, situated in poor neighbourhoods and districts of London (where good music could hardly otherwise be heard). To give miscellaneous concerts in halls, schoolrooms, and other places, with a view to provide recreation and amusement in poor districts; and in connection with this branch of the society the Countess of Meath provides entertainments in workhouses and hospitals during the winter months. **4. Literature Distribution Branch.** To distribute as loans or gifts to hospitals, infirmaries, workhouses, clubs, and libraries for the benefit of the poor, books, magazines, and periodicals. **Hon. gen. secs.**, T. Slingsby Tanner and Miss Lilian James. **Office**, 40, Manchester Street, W.—**Kyrle Society, Liverpool**, was founded in 1877 (originally in connection with London). Has seven departments of work: Musical, Dramatic, Decorative, Literature, Open Spaces, Children's Toy, and Children's Happy Evening Branch, the latter having been recently added. **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. F. Greer. **Treas.**, Mr. F. C. Leslie, 5, Union Court, Liverpool.

L

Labouchere, Henry, M.P., was b. 1831. Educated at Eton. Entered the Diplomatic Service ('54) through the influence of his uncle the late Lord Taunton, and was successively **attaché** at Washington, Munich, Stockholm, Frankfort, St. Petersburg, Dresden, and Constantinople, where he became **Second Secretary** in '63. He retired in the following year. Married Miss Henrietta Hodgson, a **well-known actress**. Edits and owns *Truth*, and **is part proprietor** of the *Daily News*. Sat as a Radical for Windsor ('65-6), Middlesex ('67-8), and for Northampton since '80. Mr. Labouchere is noted for his vivacious speeches and quick lively repartee — gifts which render him popular in the House of Commons. He is an advanced Radical, and one of Mr. Gladstone's most energetic supporters.

Labour. There have been several strikes of considerable magnitude during '91, details of which are given below, as are also a few particulars of the more important minor strikes:— **Dec. '90.** The potters employed at the works of Sir Henry Doulton struck work (3rd) because he refused to take three boys from the wheel, the men considering that their chances of continuous employment were endangered by the number of apprentices taken on. The remainder of the skilled artizans struck (4th). The Northumberland Miners' Association declined to send delegates to the Paris Conference in March, when the enforçement of an eight hours' day was to be considered. These men worked only seven hours. The dock labourers at Garston went on strike against working on a supposed boycotted ship. The ship was not boycotted, but the dock company refused to take any of the strikers back. Fifteen hundred men at the Silksworth Collieries went on strike on the question of the deputies being members of the Union. A strike occurred at the Manningham Mills of Messrs. S. C. Lister & Co. against a reduction of the wages of the velvet and plush hands (17th). **'91.** A strike occurred amongst the tinplate workers in the Dyffryn, Morriston and Swansea districts (**Jan.**) against the use of a flux, the fumes of which they was contended were poisonous. An arbitrator tin appointed, who reported that unless the were heated much above melting point the flux would give no injurious fumes. The men of the City of Cork Steam Packet Company struck against the employment of non-Union

men; the company supplied the place of the men on strike, and (27th) the latter gave way, but the company determined to stick to the men who helped them. Strikes for shorter hours occurred amongst the Cardiff and Swansea tram men. The men at the Silksworth Collieries being no longer *employés* of the owners were evicted from their dwellings.—**Feb.** A number of the *employés* at Singer's sewing machine manufactory, Glasgow, struck because a society man was dismissed (24th).— The cotton spinners in the Huddersfield district struck on the wages question.—**March.** The strike at Sir Henry Doulton's was terminated (1st) by the surrender of the men. The strike at the Silksworth Collieries was terminated (20th) by the men accepting the masters' terms that the deputies should neither be prevented from nor coerced into joining the Union. The Huddersfield strike terminated (30th), it being agreed that the wages of the spinners and twiners should rise and fall together.—**April.** The whole of the men employed by the Shrewsbury and Talbot Cab Company struck (2nd) for a reduction on the hire of the cabs. The spoolers at the Manningham Mills determined (3rd) to return to work; they, however, later on declined to return (6th). Serious riots took place in connection with the strike at Bradford, the military being called out (15th). More hands returned to work at the Manningham Mills (20th), and the strike ended (23rd), the whole of the hands determining to return to work.—**May.** A large number of bakers at Birkenhead struck for an increase of wages and the abolition of Sunday baking (1st). A thousand coachbuilders in Birmingham struck for a reduction of hours from sixty to fifty-four per week (6th). About three hundred women and girls employed by Messrs. Leonards & Co., penmakers, Birmingham, also struck for less work. The first annual report of the Dockers' Union was issued (9th). From the balance-sheet it appeared that the total income of the Union from all sources had been £24,425 4s. 6½d., which included the amount from property invested. The amount contributed to the central fund, after branch expenses were paid, appeared to be £19,654 13s. 6½d., and the expenditure had been £24,385 2s. 0½d., leaving a balance of expenditure over income of £4,695 8s. 6d., which had been met out of the capital invested, which appeared to be £6,285 3s. 5½d. The total amount expended on strike pay during the year was £14,549 8s. 1d. The working expenses, exclusive of strike pay, had been 38 per cent. From the relief fund £1,334 7s. 8d. had been expended. During the year £1,000 was given to the Australian strike fund, and £67 to other unions. The gains secured by the Union for the men were summarised as follows: Number of men secured gain by strike, 34,236; number of men secured gains without strike, 21,190. Total loss of wages during strikes, £104,918 1s. 7d. Average loss per man, £3 1s. 3½d. Total weekly gains secured by strike, £8,704 0s. 9d. Average weekly gains secured by strike, 5s. 1d. Total weekly gains obtained without strike, £5,284 13s. 1½d. Average weekly gains without strike, 4s. 11¾d.—The workmen of the Dundee, Perth and London Shipping Co., at Dundee, struck against the principle of freedom on the part of the masters to employ free labour. A large number of London carpenters and joiners struck, and at a meeting of masters (11th) it was resolved: "That this meeting, representing the largest employers in the building trade of London, being of opinion that the demands made by the carpenters and joiners are unreasonable, authorise the committee of the Central Association of Master Builders of London to give notice to the United Trade Committee of Carpenters and Joiners that unless the firms struck against are enabled to obtain sufficient men to meet their requirements by May 23rd, '91, the only course open will be to close all shops and works against carpenters and joiners, and this meeting pledges itself to do so."—The bricksetters in Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Oldham, Hyde and district struck for an increase of wages; the masters granted an increase of a halfpenny an hour, and the strike terminated (17th). The labourers also struck for a similar advance. The committee of the Amalgamated London Tailors issued the following circular: "To the master tailors of London. —I am instructed by the central board to communicate to you the decision of the journeymen tailors to do no more work for your firm unless you notify your willingness to treat with our representatives on the three points already placed before you—*e.g.*, first, that all employers should provide good, healthy workshops for their *employés*; secondly, that a uniform time 'log' be agreed to; thirdly, that the system of working in partnership be abolished. Trusting you will see your way to come to an early understanding and settlement, we are, yours respectfully, D. CLARK and E. MADDON, Secretaries. May 20th." The whole of the men employed in the City and West End were withdrawn from those firms who declined to accede to the request in the circular (21st); over 6,000 came out. The Central Association of the Master Builders issued the following circular: "31, Bedford Street, Strand, May 21st, '91. Sir, *Re* carpenters' and joiners' strike, I am desired by the committee to say that, as the firms struck against have not been able to meet their requirements, it will be necessary to carry out the resolution come to at the meeting on May 11th last, and close all shops and jobs to carpenters and joiners on Saturday, the 23rd inst. Kindly let me hear how many men in your employ this notice has affected. The committee also desire me most earnestly to impress upon you the extreme importance of united action in this matter. I am, sir, yours truly, E. S. HENSHAW, Secretary." The master tailors held a meeting (25th), at which resolutions were passed to the effect—(1) that an alliance of London master tailors should be at once formed for mutual protection; (2) admitting that the request of the men that all workshops should be healthy was just and reasonable; (3) that no objection should be made to the men who desired it working single-handed, provided that this should not be insisted upon where accumulation of work or other cause made it impossible; (4) expressing the readiness of those present to meet a committee of the London men, through their representatives, to discuss the practicability of a uniform "time log" for London; (5) appointing a committee (with power to add to their number) to confer with the representatives of the men, in accordance with the previous resolution; and (6) empowering the committee so appointed to settle terms with the men on equitable principles, with full power to act in such a way as they might deem advisable in the interest of the trade. A ballot of the striking tailors was taken

(28th), when 2,916 voted for immediately returning to work, and 2,107 against; and the strike practically terminated (30th). Two thousand foreign tailors in the East End struck to secure—(1) that healthy workshops should be provided; (2) that all employed be paid direct by the firms, without the intervention of the middleman; (3) that women should be paid at the same rate as men for the same class of work; (4) that the manufacturers should recognise the Union, and pay the trade union rate of wages. Seven hundred engineers at Messrs. Palmer's Jarrow shipyard struck because 50 plumbers were doing work which the strikers claimed belonged to them. A conference was held between the masters and a deputation from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (15th). The bakers in the metropolis struck (21st) for higher wages and shorter hours. Over 3000 members of the Amalgamated Society of Fustian Cutters in Cheshire struck for an advance of 10 per cent. in prices. Several thousand boot and shoe makers in Leicester struck for the provision of workshops for all those employed in the trade (29th). A lock-out took place in the South Wales tinplate trade.—**July.** Five thousand ironworkers on the Clyde struck (2nd) against a reduction in wages of 10 per cent. The great strike amongst the bricklayers, carpenters and joiners at Norwich came to an end (12th), the men accepting the code of rules offered by the masters, and getting an increase in wages of a halfpenny an hour. A strike amongst the Southport tailors occurred, and later on extended to Liverpool, the men resisting arbitration.—**August.** The strike at Messrs. Kynoch & Co.'s ammunition works at Witton terminated (7th). The carpenters and joiners at the Southampton Naval Works, Woolston, struck work (11th) owing to a dispute amongst themselves as to where the work of one body ended and that of the other began. The strikes at the Clitheroe and Harwich cotton mills, which lasted 25 weeks, terminated (12th), the employers agreeing to pay Blackburn list of prices. The strike at Woolston was settled (13th). The strike amongst the Clyde riveters and caulkers terminated (20th), the men accepting a 5 per cent. reduction till the end of the year. —**Aberdeen Dock Strike.** The crew of the steamer *Ben Wyvis* struck against signing the Federation ticket (**Feb.** 23rd), and the strike extended, riots occurring (26th). The dock labourers determined to strike (28th) and block all vessels entering the harbour. Further riots occurred (**March** 5th), and the cabs conveying the Federation men were attacked and the windows smashed. The strike collapsed (12th). The secretary of the local union sent a letter to say that the men would accept the Federation ticket if the shore labourers were reinstated. The Federation, however, declined to displace the freemen, and said that those who went out must take their chance.—**Cardiff Strike.** The *Glen Gelder* shipped a federation crew (**Feb.** 3rd), and the men who were loading her coal immediately stopped work. Two other steamers were also blocked on the same ground. The whole of the tippers and crane men in the employ of the Bute Docks Company struck (5th), but the owners expressed their determination to use their judgment as to whom they should employ, and not be dictated to by the Union, and issued the following notice: "Bute Docks Company.—Notice.—Certain coal tippers and others in the employ of the Bute Docks Company having ceased work without assigning any reason or giving any notice, the company hereby give notice to their workmen that they require all persons in their employ to give due notice before terminating their engagements, and that any workmen leaving without the notice which he ought to give may be proceeded against for damages; and, further, as indicated by notice, dated Aug. 1st, '90, all labour at the Bute Docks must be regarded as absolutely free, and that no preference will be given either to Unionists or non-Unionists, and particularly, that the company cannot, directly or indirectly, recognise any attempt to put pressure upon other employers or workmen as to the terms upon which they are to carry on their business. W. THOMAS LEWIS, General Manager. Feb. 6th, '91." Great efforts were made by the Dock Company, and fresh hands were secured who were housed in the docks, and protected by a large body of police, and half the company's tips were at work (9th). A number of leading trade unionists met at Cardiff (10th) and denounced the action of the "new unionists," also issuing the following notice:—"Fellow trade unionists,—The action of the coal-tippers at the Bute Docks in ceasing labour without any reasonable cause has put back the progress of trade unionism for twenty years. The cause of British labour is too sacred to be left in the hands of speculators and foreigners. Mr. John Havelock Wilson, General Secretary of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, who is one of the prime movers and chief instigators of the present regrettable strike at the Bute Docks, pleads and defends his Union on the score that it is mainly composed of foreign seamen. Mr. Wilson, in a recent speech at Deptford, said that 'he was glad to be able to state that their Union now included eighteen thousand foreign sailors.' Fellow trade unionists, what does this remarkable statement mean? It means that eighteen thousand British seamen have been robbed of their work and wages by Mr. Wilson's 'National' Sailors' Union. How long can this condition of affairs last? Is the British sailor to be blotted out so as to benefit foreign labour? No; a thousand times, no. The strike at the Bute Docks benefits only foreign ports and foreign industry, and is crippling the cause of home trade. Whilst men are 'playing' at Cardiff the rival foreign ports of Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, and others are progressing by leaps and bounds. Remember this fact, because it is of the highest importance to our future welfare as working men. If the trade of the country is to be destroyed by unnecessary strikes, the cause of labour is lost and the sufferers are ourselves. The present strike at the Bute Docks is not in the interests of British labour. It is ruinous to British industry, and it is engineered solely in the interest of personal vanity and foreign trade. Whilst, as trade unionists, we claim a legal right to combine and form our labour unions, yet, in honour and justice, we must concede the same right of liberty of action to our fellow-men not to combine if they think fit. Coercion never was any good. It failed in Ireland; it failed in Scotland; and it must naturally fail in Wales. The coal-tippers who have lost their employment I would seriously urge to reconsider their position, because no question of principle is involved so far as regards the maintenance of

trade unionism. Remember that the victories of labour in the past have been won by justice, and moderation, and a good cause. To the Tippers,—I would advise you to resume labour at the docks in the interest of yourselves, your wives, and your families, the trade of the country, and the progression of the port of Cardiff.—THOMAS M. RELLY, General Secretary, London United Workmen's Committee." Later the offices of the Docks Company were besieged by men seeking work. The committee sent out a circular (12th) inviting all unionist branches in the district to strike in support of them. The *Glen Gelder* sailed (13th), having been loaded by the free hands. The Trades Council determined to support the men, and the North Shields branch of the Sailors and Firemen's Union voted £100 to help. The situation became more serious (13th), in consequence of the disturbances at other docks, and the Federation issued on that date a long manifesto, in the course of which it said: "During this protracted struggle the inconvenience to the public and shipowners has been very great, and the loss of wages to ship-workers in the port of London has been considerable, many thousands of tons of coal, which would otherwise have been supplied in London, having been taken at foreign and other ports, and other work has been restricted. The Shipping Federation has abundant information that the coercion, intimidation and violence practised under the new trades union propaganda are most distasteful to a large portion even of the men enrolled in the Unions, and that vast numbers of Union and non-Union workmen would gladly be in accord with their employers, and be free to carry on their avocations undisturbed by the turmoil and exactions which now oppress them. This condition of unrest is not confined to London. Every week new troubles are developed at one or other of the ports in the kingdom. At present the trade of Cardiff is paralysed by the struggle resulting from the dictation of the unions. At Hull, according to a manifesto published in *The Times* of the 9th inst., members of the combined labour unions have pledged themselves not to work upon or handle goods in any vessel partly or wholly manned by non-unionists. By these proceedings it has become almost impossible for shipowners to carry on the work of their ships in port, whilst at sea the position is intolerable. Seamen and firemen no longer own allegiance to their employers, but to the officials of their Union, the result of which is a degree of insubordination seriously menacing the security of life and property at sea. The members of the Shipping Federation feel that the time has now arrived when in the interests of British shipping (in some respects the most important industry of the nation), also in the interests of the great body of workers connected with this industry, more decided measures should be taken, and with this object the following resolutions have been adopted.— '(*a*) That on and after Monday, Feb. 23rd, no member of the Federation shall employ on board his vessels any seaman or fireman who is not willing to pledge himself to adhere to the following regulation—viz., That every seaman, by signing, pledges himself to carry out his agreement in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, and to proceed to sea in any vessel in which he signs articles, notwithstanding that other members of the crew may or may not be members of any seamen's union. (*b*) That the Shipping Federation are determined, at all costs, to maintain the right of their individual members, in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Acts, to sign their crews at the shipping offices, or on board ship, as may be most convenient to them.' In adopting the above resolutions, the members of the Shipping Federation desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not wish to interfere with any union of men so long as the legal rights of others are respected. Further, this Federation is not seeking to effect any reduction of wages, and it earnestly invites all industrious and well-disposed shipworkers to co-operate with their employers in putting an end to a state of things alike injurious to themselves, their wives and families, and the trade of the country." Mr. Mann waited on Sir Wm. Lewis (16th), but negotiations were declined, the latter saying that if he dismissed the men who had come and helped them, he would deserve dismissal himself. The Federation subsequently fitted up a vessel to be moored off Penarth as a depôt for Federation seamen brought to Cardiff, so that they might be free from molestation. The company issued a notice (28th) to the effect that the places of the strikers had been filled up, and that the whole of the operations at the docks were carried on night and day, as before the strike. The strike collapsed, the men accepting the Federation ticket, which binds them to sail in the ship signed for, whoever may sail with them (**March** 12th). The collapse was partly due to the fact that a revolt had occurred amongst the men, who were not supported by the other trades as they expected to have been, and the men deserted the Union in considerable numbers to take Federation tickets. The district superintendent of the Seamen and Firemen's Union at Cardiff received notice from the general secretary (15th) that the block was to be raised.—**Engineers' Strike.** The question of overtime was the cause of the strike amongst the engineers which broke out in the Tyne and Wear districts (Nov. 2nd). As there were members of the society who could not find work, it was thought by the other members desirable to do away with overtime so that these members might be employed. Delegates approached the employers on the subject. The employers then formulated a proposed agreement whereby no man put upon new work should be called upon to work more than ten hours per week beyond the full week's work of 63 hours, overtime rates to be as at present, and old work, shop repairs, and breaksdown as by previous custom, and exempt from the proposed restrictions. A vote was taken amongst the men on the question, and the employers' terms were rejected. In the middle of October, whilst the negotiations were going on, the men employed at the North Eastern Engineering Works came out on strike on the ground that during the negotiations the apprentices at those works had been improperly asked to work overtime. On this the employers of the two districts resolved to give notice for the discharge of 25 per cent. of their men weekly, beginning from the 24th Oct. A conference of the men on the 24th resolved that the 75 per cent. of the men give a week's notice, and that was acted upon, to the number of 35,000. A number of apprentices met on the 31st, and passed the following resolutions:—"Resolved, that the apprentices decline to work overtime on any pretext or consideration

on old work, new work, or ship repairs, and, in the event of any apprentice being suspended or dismissed for adhering to the text of this resolution, that all apprentices in the employment of the firm cease work until the question at issue is settled and the offending apprentices allowed to resume work. Resolved also, that should any apprentice object to fall in with the terms of the resolution passed by his fellows, and agree to work overtime, all the apprentices in the shop in which he is employed leave work until he comply with the requirements set forth in the resolution," which are in agreement with the views of the men, who did not themselves want to be compelled to work overtime, or to have the apprentices competing with them. The result was that the whole of the engineers in the Tyne and Wear districts came out (**Nov.** 2nd.) The engineers were rather in a fix as the secretary of their society was dead, and another could not be appointed for nine months. However, Mr. Knight, secretary of the Iron Shipbuilders and Boilermakers' Society, stepped into the breach, and at once started negotiations. He endeavoured to bring about a meeting between the employers and representatives of the men, but made it a condition precedent to that, that the men should return to work. Mr. Knight's negotiations, however, fell to the ground, and immediately Mr. Glennie, the leader of the strike, proposed a conference between employers and men. A number of the men who remained faithful at the Elswick Works were roughly pelted by a crowd of apprentices and boys (3rd). A conference between employers and men took place, with the result that Capt. Noble, on behalf of the former, and Mr. Glennie, on behalf of the latter, signed a document containing proposals to be further considered by both sides; the tendency of the proposals was to discourage overtime. The employers made a series of proposals to the men, and agreed to discourage overtime as much as possible. Their proposals were submitted to the men, the principal being: "(1) Employers undertake to discourage systematic overtime as much as possible. (2) Overtime to be paid for at the same rate as at present, subject to the following restrictions: New work. No man to be required to work more than 65 hours in any week, nor more than 230 hours in any four weeks, calculated from total time to total time." (This means calculated from pay day to pay day.) "When men are working alternately night and day shift they shall, when required, continue working till relieved by men from the incoming shift: this, however, not to become a practice. They shall not be required to work any other overtime. Commercial repairs. No man to be required to work more than 65 hours per week, but systematic overtime to be avoided. Breakdowns in plant or usual shop repairs according to previous custom, and therefore exempt from above restriction; but overtime under this head to be discouraged as much as possible." The voting resulted in 3,511 for the proposals and 2,920 against. The consequence of the ballot was that the men returned to work (9th). —**London Dock strike.** At a delegate meeting of the Sailors and Firemen's, Coalies', Dockers' and other Unions (**Feb.** 12th), it was decided to call out the Union men from all places where Federation men were employed, and the non-Freemen's Society issued the following notice: —"Notice to All—It has been finally decided that the Shaw, Saville, New Zealand, British India, Lund's lines, and all others which employ 'free labour,' will be on block; and it is requested that all our men will refuse to put craft alongside of any vessels belonging to the above-named firms, either for delivery or for receipt of goods. By order of the executive, E. S. CUNNINGHAM, Gen. Sec." This notice was acted on, and (16th) it was resolved not to handle cargoes which had been originally consigned to a Federation vessel and then transferred to a Union one. The Federation made some alterations in the set of rules printed at the back of its ticket. They now provide that tickets shall be issued to every "competent" sea-going person. From Rule 3, "registration tickets shall only be issued at the seaman's registration offices, etc.," the word "only" was now omitted; and in Rule 4, the words placed in brackets no longer stated: "The fee for registration, including registration ticket and rules, is 1s., and for each renewal 6*d*. [which also entitles to membership in the Amalgamated British Seamen's Protection Society, if desired]. Members of any [other] seamen's trade union may, however, avail themselves of the advantages of registration for employment without prejudice." It was understood that the men might become members of the society referred to if they wished, but no reference to that fact was now made on the ticket. The most important alteration, however, was that made in Rule 5, which originally stood: "This registration ticket entitles the holder to preference of employment, at the recognised port wages, for any vacancies in any ship, or with any ship master or owner affiliated with the Shipping Federation (Limited)." The words "preference of" were omitted on the new ticket, which simply "entitles the owner to employment." But the crucial rule, No. 6 on the list, still remained as before, and formed the "pledge" which would have to be made on and after Monday (23rd) by every seaman or fireman seeking employment from a member of the Federation. This rule read as follows: "Every seaman, by registering, pledges himself to carry out his agreement in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Acts, and to proceed to sea in any vessel in which he signs articles, notwithstanding that other members of the crew may, or may not, be members of any seamen's union." The lightermen and non-freemen resumed work (23rd). The Dockers' Union (**March** 3rd) withdrew from the Federation of Trade and Labour Unions, and the block was withdrawn, so far as the dockers were concerned (4th). The Joint Committee of Labour Unions decided that the whole of the shore unions should return to work. On the men going to work, however, the stevedores and coalies refused to work beside Federation men of their own branch, and left the docks. The Hull Amalgamated Seamen's and Firemen's Union, the Leith branch of the Union, and the North Shields, the South Shields, and the Newcastle branches, decided to accept the Federation ticket. The struggle terminated (12th), Mr. J. H. Wilson, the General Secretary of the Union, having sent to the secretaries of all Unions, except Cardiff, that the Federation ticket was to be accepted by members. Early in **Sept.** the dock labourers at the Carron and Hermitage wharves demanded pay for mealtimes, and eventually

the masters agreed to pay for breakfast-time, and that was accepted. Subsequently (14th) the whole of the Union bands struck work, and the ship men struck in sympathy with the wharf hands, who were really the only persons affected. There was (25th) a plentiful supply of free labour, and most of the men were glad to receive a weekly wage, as offered by the owners. A meeting of the Carmen's Union was held (Oct. 1st), when it was determined, by an overwhelming majority, to block the two wharves from the Monday following, and this was carried into effect (5th). This did not, however, have a very serious result. About the same time, the terms which the employers would accept were made known. They were prepared to give watermen 30s. per week, and shipmen 35s. per week, upon six-monthly engagements. The men so hired would be expected to be ready for work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. They would be allowed an hour and a half for meals. Overtime—that is to say, work done between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.—would be paid for at the rate of 8*d*. per hour, as heretofore. Mr. Sprow, a delegate who had brought himself into prominence in other strikes, attempted (12th and 13th) to induce the men in the *Thames*, lying in Carion Wharf, to come out; but he was unsuccessful, and was also cautioned as to his conduct by the police, and subsequently arrested. The Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames issued a notice (22nd) removing the block on the two wharves. The central committee, however, of the Dockers' Union issued instructions for the strike to continue on the part of its members. A number of unionists made a serious attack on a party of free labourers who were on their way to the wharves (Nov. 2nd); sticks and stones were freely used, and many of the men had to be taken to the hospitals to be attended to. The strike was officially declared at an end (16th), but the efforts of the organisers of the Dockers' Union to get the strikers reinstated were fruitless, the Companies determining to retain the men who remained loyal during the strike.—**Permanent Employment.** During the year great efforts were made by the employers to change the casual riverside hands into permanent hands, and with considerable success, the London and India Docks Joint Committee instituting with that object a system of pensions, the money for which they provided, the men contributing nothing. The following is the **Scale of pensions**:—

At any age,		Per week.
after completion of	15 years' service	6s.
,, 55 years of age	25 ,,	7s.
,, 56 ,, ,,	26 ,,	7s. 6*d*.
,, 57 ,, ,,	27 ,,	8s.
,, 58 ,, ,,	28 ,,	8s. 6*d*.
,, 59 ,, ,,	29 ,,	9s.
,, 60 ,, ,,	30 ,,	9s. 6*d*.
,, 61 ,, ,,	30 ,,	10s.
,, 62 ,, ,,	30 ,,	10s. 6*d*.
,, 63 ,, ,,	30 ,,	11s.
,, 64 ,, ,,	30 ,,	11s. 6*d*.
,, 65 ,, ,,	30 ,,	12s.

—**London Shoemakers Strike.** In the middle of October the lasters and finishers employed by two East End firms struck work without the sanction of their union. In consequence of that the masters intimated (19th) that if the men did not return to work there would be a general lock-out of the London workmen. The union could not prevail on the men to return to work, and the lock-out took place (Nov. 2nd), 20,000 *employés* being affected. The members of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives voted by ballot (3rd) as to whether the officers of the union, who had not sanctioned the strike, should be upheld, with the result that 2,122 voted yes, and 632 no. The men on strike were at once ordered to resume work, and the strike concluded (5th).—**The Omnibus Strike.** The men belonging to the General Omnibus Company and the London Road Car Company, in the early part of June, demanded from their employers shorter hours and higher pay, and the men of the former also objected to the introduction of the ticket system. An agitation commenced, at the head of which Mr. Sutherst soon placed himself. The masters did not accede to the men's demands, and a great mass meeting (7th) declared a general strike, which took place the following day (Sunday). Nearly all the men joined the strike at the first, but on Sunday an attempt was made to run some of the vehicles. They were, however, blocked, and failure was the result. Mr. Sutherst, with three delegates, waited on a joint meeting of the directors of both companies (8th), and formulated the men's demands, which were: A twelve hours' day; one day's holiday a fortnight; an increase of wages; the abolition of the accident fund; the recognition by the companies of the men's Union; the reinstatement of men discharged for joining the Union; seven days' notice; and the discharge of the men who worked on Sunday." To this the joint boards issued the following reply:—"London General Omnibus Company (Limited) and the London Road Car Company (Limited), to their *employés*.—The directors have carefully considered the proposals of their men, and have come to the following determinations: 1. As soon as possible, but not later than the 13th July, '91, the average day's work for drivers and conductors shall be 12 hours. 2. When the 12 hours' day comes into operation, the wages shall be as follows: Drivers, commencing at 6s. per day; after 12 months' service, 6s. 6*d*. per day; conductors, commencing at 4s. 6*d*. per day; after 12 months' service, 5s. per day (past services in each case to be reckoned in fixing wages). Horse-keepers, 4s. per day; washers, 4s. per omnibus per week. 3. That the other demands (including the dismissal of the men who brought the omnibuses out on Sunday, and have been faithful to the companies) will not be conceded. All former notices are cancelled.—Dated 8th June, '91. JOHN POUND, Chairman, London General Omnibus Company (Limited); T. HERBERT MOORE, Chairman, London Road Car Company." "We, the undersigned associated masters, agree to the above: Thomas Tilling, P. Willing Tibbs (for the Camden Town Omnibus Association); Cane and Glover (for the Victoria Association); W. S. Birch (for the Atlas and Waterloo Association); and C. F. French (for the King's Cross and Barnsbury Associations)." Both the companies asserted that they had a large number of applications for employment, by men out of work, but they preferred to wait and, if possible, give the work to the old men. Meanwhile a number of private omnibuses were put on the streets, and exorbitant fares were charged. The London Trades Council issued the following notice (9th):—"Fellow-country-

men,—We have an urgent appeal to make to you. The omnibusmen of London are out on strike against the terrible hours of labour hitherto imposed upon them, asking only for a twelve hours' day, and one day's rest in fourteen. They, with your generous help, are bound to win that strike. A few omnibuses are already running on the twelve hours' system; and every one of these will bear a notice, stamped by the London Trades Council, and signed by Mr. Sutherst, stating that the strike committee has sanctioned its running. We appeal to you to refuse to ride upon any omnibus that does not bear this notice. For the sake of the men and women, and little children, whose lives will be made brighter by the result of this struggle, we ask you, in the name of humanity, to do this. Remember that every penny you spend on any omnibus except these sanctioned ones, will be so much put into the pockets of the companies to assist to maintain a cruel system, under which men have been robbed of all home life and all domestic comforts—a system that we believe you, as Englishmen, are not prepared to see maintained. Signed by order and on behalf of the London Trades Council. G. SHIPTON, Secretary." At the same time collecting boxes were taken about the streets, and considerable sums of money were collected for the men. The Lord Mayor entered into communication with the Companies and the men, with the result that (12th) he received a letter from the Company in which the following paragraph occurred:—"The London General Omnibus Company granted to their drivers and conductors on June 8th their application for a working day of twelve consecutive hours as nearly as possible; in addition to this the company have decided to raise the wages of their men above those received by them a fortnight ago by 6*d*. per day in the case of the drivers, and 1*s*. per day in the case of the conductors on full pay, and by 1s. per day in the case of all horsekeepers. The result of this will be that drivers and conductors on full pay will receive 6s. 6*d*. and 5s. per day respectively for twelve hours' work. The company has no intention whatever of granting any further concessions. The day off has always been granted to the men on their reasonable application. Some have taken it often, others but seldom, at their own option. This was communicated to the strikers, who accepted it, and the strike concluded (13th), the men returning to work on the Sunday (15th).—**Post Office Strike.** On **Jan.** 3rd about 240 of the second division Savings Bank clerks were suspended by Sir Arthur Blackwood for declining to perform compulsory overtime when called upon. On the previous day a communication had been sent out calling upon the clerks to do at least two hours' compulsory extra duty daily, should occasion arise, until further notice. Many of the clerks had left for the day, and those who remained refused to do it at such short notice, and left at the usual hour. On Saturday morning they found that they were suspended without pay pending instructions from the Postmaster-General. The men had also felt aggrieved at the increasing number of women employed in the department. The Postmaster-General received a deputation (8th) from the suspended clerks, who stated their case to him, and in reply the right hon. gentleman said that it would be necessary to take some official notice of the insubordination, but that all those who by the evening of the 10th signified their intention of returning to work would be received back on the following Monday. This was accepted by the clerks, and the incident terminated.—**Scotch Railway Strike.** On Sunday, Dec. 21st, a large meeting of railway men at Glasgow initiated a strike for a ten hours' day, which affected the Caledonian, the North British, and the Glasgow and South Western lines, and which caused enormous loss and inconvenience for a long period. At the commencement the strike was mainly confined to those employed in the goods traffic, although the passenger traffic became seriously involved. Picketing was at once established at the great centres, and by the evening of the 22nd 4000 men were out. Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Motherwell, Arbroath, Greenock, Polmadie, and Hamilton, were first affected, and subsequently a number of men at Carlisle and Berwick struck in sympathy. By the 25th the number of strikers amounted to 8000, and goods traffic was practically at a standstill, and local passenger traffic was discontinued in many places. Mr. Thompson of the Caledonian, and the other general managers resolved to remain firm and to enter into no negotiations with the men while they were on strike, and they succeeded in securing men to work the trains. Many old Midland men entered the service, and the traffic began to improve from the 27th, as regarded the passenger traffic, which was fairly regular. A number of signalmen on various parts of the systems deserted their posts, which were filled by stationmasters, inspectors and others, and some delay in the traffic was caused by their inexperience. A considerable sum of money was sent from England to the strikers. On the 29th and following days riots occurred in several places, the strikers being reinforced by a number of colliers, and several of the men who remained loyal to the Companies or had taken the places of strikers, were knocked about. Further riots and collisions with the police occurred at Motherwell, where evictions from the Companies' houses of men who had left their service took place, and some damage was done to rolling stock, but generally speaking, there was very little violence shown at first, but assaults and stone throwing became frequent towards the end of the affair, apparently caused by the feeling that the strike could not be successful, and was being gradually, but surely, defeated. On **Jan.** 6th, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, M.P., and Mr. John Burns spoke at Glasgow and Dundee respectively in support of the strike. At a meeting of the strikers on the 7th it was resolved to issue a manifesto to the public, setting forth the following as the men's demands: "(1) A working day of ten hours to be actually worked. The clause is to be interpreted in a reasonable spirit by both parties, and neither as compelling the companies to treat, for example, a porter at a roadside station as on the same footing as a porter at a large station, where the work is continuous, nor as entitling the companies to expect from a porter at a roadside station an unreasonable long day's work. This clause not to affect the existing rates of wages. (2) Overtime to be paid after sixty hours per week have been worked. (3) Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter. (4) Sunday work to be paid for at the rate of time and a half. (5) For shunters and yardmen in busy

shunting-yards, and signalmen at important signal stations, eight hours to be the *maximum* day's duty, and the men on strike to go in at once on the Companies undertaking to give effect to these terms." A collision occurred in Glasgow on the 7th, causing the death of one man. Mediation was tried by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and others, without effect; but Mr. Thompson, on his own motion, issued a circular on the 13th, offering to reinstate any old Caledonian men who would go back, although he had two applications for every vacancy existing. Both passenger and goods traffic continued to improve. The Caledonian was practically out of the strike by the 21st, and on the 29th, the order was issued by the strike committee that the men should resume work on the 30th. The next day there was a rush of men to seek reinstatement, and the strike was at an end, the result being that the railway companies and traders had lost a large sum, and eight hundred men remained out of work.—**Swansea Dock Strike.** Several vessels were blocked (Feb. 12th), because the owners refused to replace the Federation crew by Unionists, the block being extended to other vessels (16th). The block was removed (19th).—**Bookbinders' Strike.** The binders in the employ of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and Messrs. Shaw & Co., struck (Nov. 16th) for an eight hours' day.—**May Day Demonstrations.** There was a Socialist demonstration in Hyde Park **May** 1st. On the next day the London carpenters and joiners assembled on the Thames Embankment, and marched to Hyde Park; and a remarkable feature of the affair was the absence of all socialistic tendencies, either on the banners or in the speeches. Notwithstanding the pouring rain resolutions were carried in favour of working only 47 hours a week, and tenpence an hour pay. The London Trades Council demonstration (3rd) was a gigantic affair, and had the advantage of bright weather. There were twelve platforms, and amongst the speakers were Mr. Cunninghame Graham, M.P., Mr. John Burns, and Dr. Aveling. The following resolution was carried at the various platforms: "That this meeting recognises that the establishment of an international eight hours' day for all workers is the most immediate step towards the ultimate emancipation of the workers, and urges upon the Government of all countries the necessity of having a working day of eight hours by legislative enactment."

Labour Commission. See SESSION, sect. 30.

Labour Commission. A Royal Commission on Labour was appointed, in April '91, with the Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., as **chairman.** The other members were: The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby; Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorst, Q.C., M.P.; Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P.; Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P.; Sir E. Harland, Bart., M.P.; Mr. J. C. Bolton, M.P.; Mr. G. W. Balfour, M.P.; Mr. T. Burt, M.P.; Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P.; Mr. W. Abraham, M.P.: Sir F. Pollock, Bart.; Prof. Marshall, Sir W. Lewis, Messrs. W. Austin, J. Mawdsley, Tom Mann, Edward Trow, Henry Tait, Samuel Plimsoll, A. Hewlett, J. H. Ismay, David Dale, George Livesey, and W. Tunstall. The joint **secretaries** being: Messrs. Geoffrey Drage and J. Burnett, and the **offices,** 44, Parliament Street. On the appointment of the Commission a committee was formed to decide on the procedure to be adopted, and their report was presented to a meeting of the whole Commission (May 28th). They recommended that the trades be divided into the following **groups**: (*a*) The mining, iron, engineering, hardware, shipbuilding and cognate trades; (*b*) transport and agriculture (the term transport including shipping, canals, docks, railways, and tramways); (*c*) textile, clothing, chemical, building, and miscellaneous trades. This suggestion was adopted, as was also the following **syllabus**:—**Trade differences** between employers and employed: (1) Their causes; (2) their development, organisation and conduct; (3) their cost; (4) their prevention or settlement.—(1) Their **Causes**. **A.** Wages—1. How fixed. 2. How calculated—(*a*) by piece work; (*b*) by day work; (*c*) by task work. 3. How paid—(*a*) direct, by employer, or by sub-contractor; (*b*) weekly, fortnightly, or at other periods; (*c*) increased by bonus, or reduced by stoppages; (*d*) truck or payment in kind; (*e*) house, land, or other allowances. 4. Fluctuations of wages—(*a*) how brought about; (*b*) how adjusted. 5. Differences of wages in different establishments and localities. 6. Existence and effect of—(*a*) pensions; (*b*) deferred pay; (*c*) sick insurance; (*d*) accidental insurance. 7. Notice required for the termination of wage contracts. **B.** Hours of labour and continuity of employment: 1. Normal hours of work. 2. Overtime, and how remunerated. 3. Night shifts, and how remunerated. 4. Short time, season work, or other irregularity of employment. 5. Sunday and holiday labour; how arranged and paid for. 6. Duration of days' work, and weeks' work, and how regulated. **C.** Sub-division, distribution and classification of work, as between different trades, individuals, men, women, or children, whether half-timers or not, factories, workshops, or homes. **D.** Apprenticeships. **E.** Introduction of machinery. **F.** Supply and quality of the machinery and materials of production or transport. **G.** Safety of employment, provisioning of ships, lighting, sanitation and inspection of workplaces. **H.** Discharge for belonging to a trade union. **I.** Refusal to work with non-unionists. **J.** Discharge of representative delegates and use of black list. **K.** Employment of foreigners. **L.** Obnoxious officials. **M.** Sympathetic strikes. **N.** Other causes of disputes. (2) **Their development, organisation and conduct**: **A.** Trade associations or combinations of employers or of employed, whether permanent in character or temporary, occasional, or for special dispute purposes; their trade rules, benefits and policy. **B.** Strikes and lock-outs; picketing, black listing, and other methods of influencing persons concerned or not directly concerned in the dispute. **C.** Importation of new or foreign labour, whether under contract or otherwise. (3) **Their cost**: **A.** Economic result of strikes and lock-outs to workers, to employers, and to the community at large. (4) **Their prevention or settlement**: **A.** Conciliation by joint committees or otherwise. **B.** Mediation. **C.** Arbitration, voluntary or compulsory. **D.** Sliding scales. **E.** Profit sharing. **F.** Industrial partnerships. **G.** Co-operation. The group committees were to hear evidence of fact on these points, and to present reports to the Commission, with summary of evidence if they

thought desirable, leaving it to decide the questions of principle. In addition a schedule of questions was prepared to be sent to unions of employers and employed, and other representative bodies or persons, founded upon the syllabus. The following were the members of the **group committees**:—Group A. (Iron and Coal): Mr. David Dale (chairman), Sir E. Harland, M.P., Mr. Burt, M.P., Mr. Abraham, M.P., Mr. E. Trow, Mr. Hewlett, Sir W. Lewis Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., and Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P. Group B. (Docks, Railways and Agriculture): Lord Derby (chairman), Mr. J. C. Bolton, M.P., Mr. T. H. Ismay, Mr. Tom Mann, Mr. Henry Tait, Mr. S. Plimsoll, Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., Professor Marshall, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P. Group C. (Textile and Miscellaneous): Mr. Mundella, M.P. (chairman), Mr. W. Tunstall, Mr. Mawdsley, Mr. G. Livesey, Mr. Austin, Sir John Gorst, M.P., Sir Frederick Pollock, and Mr. L. Courtney, M.P. The first sitting of group A. to take evidence was on July 19th; of group B on June 17th; and of group C. on June 29th After the recess group A. sat again on Oct. 27th, group B. on Nov. 2nd, and group C. met on Nov. 10th.

Labour Legislation. In view of the legislation that will probably follow the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour, it may be useful to give a brief outline of the measures for the regulation of labour which have been passed in the United Kingdom since the subject was first made a matter for State interference. The factory system had its origin in the grand series of mechanical inventions in connection with the cotton manufacture, which marked such an important stage in the industrial progress of the country during the last thirty or forty years of the eighteenth century. Under the new order of things hand labour in the cottages of the people was superseded, and men, women, and children were drafted into the factories in ever-increasing numbers. Much of the work could be done by very young children, and the proportion of these employed was very large. The leading idea of the manufacturer, in too many cases, was to get the largest possible amount of work out of his workpeople and machines, and such a thing as limiting the hours of labour was not dreamt of. The machinery was kept running sixteen or eighteen hours a day for six days in the week, and, of course, the workpeople had to be there to attend to it. As a rule, the children were apprenticed to their masters for long terms of years, and were subjected to very harsh treatment in the mills. In course of time public interest was excited on their behalf, and in the year 1796 their condition was brought prominently into notice by letters in the newspapers, giving graphic descriptions of factory life. In the treatment of their workpeople a number of the largest manufacturers were notable exceptions to their fellows, and when the question of doing something to make the lives of factory operatives more bearable was raised, they came forward as champions of the cause. Sir Robert Peel (the first baronet, himself a manufacturer employing a large number of hands) brought the subject before the House of Commons, and in the year 1802 succeeded in getting a Bill passed, embodying certain regulations for preserving the health and morals of apprentices and others employed in cotton and woollen factories. This, the **first Factory Act** in the statute-book, made it imperative that all factories should be duly ventilated, and twice a year washed with quicklime and water; that every apprentice should be supplied with proper clothing; that no apprentice should be allowed or compelled to work more than twelve hours a day, nor before six in the morning nor after nine at night; that some part of every working day should be set aside for the instruction of every apprentice in reading, writing, and arithmetic, this instruction to be continued during the first four years of apprenticeship; that the justices of the peace should appoint visitors of factories to enforce the provisions of the Act, one of the visitors to be a justice of the peace and the other a clergyman. This Act was very well as a beginning, but circumstances soon arose which rendered it obsolete to a large extent. Hitherto the mills were driven by water-power, and were situated in localities where such was available; but when the steam-engine took the place of the water-wheel, the manufacturers built their mills in the most densely populated places, so that they might have an ample command of labour. Instead of being accommodated in buildings attached to the mills, the young people who now came to be employed were able to live at home with their parents, and to be under their control. The system of apprenticeship was, for obvious reasons, practically abandoned, and, as the Act of 1802 applied to apprentices only, it became a dead letter. In the course of a few years the cry of the oppressed was again heard in the manufacturing districts, and among those who appeared to take up the cause of the factory children was their old friend, Sir Robert Peel, who, finding that the Act of 1802 now failed in its purpose, introduced a **new factory Bill** into the House of Commons in June 1815. A Select Committee was appointed to make inquiry on the subject, and the evidence laid before it showed that many gross abuses existed in the factories. Notwithstanding this fact, the Bill met with considerable opposition, and it did not get through Parliament until the year 1819, and then it was considerably modified in some of its most important points, and its operation was limited to cotton factories. The employment of any child under nine years of age was forbidden, and the hours of work for all under sixteen years of age were limited to twelve per day, to be taken between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m., and out of the twelve hours one and a half had to be allowed for meals, thus reducing the actual working time to ten and a half hours. Further provision was made for keeping the working-rooms in a wholesome condition; and it was enacted that an abstract of the factory laws should be exhibited in the works, so that all the *employés* should become acquainted with the same. The new Act was regarded with little satisfaction by the friends of the factory operatives, and the agitation for further legislation on the subject was continued with increasing vigour. In the year 1825, Mr. John Cam Hobhouse, member for Westminster, introduced a Bill to reduce the work of children in cotton factories to eleven hours per day, and to strengthen the authority of the magistrates, whose duty it was to enforce the law. The Bill met with strong opposition from the factory interest in the House, and the proposal to reduce the working hours to sixty-six per week had to be abandoned, and a reduction of three hours on Saturdays substituted. Power was granted to the magistrates to summon

witnesses, and this was recognised as an important concession. The absurdity of limiting this and the preceding Act to cotton factories, seeing that a similar state of things existed in the worsted and woollen mills, was for a time urged in vain; but at length the public mind was thoroughly roused on the subject, and the agitation for securing shorter hours of labour for factory children generally spread throughout the country. Prominent among those who carried on the agitation was Mr. Richard Oastler, of Fixly Hall, near Huddersfield, who came to be known as "The Factory King." **The next attempt at legislation** on the subject was the introduction in Feb. '31, by Mr. John Cam Hobhouse, of a Bill which proposed to repeal all existing laws affecting the employment of children in factories, and to establish a more efficient code of regulations applying to all textile factories alike. It proposed that no one under eighteen years of age should work more than eleven and a half hours on the first five days of the week and eight and a half hours on Saturdays, one hour and a half of that time being allowed for meals. The employment of any child under nine years of age in any factory was absolutely forbidden, and no one under twenty-one was to be allowed to work during the night. This Bill met with a powerfully organised opposition from the mill-owners, who held meetings in various parts of the country, at which they passed resolutions predicting all sorts of disasters to the trade of the country if the Bill should become law. In its passage through Parliament the Bill was seriously mutilated, and its operation was limited to cotton factories. The only real reform effected by it was the abolition of night-work so far as young persons were concerned. Before the session closed, Mr. Sadler, the member for Newark, introduced a Ten Hours' Factory Bill, but it perished amid the agitation and excitement created by the Reform Bill. In the first reformed Parliament a strong party was formed in favour of legislation on behalf of factory children, and Lord Ashley consented to champion the cause. Early in '33 his lordship gave notice of his intention to re-introduce Mr. Sadler's Bill. Meanwhile an influential society had been formed in London, under the presidency of the Duke of Sussex, for the improvement of the condition of factory children, and this organisation gave powerful support to the cause. Before Lord Ashley's Bill could be proceeded with, both it and a measure dealing with the same subject, which had been introduced by Lord Morpeth, were put in abeyance by the appointment of a **Royal Commission** to collect information with reference to the employment of children in factories, and suggest means for the curtailment of their hours of labour. The report of the Commission was so conclusive as to the existence of great evils, that the Government were bound to take action in the matter, and at their instance a Bill was introduced by Lord Althorp, based on the recommendations of the Commissioners. The Bill proposed to limit the hours of labour to twelve per day for five days in the week and to nine on Saturdays, for all persons above thirteen and under eighteen years of age; children above nine and under thirteen were not allowed to work more than eight hours in one day, excepting in silk-mills, in which the limit was fixed at ten hours a day. The Government proposals failed to satisfy the advocates of a Ten Hours' Bill, and Lord Ashley introduced a rival measure, which proposed to include all women within its scope, and to limit the working hours of women and children to ten per day. On a test division in the House, Lord Ashley's Bill was rejected and that of the Government proceeded with. In its final form the Bill embodied many important regulations with regard to the health, education, and holidays of factory workers, and made provision for the appointment of independent inspectors to enforce the new law. The operation of the Act, however, was not so satisfactory as had been expected, and the ten hours' agitation was persevered with. While the divisions of our industrial army employed in factories were thus being cared for, the case of other divisions was gradually being brought into notice. **The children employed in chimney sweeping** had long been objects of sympathy with philanthropic people, but though their condition was as bad as could well be imagined, it was for a time successfully argued that the service they rendered could not be otherwise accomplished. Towards the close of last century the subject was brought under the notice of Parliament. The House of Commons passed a Bill that would have placed under strict regulation the employment of climbing-boys, but the House of Lords amended the measure to such an extent as to make it practically useless for its purpose, and the abuses it was designed to abolish were continued. In June '17 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the whole subject, and rarely has a more horrible story been told than is to be found in their report. The country was shocked by the disclosures made, but it was not until April '34 that Parliament was asked to take any action on the report. A Bill was then introduced by Mr. Fox Maule, but this measure, like its predecessor, was shorn of its most essential provisions by the House of Lords. Six years later, however, a Bill was passed which accomplished the desired end, and in the course of a little time the necessity for employing climbing-boys was put an end to for ever by the invention of a mechanical sweeper. About the time that the case for the climbing-boys triumphed, the condition of the women and children employed in mines was brought prominently into notice by the report of **Lord Ashley's Children's Employment Commission**, appointed in '40. This report gave another shock to the popular mind, and was described in the House of Commons as "an awful document." On the 7th of June '42 Lord Ashley introduced a Bill to regulate and restrict the employment of women and children in mines, the chief provision of which was designed to prohibit absolutely the employment of women underground. The Bill met with strong opposition in the House of Lords, and was modified in several important parts, but its ultimate effect was to exclude women from working in mines. The law regulating **work in mines** has since been amended in various ways; most recently by the **Coal Mines Regulation Act, '87.** This Act consolidates, with amendments, the Acts of '72 and '76, and the Stratified Ironstone Mines (Gunpowder) Act, '81. As the law now stands, the employment below ground of boys under twelve, and of women or girls of any age, is prohibited, and the hours and conditions of employment of boys over twelve below ground are fixed and regulated. Above ground no boy nor girl under the age of twelve is to be em-

ployed, and the hours and conditions of employment of boys and girls over that age, and of women, are fixed and regulated. Liberal provision is also made for ensuring the safety of persons employed in and about mines. It has been stated that the Factory Act of '33 failed to satisfy the advocates of a Ten Hours' Bill, and on several occasions the subject was brought before the House of Commons. In '44 an Act was passed which introduced the **half-time system**, under which the children employed in factories were guaranteed that a certain part of the day should be set aside for school attendance, and sixty-nine hours per week were fixed as the working time for women and "young persons"—that is, persons between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years of age. The Act contained other provisions of a valuable nature, but still the advocates of a Ten Hours' Bill declared that they were not satisfied, and they carried on their agitation throughout the country. Their opportunity came with a change of ministry, and in June '47 the Royal assent was given to an Act for limiting the hours of labour for women and young persons to fifty-eight per week. A flaw in this Act having been discovered, by which the restrictions it imposed could be evaded, an amending Act was passed in the Session of '50, whereby the period of employment for women and young persons was fixed at from six in the morning till six in the evening in summer, and from seven in the morning till seven in the evening in winter, with meal intervals of an hour and a half, work to cease on Saturdays at two o'clock. Though this Act raised the total working hours of the week from fifty-eight to sixty, it was accepted on the ground that there would be greater certainty of the law being observed as it was now constructed. In '56 a short Act was passed, fixing the **responsibility of mill-owners** with regard to the fencing of machinery, and in '60 bleaching, dyeing, and finishing works were placed under regulation and inspection. Soon afterwards a commission was appointed to inquire into the employment of children in various trades and manufactures not already regulated by law, and the result of this inquiry was the extension, in '64, of the Factory Act to half-a-dozen industries not previously included. Next came the **Factory Act Extension Act** and the **Workshops Regulation Act** of '67. By these Acts the whole of the manufacturing industries of the country were practically placed under special legal control. In '74 an Act was passed limiting the hours of work of adult women and young persons in factories to fifty-seven instead of sixty per week. A year later it came to be considered desirable that the **Factory and Workshops Regulation Acts** should be consolidated and amended, and a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the working of the Acts. The outcome of this inquiry was the Factory and Workshops Act '78, the provisions of which are summarised in the preceding volumes of this book. In '83 an Act was passed regulating the conditions of **work in bakeries and white-lead works.** During the Parliamentary Session of '90-91 no fewer than five Bills were introduced for amending or extending the Factory and Workshops Act of '78—two in the Lords and three in the Commons. Of these, only the measure brought in by the Government was proceeded with, and it received the Royal assent on Aug. 8th. This Act prohibits the employment of children under eleven years of age, strengthens the provisions for the security of life and limb from dangerous occupations and fire, and provides for the more effectual performance of the duties of the local authorities.

Labrador. A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Labuan. An island and British colony, situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. The port and town is **Victoria Harbour.** For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). There are only about a score of Europeans resident, the population being composed of Kyans, Malays, Borneans, Klings, and Hindūs. Labuan was purchased of the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. By an arrangement between Her Majesty's Government and the British North Borneo Company, the island has been administered since '89 by the officers of the company. Rainfall in Labuan is extraordinary, being 125 in. during the year.

Lachine Rapids (St. Lawrence) Utilisation. In Oct. '91 attention was called to the fact that some years ago a charter was granted to a Canadian company for the purpose of utilising the great water power at this place. The rapids are about five miles above Montreal, and the suggestion was to obtain electrical power, for which purpose a dam is necessary across the northern channel of the St. Lawrence, which is here divided by small islands. The municipalities along the south shore of the river objected for fear of floods; but the company's engineers say that such fear is groundless. In Oct. it was reported that negotiations were on foot to raise a million sterling in Europe as soon as the local authorities' objection had been removed, and the approval of the scheme had been obtained from the Department of Public Works at Ottawa (also see MONTMORENCY FALLS).

Lacrosse. The home of this game is Canada, but since its introduction into this country some eighteen years ago it has become very popular. The **Irish Association** was formed in '79, the **North of England Association** in the following year, and the **Southern Counties** in '82. The Challenge Flag competitions extend over a greater portion of the season, and are always watched with interest by large crowds, as also is the annual encounter between teams representing North and South. The final tie for the **North of England Flags** of '91 was decided at Didsbury Park, Manchester, on March 14th, the clubs left in being South Manchester and Cheetham. The former won by four goals, and beyond being the possessors of the original set, they now hold the new trophy for the third year in succession. Teams: **South Manchester**—J. T. Harding (goal), F. Rushworth (point), P. Farrar (cover-point), F. M. Provis (third man), P. Raundrop, A. McGregor (defence field), C. Rome (centre), W. Nicholson, S. P. Brown (attack field), J. Tweedale (third home), C. H. Taylor (second home), F. Poole (first home). **Cheetham**—A. Cliffe (goal), C. Bamford (point), T. Warriner (cover-point), D. Powell (third man), H. Bull, B. F. Weaver (defence field), W. Stockdale (centre), T. Sinclair, W. Turvey (attack field), C. Westerby (third home), J. Mallilieu (second home), H. Dale (first home). Umpires, Crummack (Stockport) and Estell (Heaton Mersey); referee, C. Cheetham (Stockport), Snaresbrook having beaten Cambridge

University in the semi-final of the South of England Flags, met Clapton on the Richmond Athletic Ground on March 21st, when the latter proved successful by six goals to love; and having been victorious in '87 and '89, they became absolute owners of the much-coveted "banners." Teams: **Clapton**—S. E. Barrett (goal), A. P. Barrett (captain, point), C. Newman (cover-point), H. E. Dyers (third man), J. D. Stubbs, J. W. Richardson (defence field), D. Basan (centre), E. H. Barrett, G. May (attack field), J. Worsfold (third home), E. J. Keddell (second home), F. W. Barrett (first home). **Snaresbrook**—F. L. Day (goal), H. Dickson (captain, point), T. F. Goddard (cover-point), G. W. Foottit (third man), F. Mundy, A. W. Grant (defence field), E. C. Chant (centre), H. A. Gardom, P. J. Banks (attack field), S. Vines (third home), E. H. Seaton (second home), R. Ball (first home). Referee, E. T Sachs (Middlesex County); umpires, V. Barker (Hampstead) and E. Buss (Surbiton). The **North and South** match, instituted in '77, was played on the Richmond Athletic Club Ground on April 11th, when the Southerners displayed much improvement, and won, after an exciting contest, by eleven goals to nine. Never before had twenty goals been scored in this contest. Teams: **South**—S. E. Barrett, Clapton (goal); A. P. Barrett, Clapton (point); W. A. Bonnell, Hampstead (cover-point); C Newman, Clapton (third man); H. E. Byers, Clapton, and F. G. Madgen, West London (defence field); E. Buss, Surbiton (centre); W. H S. Oulton, Cambridge University, and S. M. Knight, West London (attack field); C S. Knight, West London (third home); G. M. Burd, Surbiton (second home); F. W. Barrett, Clapton (first home). **North**—J. S. Harding, South Manchester (goal); C. Mason, Stockport (point); N. Melland, Owens College (cover-point); T. Coombs, Harrogate (third man); Warrener and H. Backhouse, Heaton Mersey (defence field); W. Stockdale, Cheetham (centre); E. Rome, South Manchester, and J. Adam, Heaton Mersey (attack field); J. Tweedale, South Manchester (third home); C. Taylor, South Manchester (second home). F. Poole, South Manchester (first home). Umpires, V. Barker (Hampstead) and H. P. Allen (Huddersfield). Referee, E. T. Sachs (Middlesex County). The international match between **England and Ireland** took place on Sept. 12th, at Ormean, Belfast, where the wearers of the shamrock gained a decided victory over those sporting the rose by twelve goals to nil, thus emphasising the most unsatisfactory state of affairs in connection with this pastime, that of the game being played in England in the winter and in Ireland in the summer, for the want of regular practice on the part of the losers had undoubtedly much to do with the result Teams: **England**—F. Rushworth, South Manchester (goal); J. Bamford, Cheetham (point); L. Zimmerman, Owens College (cover-point); C. Newman, Clapton (defence field); Raundrop, South Manchester (right defence); H. C. Byers, Clapton (left defence); J. F. B. Adam, Heaton Mersey (centre); S. Knight, West London (left attack); C. Knight, West London (right attack); J. Tweedale, South Manchester (third home); G. W. Burd, Surbiton (second home); F. Poole, South Manchester (first home). **Ireland**—M. MacDonald, Ards (goal); R. MacDonald, Ards (point); W. MacDonald, Ards (cover-point); J. T. Gibb, Rugby (defence field); T. Macintosh, Ards (right defence); S. Gardner Rugby (left defence); W. Dawson, Ards (centre); M. M'Coull, Rugby (left attack); J. Moffett, Rugby (right attack); H. Anderson, Windsor (third home); J. Clugston, Rugby (second home; H. S. M'Cashin, Rugby (first home). Umpires—England, J. Neill; Ireland, W. P. Reid. Referee, J. Sinclair. On Oct. 3rd **Rugby** beat Ards, at Belfast, by seven goals to three; and the Countess of Shaftesbury then presented the winning team with the handsome challenge shield of the Irish Lacrosse Union.

Ladakh. For Commissioners see DIPLOMATIC.

Ladies' Clubs. See CLUBS FOR LADIES.

Lady Margaret Hall. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Lagos. A British colony on the Guinea coast, West Africa. Consists of Lagos, town and island, on the coast of Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of Gold Coast, together with Badagry, Palma and Leckie on the mainland. See BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Lakh. A term used in India to express the number 100,000 in the computation of money. A lakh of rupees = 100,000 rupees. In 1835, when the currency was remodelled, the value of the rupee was fixed at two shillings. A lakh of rupees is therefore equivalent to £10,000.

Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway. During the Parliamentary Session of '91 this great scheme was introduced and passed. It is for a line straight across England from west to east, from Warrington, where the main line of the North Western system crosses the Manchester Ship Canal (*q.v.*) to Sutton, on the Lincolnshire coast. The distance is rather over 130 miles, or with branches, 160 miles, of railway, and there are several interesting engineering features. According to the evidence of the engineer, Mr. R. E. Cooper, on April 24th and 25th, a viaduct at Monsal Dale, Derbyshire, would be 275 ft. high, the highest in this country. It would be quite straight, with 150 ft. spans. The original estimate was £100,000, and he had had a tender for the steel work at £69,700; and there would be about £4,000 for the foundations. The steepest gradient would be 1 in 75, and the estimated cost of the whole line £4,275,222, power being taken to subscribe £100,000 to a North Sea harbour. The preamble was passed by a Lords Committee on July 8th, and the Bill was read a third time, and passed in the House of Lords on July 23rd.

Landes (France) Re-afforesting. In the report for the Department of the Landes, published towards the close of '90, particulars were given of the reclamation work carried on for thirty years on the waste land between Bordeaux and Bayonne. The 730,000 acres, distributed over 162 parishes, and worth only 4 fr. an acre, or under £120,000, had been replanted and drained, and are now worth £3,200,000. Private owners have also reclaimed and reafforested 875,000 acres. The vine has flourished on a sandy soil, where the phylloxera will not thrive, and the exports of pine timber and of turpentine have rapidly developed. The Department, from being the most unhealthy in France, is now one of the most salubrious, and the last statistical report showed that the births exceeded the deaths by 1,412.

Land Registry (Middlesex Deeds) Act, 1891. See SESSION, sect. 80.

Land Taxation. See SESSION, sect. 81.

Landlord and Tenant. The relation of landlord and tenant is created wherever a person having an estate in land grants to another person in consideration of a rent a lesser estate in this land. Thus, when a freeholder lets his land to a farmer for a term of years, he becomes landlord and the farmer becomes tenant. **Tenancies** are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A **tenant for a term of years** is a **leaseholder**; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now any breach may be compensated by a money payment. A **tenancy from year to year** arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A **tenancy at will** is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A **tenancy by sufferance** is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so. For the **recovery of rent** in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may in person or by his bailiff take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, having been valued by two sworn appraisers, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold; and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and tenant. **Fixtures** made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts. Somewhat analogous to fixtures are **emblements** that is to say, crops resulting from the tenant's cultivation which at the expiration of his tenancy are still uncut and growing. The general rule with respect to these is that the cultivator has the right, after such expiration, to enter on the land to reap and to carry away the produce of his labour. If he die before the harvest, such crops fall into his personal estate, and his executor or administrator succeeds to the rights which he had. Where a tenant from year to year holds of a landlord who has only a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course of the current year, the tenant is entitled to occupy the holding until the year has expired, and the new landlord is entitled to a proportionable part of the year's rent. The **non-payment** of rent does not affect the **validity** of a **notice to terminate** a **tenancy**. Thus, a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid.

Landlord and Tenant, Law, on in '91. An interesting point was raised in **Shepherd** *v.* **Berger** (Court of Appeal, March 4th, '91). There was a provision in the lease that whenever a quarter's rent should be in arrear for twenty-one days, and no sufficient distress could be levied, the landlord might recover possession. It appeared, however, that the rent had been permitted to get three quarters in arrear, and that a distress which was put in was only sufficient to satisfy two of them. The landlord then brought an action to recover possession. In the Lord Mayor's Court it was held that he was entitled to succeed; but the Queen's Bench Division decided otherwise, apparently holding that the proviso did not apply when three quarters rent was in arrear, though it would if there were only one quarter. The Court of Appeal, to which the case was taken, decided in favour of the landlord, holding that when the proceeds of the distress had been appropriated to satisfy the first two quarters there remained one quarter's rent due, in respect of which, in the absence of sufficient distress, the proviso for re-entry applied. In **Joyner** *v.* **Weeks** the defendant was the lessee of a house and shop, which he was bound to deliver up at the end of the term in good repair. Two years before the expiration of the term the plaintiff granted a lease of the premises to the tenant of a house and shop next door, the lease to commence at the expiration of the defendant's tenancy, and the new lessee covenanting to execute substantial alterations and repairs, and to make a connection with the house he occu-

pied next door. At the expiration of the defendant's tenancy the new tenant entered and made the alterations and repairs. It was proved that the cost of making good the dilapidations at the end of the defendant's tenancy would amount to £70, but the defendant denied liability, on the ground that the plaintiff had sustained no damage by his breach of covenant to repair, and that at most he was entitled to nominal damages. The Court of Appeal (May 5th, '91) held that the liability of the defendant was not affected by any arrangement between the plaintiff and a third party, and that there must be judgment for the £70. In **Mason v. Gravely** (Queen's Bench Division June 19th, '91) the plaintiff took a house, the drainage of which was represented by the defendant to be in good condition. As he and his family subsequently suffered from illness, the drains were taken up, and they were then found to be in a filthy and defective state. The jury gave judgment for the plaintiff for £70. In several other cases of the kind where there was a written representation that the drains were in good order, the plaintiffs recovered damages.—A tenant covenanted by his lease not to assign his premises, without the landlord's consent, but such consent was not to be arbitrarily withheld. The tenant assigned without the lessor's consent, the explanation being that there was an omission on the part of his solicitor's clerk to make the necessary application. It was held that though the landlord would have been bound to accept the sub-tenant had his consent been asked, yet he was entitled to recover the premises, and that there was no equitable jurisdiction to relieve the tenant from forfeiture which arose from oversight, forgetfulness, or carelessness (**Barrow v. Isaacs**, Court of Appeal, Dec. 18th, '90).

Lang, Andrew, M.A., LL.D., was b. at Selkirk, 1844, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews University, and Balliol College, where he graduated first class in classics. Elected a **Fellow of Merton**, '68. He has for some time been on the literary staff of the *Daily News*, and is a well-known contributor to periodical literature. His "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," and "**Ballades in Blue China**," '81, brought him into prominent notice. His subsequent works, especially "Helen of Troy," "**Rhymes à la mode**," and "**Custom, Ritual, and Myth**," increased his reputation. He is joint **translator**, with Prof. Butcher, of the "**Odyssey**," and with Mr. Myers and Mr. Leaf of the "**Iliad**." Mr. L. was in '88 appointed **Gifford Lecturer** on **Natural Religion** at **St. Andrews University**, and delivered his inaugural address Jan. 17th, '89. His recent works include "The Gold of Fairnilee," "Lost Leaders," which consists of leading articles which had appeared in the columns of the *Daily News*, and "Prince Prigio." He has edited the "Blue Fairy Tale Book" and the "Red Fairy Tale Book." During '90 Mr. L. wrote, in collaboration with Mr. Rider Haggard, "The World's Desire," in addition to the "Life, Letters, and Diaries of Sir Stafford Northcote, first Lord Iddesleigh," which was highly praised for skill and delicacy therein exhibited. In '91 there appeared "**Essays in Little**," "The Blue Poetry Book," and "**Angling Sketches**."

Lankester, Edwin Ray, M.A., F.R.S., was b. 1847. Ed. at St. Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Appointed Fellow and Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford ('72), and Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in University College, London ('74). In '76, Professor Lankester prosecuted the spirit-medium Slade. He has taken a prominent part in the defence of scientific experiments on live animals, in the discussion of University reform, and in the advocacy of State endowment of scientific research.

Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Fitz-Maurice, 5th Marquis of (creat. 1784), eldest son of the 4th Marquis by the Hon. Emily Jane, daughter of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne, was b. 1845; succeeded his father '66. Was Under-Secretary for War (April '72 to Feb. '74), and Under-Secretary India Office (May to Aug. '80); was **Governor-General of Canada** '83-8. His appointment was particularly popular with the French Canadians, owing to the fact that his lordship's mother was a French lady. Lord Lansdowne was invited to join the second Salisbury administration on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill. The invitation was, however, declined. On the retirement of Lord Dufferin from the **Governor-Generalship of India**, in '88, Lord Lansdowne was appointed his successor.

Law. For important cases occurring during '91, see under Apprentice, Banking, Bankruptcy, Berkeley Peerage, Betting, Bill of Exchange, Bill of Sale, Breach of Promise, Clubs, Company Law, Coroners' Inquiries, Criminal Prosecutions, Custody of Children, Dishorning Cattle, Distress for Rent, Divorce, Ecclesiastical Law, Election Law, Employers' Liability, Flats, Hotel-keepers' Liability, Husband and Wife, Illegitimacy, Income Tax, Insurance Law, Intimidation, Landlord and Tenant, Libel, Licensing Acts, Lunacy Inquiry, Married Women's Property Act, Master and Servant, Merchandise Marks Act, Money Lending, Negligence, Next-of-Kin, Agents, Parliamentary Bar, Petitions to Parliament, Privilege of M.P.'s, Settled Land Acts, Solicitors, Stock Exchange Law, Timber, Trustees, Wards of Court, Weights and Measures, Wills.

Lawn Tennis. Major Walter Wingfield, late of the 1st Dragoon Guards, must be looked upon as the pioneer of lawn tennis in this country, and it may safely be conceded that no pastime ever more rapidly made its way into general favour. The gallant officer first introduced the game some sixteen years ago, under its classical appellation of **Sphairistikè**. An **Association** has been formed, consisting of recognised lawn tennis associations and clubs willing to conform to the rules, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the pastime generally throughout the United Kingdom. The following are amongst the **leading events** decided in '91. The Queen's Club **Covered Court championships** were decided in the first week of April, and terminated as follows:—Gentlemen's singles, final, Mr. H. S. Barlow beat Mr. H. A. B Chapman by three sets to two; four-handed championship, final, Messrs. H. S. Mahony and J. H. Crispe defeated Messrs. H. Chipp and J. Baldwin by three sets to love, but this pair were beaten by the holders (Messrs. H. S. Scrivener and G. W. Hillyard), by three sets to one; ladies' championship, Miss M. Shackle beat Miss Wray by two sets to love, and gained the title by similarly defeating Miss Jacks (the holder). An entry of twelve was obtained for the Covered Court Championship at Hyde Park in the second week of April, and in the third round of the

All-Comers' Singles, Mr. J. H. Crispe beat Mr. Chapman, and Mr. E. G. Meers defeated Mr. H. S. Barlow. Mr. Crispe retired in the final, and consequently Mr. Meers met Mr. E. W. Lewis (the holder), but the latter again proved equal to the occasion, and won by three sets to love. It is a singular fact that since this gentleman won the championship in '87, he has not lost a set to any of his opponents.—In the Queen's Bench Division on April 23rd, a case that arose out of the **Cheltenham tournament** of '90 was brought to a close before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury. The action was brought by Mr. H. Webb and Mr. R. Webb against Capt. G. R. Taylor, Mr. J. T. Agg-Gardner, General Houghton, and Mr. E. J. C. Studd, the committee of the tournament, to recover damages (claim £3000) for breach of contract in not holding the tournament in the Montpellier Gardens. The defence was that the courts were not in a fit condition to stand a five days' tournament. A mass of evidence was produced on each side. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., Mr. J. V. Austin, and Mr. H. W. W. Wilberforce appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., and Mr. Cagney for the defendants. In summing up, his lordship said that the damages claimed were exorbitant and unjustifiable. The jury found for the defendants, and his lordship gave judgment accordingly.—The **Irish championship** meeting at Dublin was fixed for the last week in May, but owing to unfavourable weather this fixture had to be extended over the first Monday in June. In the final round of the All-Comers' Singles, Mr. Pim beat Mr. Stoker by three sets to love, but was in turn similarly beaten in the championship round by Mr. E. W. Lewis (the holder). Messrs. Lewis and D. G. Chaytor defeated Messrs. Mahony and Boyd in the final of the All-Comers' Doubles, but in the championship round they were beaten by Messrs. Pim and Stoker (the holders) by three sets to two. Mr. Chaytor and Miss Martin defeated Mr. Greene and Miss McClintock by three sets to one in the final for the ladies' and gentlemen's doubles; and Miss Pope and Miss Jackson were beaten by Miss Martin and Miss Stanwell by two sets to one in the final of the ladies' championship doubles. At the **Scottish championship gathering**, held in Edinburgh in the middle of June, Mr. A. B. Carvosso beat Mr. A. Thomson in the final of the gentlemen's singles, but in the championship cup round Mr. E. de S. H. Browne (the holder) defeated him by three sets to love. Messrs. Watson and Fuller beat Messrs. Hillier and Hine in the final of the gentlemen's doubles, and in the cup round also defeated Messrs. Browne and Horn (the holders). Miss Corder beat Miss Jones in the final of the ladies' singles, but on meeting Miss Jackson (the holder) in the cup round she was defeated by two sets to one. At the **Northern championship** re-union, held at Manchester about the same time, the gentlemen's singles fell to Mr. W. Baddeley (Kent), the ladies' singles to Miss Stanwell, the gentlemen's doubles to Messrs. W. and H. Baddeley, the ladies' doubles to Miss Stanwell and Miss "Northern," and the All-England championship mixed doubles to Mr. Kay and Miss Jackson. A few days later the **Oxford and Cambridge matches** took place at Queen's Club, West Kensington, where the Dark Blues won the singles, whilst the doubles were credited to the Light Blues. The **Welsh championship** meeting was held towards the close of the same month at Roath, Cardiff, and in the final for the gentlemen's singles, Mr. Barlow beat Mr. Mahony by three sets to two, whilst Miss Pope defeated Miss M. Sweet-Escott in the final for the ladies' singles by two sets to one. Some grumbling was occasioned over an unusually early draw being made for the All-England championships, and it was said that had the practice pursued prior to '90 been adopted, both Mr. Beach, the famous American player, and Mr. D. Davy, the Yorkshire champion, would have been amongst the competitors. The courts at **Wimbledon** were in splendid condition, and some excellent play was witnessed in the course of the competitions. Mr. W. Baddeley beat Mr. Pim in the final of the All-Comers' singles by three sets to one, and Mr. W. J. Hamilton (the holder) retiring, the first named was awarded the championship. The brothers Baddeley also defeated Messrs. E. Renshaw and H. S. Barlow in the final of the gentlemen's doubles by three sets to two, and then beat Messrs. Pim and Stoker (the holders) in the championship round by three sets to one. Miss Dod beat Miss Hillyard by two sets to love in the final for the ladies' singles, and Miss L. Rice (the holder) retiring, the first mentioned became **lady champion** for the year, and repeated her victories of '87 and '88. On July 18th, the Queen's Club open tournament, which embraces the London championships, was brought to a close, and in the singles challenge cup round Mr. Barlow beat Mr. Pim, the challenger, by three sets to one, and retained the title. In the gentlemen's open singles for the Queen's Cup Mr. Pim beat Mr. Mahony; the two last named divided the doubles with Messrs. W. and H. Baddeley, the light becoming too bad for play. Miss Shackle defeated Miss Jacks (the holder) by two sets to one in the final of the ladies' open singles, and became lady champion of London; and the same lady took the Queen's Cup by similarly defeating Miss Legh in the final of the ladies' club singles.

Lawrance, Sir John Compton, whose elevation to the Bench in the place of Mr. Justice Field took place Feb. '90, was b. 1832; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '59, and took silk '87, being elected Bencher of his Inn in '79. **Recorder of Derby** for the last ten years. **Represented**, in the Conservative interest, S. Lincolnshire '80-85, and the Stamford division since '85. Was leader of the Midland Circuit for some years. The new judge was **sworn in** before the Lord Chief Justice, thus reviving a custom of great antiquity.

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bart., was b. at Brayton Hall, Cumberland, Sept. 4th, 1829, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, who was a gentleman of strong temperance and anti-slavery principles. Returned in '59 as member for Carlisle, and lost his seat for that borough in consequence of the introduction into the House of Commons of his "Bill for the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic" on March 4th, '64. He was, however, again returned in '68 for the same city, which he continuously represented till the general election of '85, when, Carlisle becoming a one-member constituency, he stood for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, but was defeated by ten votes. At the general election in the following year he was returned for that division by a large majority. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has thrice successfully

proposed his **Local Option** (*q.v.*) Resolution. Elected **President** of the **United Kingdom Alliance** on the death of Sir W. C. Trevelyan. He is a familiar figure in the House of Commons, where, as in the provinces, he is very popular. During '91 Sir Wilfrid has delivered many political and temperance speeches.

Lawyers Deceased (Dec. 1st, '90—Nov. '91). See OBITUARY.

Layard, Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Henry, G.C.B., was b. 1817, and commenced his career as correspondent of a London paper at Constantinople. With the assistance of Sir S. Canning, in '45 he commenced to make the series of **discoveries** of Assyrian antiquities, of which he gave a most interesting account in his well-known works "**Nineveh and its Remains**" ('49) and "**Monuments of Nineveh**" ('49-53). Mr. L. subsequently abandoned Oriental research for diplomacy. He was **Under Sec.** for **Foreign Affairs** for a short time in Lord Russell's first administration ('52), when he sat as **member** for **Aylesbury.** During the **Crimean War** Mr. L. proceeded to the scene of hostilities to ascertain the condition of the British troops. He subsequently proceeded to **India**, to ascertain for himself the causes of the outbreak of the Mutiny, in '57. He was returned in the Liberal interest for **Southwark,** '60 (re-elected '66 and '68). He was **Under Sec.** for **Foreign Affairs** '61-6, and was **Chief Commissioner of Works** in Mr. Gladstone's first administration. In '69 he was appointed **Ambassador** at **Madrid,** and in '77 was sent as our **plenipotentiary** to that city. A bust of Sir H. L. was presented to the trustees of the British Museum by a distinguished gathering of subscribers (June 11th, '91). He is President of the Huguenot Society

Laymen, House of. A House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled for the first time with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. It is composed of ten representatives from the diocesan conferences of London, six each from Winchester, Rochester, Lichfield, Worcester, and four each from the remaining dioceses of the province. To the representative body so formed the Primate may add ten laymen by nomination. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed in both Provinces as to the constitution of the House; and a revision of its constitution is pending, and will precede the formation of a similar House for the Northern Province. Chairman, Lord Selborne; Vice-Chairman, Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode; Secretary, Mr. J. Larcombe. The first sitting took place Feb. 17th, 1886, when rules of procedure were adopted, the most important being that the procedure of the House of Commons should be as far as practicable followed. The House of Laymen is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament. **Members of the House of Laymen.** [*Names marked thus * were members of the last House of Laymen.*] **Canterbury**—*Earl Stanhope, *Viscount Cranbrook, *Lord Northbourne, Lord Harris. **London**—*Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, *J. A. Shaw-Stewart, *G. A. Spottiswoode, *J. G. Talbot, M.P., *Eugene Stock, P. V. Smith, F. A. Bevan, L. T. Dibdin. **Winchester**—*Earl of Selborne, *Lord Montagu, Lord Basing, Rt. Hon. George Cubitt, M.P., *Melville Portal, Frank Willan. **Bangor**—Lord Penrhyn, T. Pritchard, Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, J. Lloyd Griffith. **Bath and Wells**—Sir R. H. Paget, Bart., M.P., *C. I. Elton, Q.C., M.P., *E. J. Stanley, M.P., John Francis Fortescue Horner. **Chichester**—*Sir W. Barttelot, Bart., C.B., M.P., *Hon. Justice Grantham, *F. Barchard, *W. E. Hubbard. **Ely**—*A. Sperling, *O. C. Pell, Professor Stokes, M.P., C. P. Allix. **Exeter**—Lord Clinton, *Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bart., M.P., *J. Shelly, *Lieut.-Col. White, Thomson, **Gloucester and Bristol**—*Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart., M.P., J. Harvey, *W. K. Wait, B. St. John Ackers. **Hereford**—*Sir O. Wakeman, Bart., *Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P., *J. Rankin, M.P., J. Martin Southwell. **Lichfield**—*Earl of Harrowby, C. Bill, *C. J. Blagg, *S. Leighton, M.P., *T. Salt, M.P., Major-General Buller. **Lincoln**—*Right Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., *Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bart., *A. G. Leslie Melville, Sir C. H. Anderson, Bart. **Llandaff**—*O. H. Jones, *J. A. Rolls, *J. E. Ollivant, *J. Watson. **Norwich**-Lord Henniker, *H. Rodwell, *S. Hoare, M.P. **Oxford**—Prof. Burrows, *Right Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, M.P., *A. W. Hall, M.P., J. H. Wilson. **Peterborough**—*The Duke of Rutland, *W. A. Heygate, *E. P. Monckton, *S. G. Stopford-Sackville. **Rochester**—Sir C. D. Fox, Kt., D. Christopherson, Col. H. le Guay Geary, *Sydney Gedge, M.P., *E. H. L. Penrhyn, *G. B. Richardson. **St. Albans**—*Right Hon. Sir H J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P., *James Round, *A. Unwin Heathcote, *H. Hucks Gibbs. **St. Asaph**-*Earl of Powis, *P. P. Pennant, *W. Trevor Parkins, *Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. **St. Davids**-*Viscount Emlyn, Sir J. T. D. Llewellyn, Bart, *H. Davies-Evans, *W. S. de Winton, R. Raikes. **Salisbury**—*Earl Nelson, *Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., *H. B. Middleton, R. Williams, jun. **Southwell**—*H. H. Bemrose, *J. Borough, *F. Wright, *H. E. Thornton. **Truro**—*Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, E. Carlyon, R. Foster, C. C. Ross. **Nominated members**—C. T. Dyke-Acland, M.P., Viscount Hardinge, F. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., Lord Norton, Sir R. Temple, Bart., M.P. **York**-It has been resolved by Convocation of the Northern Province to establish a House of Laymen for the Province of York, similar to that of Canterbury. The elections have not yet taken place. It is hoped to secure such an arrangement as will enable the Houses of both provinces, if not to meet simultaneously, at all events to hold consultative meetings.

Lay Readers, Diocesan. To this office, by which laymen are empowered to conduct such extra services within churches as the bishop may approve, and the incumbent may desire, sixteen gentlemen were admitted on March 21st, '91. The Bishop of London conducted the service in St. Paul's Cathedral, and among those who took upon themselves this new office were the Earl of Stamford, Mr. S. Gedge, M.P., Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode, and Mr. Eugene Stock.

Learned Societies. The rapid progress of art and science during the present century has led to the establishment of innumerable societies and institutions for the furtherance of the study of special subjects. A list of these associations would occupy so much space that we are only able to indicate the chief of them. The names in brackets indicate the Secs.:—Some leading ones, however, are separately noticed, or alluded to under the several sciences. **Anthropological Institute,** 3, Hanover Sq., W. (Cuthbert E. Peek); **British Association for the Advancement of Science,** Burlington House, W.

(President, Sir A. Geikie); **British Archæological Association**, 32, Sackville St., W. (W. de Gray Birch); **British Medical Association**, 429, Strand (F. Fowke); **Chemical Society**, Burlington House, W. (Prof. Armstrong); **Clinical Society**, 53, Berners St. (T. Barlow, M.D.); **Entomological Society**, 11, Chandos St., W.C. (H. Goss); **Geological Society**, Burlington House, W. (J. E. Marr and H. Hicks); **Institution of Civil Engineers**, 25, Great George St., S.W. (J. Forrest); **Institution of Electrical Engineers**, 28, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. (F. H. Webb); **Institution of Naval Architects**, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (G. Holmes); **Iron and Steel Institute**, Victoria Mansions, S.W. (J. S. Jeans); **Linnean Society**, Burlington House, W. (B. D. Jackson); **Numismatic Society**, 22, Albemarle St., W. (H. A. Grueber); **Pathological Society**, 53, Berners St., W. (S. Coupland, M.D.); **Royal Academy of Music**, Tenterden St. (F. Corder), **Royal Archæological Institute**, 17, Oxford Mansions, Oxford (H. Gosselin); **Royal Asiatic Society**, 22, Albemarle St., W. (Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids); **Royal Astronomical Society**, Burlington House (E. B. Knobel); **Royal College of Physicians**, Pall Mall, S.W. (Dr. E. Liveing); **Royal College of Surgeons**, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields (E. Trimmer); **Royal Geographical Society**, 1, Savile Row, W. (Henry W. Bates); **Royal Historical Society**, 20, Hanover Sq., W. (P. E. Dove); **Royal Institution**, 21, Albemarle St., W. (Sir F. Bramwell), **Royal Meteorological Society**, 22, Great George St., S.W. (G. J. Symons); **Royal Society**, Burlington House (Prof. M. Foster); **Royal Society of Literature**, 20, Hanover Sq., W. (Percy Ames); **Royal Statistical Society**, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (J. B. Martin); **Society of Antiquaries**, Burlington House (Hon. H. A. Dillon); **Victoria Institute**, 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. (Capt. Petrie); **Zoological Society**, 3, Hanover Sq., W. (P. L. Sclater).

Leaseholders Entranchisement Bill. See SESSION, sect. 81.

Leaseholds. See LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Lecky, W. E. H., was b. in Dublin, 1838, and was educated at Trin. Coll. In his "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland" Mr. L. showed strong tendencies towards Irish Nationalism, but since the formulation of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy has distinguished himself by magazine articles written against it. Mr. L. is the author of "**History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe**" ('65); "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne" ('69); "**History of England in the Eighteenth Century**" ('78), the completion of which, (vols. vii. and viii.) was published in Oct. '90, and formed the subject of many reviews. Received (June '91) the hon. degree of LL.D. from Cambridge University. Later in the year he issued a collection of poems.

Leeward Islands. The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Those which belong to Great Britain are grouped together in one federal colony, and consist of the five presidencies of **Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Dominica**, and the **Virgin Islands**. The Leeward Islands confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and General Federal Council. The islands have possessed various forms of government in past times. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is **St. John**, Antigua.

Legal Tender. The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts:—

Of the Royal Mint.	Gold coins . .	up to any amount.
	Silver coins . .	,, £2.
	1*d*. and ½*d*. coins	,, 1*s*.
	¼*d* coins (farthings)	,, 6*d*.

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change. If a debtor require a receipt, he must prepare it, stamp it, and offer it for signature to his creditor, who by refusal to sign it renders himself liable to a penalty. The actual notes or coins must be produced by the debtor, and offered in payment, otherwise legal tender has not been made.

Legion of Honour, The. Instituted under the Republic of France (May 1802), was intended as a reward for military and civil services. There were **three ranks**—Grand Officers, Commanders, and Legionaries (see ed. '87). On the coronation of Napoleon I., the **Grand Officers** were divided into **two classes**—Knights of the Grand Eagle, and Grand Officers. The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III. in '52, and during his reign upwards of 6,000,000 francs were distributed annually amongst the members.

Leighton, Sir Fredk., P.R.A., was b. at Scarborough, 1830. Studied alternately at Rome, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Florence, Paris, and Brussels. His first exhibited work was a large picture of "**Cimabue**," which, appearing at the Royal Academy ('55), excited much interest. Purchased immediately by the Queen, it was re-exhibited at several exhibitions. Subsequently Mr. Leighton resided at Paris, where he had the benefit of the advice of Ary Scheffer, Robert Fleury, and other French painters. Since his residence in London, whence he returned in '60, Sir Frederick Leighton has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy, of which he was made an associate ('64), and R.A. ('69). His genius as a painter and sculptor is no less remarkable than his industry, and in '78 he was chosen **President of the Royal Academy**, in succession to the late Sir Francis Grant. He was knighted on that occasion, and created a baronet in '86. In '88 Sir Fredk. was elected a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. He **exhibited** at the Royal Academy in **'91** "Perseus and Andromeda," "The Return of Persephone," and a marble group, entitled "Athlete Struggling with a Python."

Leith Deep Water Dock. In Aug. '91 some details were published of a proposed new deep water dock, the plans having been passed by the Commissioners. It comprises the construction of a sea wall and reclamation of about 54 acres of foreshore, where the dock is to be built 1000 ft. long by 445 ft. wide, having an entrance from the harbour 66 ft. wide, with 13 ft. of water at low water of spring tides on the sill, being 5 ft. lower than the sill of the Albert Dock. This would give a depth of 30 ft. at high water spring tides, and 26 ft. at neaps. The new dock is to be connected with the Albert Dock, the sill of connection being at the same level as the sill of the lock of the Albert. The area is over ten acres, and the berthage will accommodate six Atlantic liners at once. The estimated cost, all told, is £280,000; and the cost

of deepening the channel to the dock is estimated at another £50,000.

Leixoes (Portugal) Harbour. The approaching completion of this harbour was reported in Aug. '91. The Leixœs are a small and isolated group of rocks about three miles to the north of Oporto, and some forty years ago it was definitely proposed, owing to the badness of the Douro bar, to connect them with the shore, and thus form an artificial harbour. On the basis of plans prepared by Senhor Nogueira Soares, an engineer, tenders were invited in '83, and that of MM. Dauderni, Duparchy, & Co., the only firm who appeared, was accepted at £2000 below the maximum, which was fixed at a million sterling. The port is of large capacity, has good anchorage, and can easily be entered by vessels of 23 ft. draught. It is the only place of refuge on this coast between Vigo Bay and Lisbon.

Leo XIII. See POPE, THE.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, was b. at Brussels, 1835, and is the son of King Leopold I., whom he succeeded. His Majesty has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He is the head of the **International Association**, whose object is to open to Europeans the Congo and its tributaries. He was the friend of Gordon, whom he had taken into his employ, but was deprived of his services when the latter was summoned from Brussels to go to the Soudan. King Leopold married, in '53, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had two daughters and one son, the Duke of Brabant, who died when two years old.

Leslie, George Dunlop, R.A., son of the late C. R. Leslie, R.A., was b. 1835. He first exhibited at the British Institution in '57, and has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy since that date. A.R.A. ('68), R.A. ('76). Mr. Leslie's aim in art has always been to paint pictures from the sunny side of English life, and as much as possible to render them cheerful companions to their possessors.

Lesseps, Ferdinand de, was b. at Versailles in 1805. At the age of twenty-four he entered the French diplomatic service as attaché at Lisbon, and subsequently held consular appointments at Barcelona, Tunis, and Alexandria. In '41, while detained in quarantine at Port Said, his great project for cutting a canal through the **Isthmus of Suez** dawned upon him. During his eight years' residence in Egypt he dreamed over this scheme, but it was not until Abbas Pasha acceded to power in '54 that the project received practical support. M. Lesseps, however, ultimately triumphed, for in '59 the first sod of the canal was turned, and on Aug. 15th, '69, the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean met. He was created a **K.C.S.I.** by Queen Victoria, and received the **honorary freedom** of the **City of London** ('70). The **French Academy** awarded him a prize of 5000 francs for his history of the canal published in '76. In '81 he was elected **President** of the **French Geographical Society.** His endeavours to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Panama have collapsed owing to lack of funds.

Letters of Distinction. See ABBREVIATIONS, LIST OF.

Lewis, George, the celebrated London solicitor, was b. in 1833. He first made his mark in conducting the prosecution of the directors of the Overend and Gurney's bank, and many other mercantile and financial prosecutions were afterwards put into his hands. The prosecution of Madame Rachel the restorer of female beauty, and Dr. Slade the medium, are among the cases which he superintended as a solicitor. His greatest undertaking was, perhaps, the preparation of the case for Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, for whom he was solicitor at the **Parnell Commission.** He was engaged on behalf of the defendants in the "Baccarat" trial (June '91).

Libel Law Amendment Act, introduced by Sir A. Borthwick, and as the 51 & 52 Vict. c. 64 received royal assent Dec. 24th, 1888. It repeals sect. 2 of the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act, '81, and enacts (sect. 3) that a **fair and accurate report** in any newspaper of proceedings publicly heard before **any Court** exercising judicial authority should, if published contemporaneously with such proceedings, be privileged; but nothing in the section is to authorise the publication of any blasphemous or indecent matter. Section 4 enacts that a **fair and accurate report** published in any newspaper of the proceedings of a **public meeting,** or (except where neither the public nor any newspaper reporter is admitted) of **any meeting of a vestry, town council, school board, board of guardians, board or local authority** formed or constituted under the provisions of any Act of Parliament, or of any committee appointed by any of the above-mentioned bodies, or of any meeting of any commissioners authorised to act by letters patent, Act of Parliament, warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, or other lawful warrant or authority, select committees of either House of Parliament, justices of the peace in quarter sessions assembled for administrative or deliberative purposes, and the publication at the request of any Government office or department, officer of state, commissioner of police, or chief constable, of any notice or **report** issued by them for the information of the public, shall be **privileged,** unless it shall be proved that such report or publication was published or made maliciously: but nothing in the section is to authorise the publication of any blasphemous or indecent matter: the protection intended to be afforded is not to be available as a defence in any proceedings, if it shall be proved that the defendant had been requested to insert in the newspaper in which the report or other publication complained of appeared a reasonable letter or statement by way of contradiction or explanation of such report or other publication, and had refused or neglected to insert the same: and nothing contained in the section is to be deemed or construed to limit or abridge any privilege now by law existing, or to protect the publication of any matter not of public concern, and the publication of which is not for the public benefit. For the purposes of this section "**public meeting**" is defined to mean any meeting *bonâ fide* and lawfully held for a lawful purpose, and for the furtherance or discussion of any matter of public concern, whether the admission thereto be general or restricted. Sect. 5 empowers a judge, upon an application by or on behalf of two or more defendants in respect to the same, or substantially **the same, libel** brought by one and the same person, to make an order for the **consolidation of such actions,** so that they shall be tried together; and in a consolidated action of the kind the jury are to assess the whole amount of the damages, if

any, in one sum, but a separate verdict is to be taken for or against each defendant, and if the verdict is against the defendant or defendants in more than one of the actions so consolidated, the jury are to apportion the amount of damages, and the judge, if he award the plaintiff costs, shall apportion such costs as he may deem just, between and against those defendants. The defendant may give in evidence, in **mitigation of damages**, that the plaintiff has already recovered or sued for damages, or has received, or agreed to receive, compensation in respect of a libel or libels to the same effect as that for which the action has been brought. The section of the Act of '81 requiring the *fiat* of the Attorney-General before a criminal prosecution for libel can be commenced is repealed, and instead thereof it is enacted that such criminal proceedings shall not be instituted without the order of a judge at chambers being first had and obtained, such application to be made on notice to the person accused, who is to have an opportunity of being heard against it. A person charged with libel before any court of criminal jurisdiction, and the husband and wife of such person, are to be competent but not compellable witnesses, on every hearing at every stage of the case.

Libel Actions in '91. The *cause célèbre* of '91 was, beyond doubt, that of **Sir William Gordon-Cumming *v.* Wilson and others.** The case, which was heard before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, in the Queen's Bench Division, occupied seven days, the verdict being given on June 9th. The action was brought by the plaintiff (a baronet, and a lieutenant-colonel in the Scots Guards), against Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green, Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mr. Arthur Stanley Wilson, and Mr. Berkeley Levett, for slander. The following "statement of facts," as drawn up by General Owen Williams, and signed by him and Lord Coventry, was put in in the course of the trial:—"For the Doncaster race meeting of 1890, the following party were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson at Tranby Croft: His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Hon. H. Tyrwhitt Wilson, the Earl and Countess of Coventry, the Earl of Craven, Lord Edward Somerset, Lady Brougham and Vaux, Count Henry Lützow, Captain the Hon. A. Somerset, Sir William Gordon-Cumming, Lieut.-General and Mrs. Owen Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Miss Naylor, Mr. Berkeley Levett, Mr. R. Sassoon, and Mr. J. Wilson (the son of the house). On the evenings of Sept. 8th and 9th, the party played at baccarat. After returning from the races on Sept. 10th, Mr. Lycett Green (having previously taken counsel with his father on the matter) made a statement to Lord Coventry to the effect that his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Wilson, had told him on the evening of the 8th, that Sir William Gordon-Cumming systematically placed a larger stake on the table after the card had been declared in his favour than he had originally laid down, and when the cards were against him he frequently withdrew a portion of his stake, by these means defrauding the bank. This conduct had also been noticed by Mrs. Arthur Wilson (who informed her husband of what she had seen), Mrs. Lycett Green and Mr. Levett having been also made acquainted with the facts. It was agreed that they should all carefully watch the play on the following night, when Sir William Gordon-Cumming was again observed most distinctly to repeat the same practices. Lord Coventry, on hearing this, consulted General Owen Williams as to what steps should be taken in the matter. Mr. Lycett Green repeated his statement to both of them, in the presence of Lord Edward Somerset, Captain Arthur Somerset, and Mr. J. Wilson, and added, that those who had watched were quite prepared to swear to the accuracy of the report. The matter having thus been placed more or less in the hands of Lord Coventry and General Owen Williams, they decided that it was imperative upon them to inform the Prince of Wales immediately of what had occurred, and, after mature deliberation, they agreed to suggest to his Royal Highness that, for the sake of all concerned, and for society at large, it was most desirable that the circumstances should not be allowed to transpire outside the immediate circle of those already acquainted with the facts; but as a condition of silence, Sir William Gordon-Cumming must be made to sign an undertaking never again to play cards for the rest of his life. His Royal Highness having been placed in possession of all the details of the case, and this suggestion being made to him, agreed that such a solution was possible. Lord Coventry and General Williams then went to Sir William Gordon-Cumming, and informed him that he was accused of cheating at baccarat. This charge he denied emphatically, and begged to be allowed to see the Prince of Wales, who consented to see him, provided Lord Coventry and General Owen Williams were present. The interview took place. Sir William again denied the truth of the accusation, but was told it was utterly useless to attempt a denial in the face of the distinct evidence of so many totally unprejudiced persons, whose interest it was that no scandal should have happened in the house. The Prince of Wales afterwards saw Mr. Lycett Green, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. Levett, Mr. J. Wilson, Lord Edward Somerset, Captain Arthur Somerset, and Mr. Sassoon, all of whom were acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and listened to their verification of the account which had been already given him. It was pointed out to these gentlemen that an *exposé* would mean a horrible public scandal, and as it was most expedient that this should, if possible, be avoided, they were asked whether they would be willing to keep silence with regard to what had taken place, on condition that Sir William Gordon-Cumming signed an undertaking never again to play cards for the rest of his life. To this they all agreed, and declared that they would do their utmost to prevent the matter from transpiring. Lord Coventry and General Williams then saw Sir William Gordon-Cumming, and explained that the only possible condition on which silence could be maintained would be that he should sign the undertaking before mentioned. At the same time, they clearly pointed out that his signature to this would be a distinct admission of his guilt. Quite understanding, he signed the document, which was afterwards signed also by the gentlemen who were cognisant of the facts, and then given to the safe keeping of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Sir William Gordon-Cumming left Tranby Croft early the following morning. These circumstances were not known to Lady Coventry, Lady Brougham, Mrs. Owen Williams, Miss Naylor, Lord Craven,

Count Henry Lützow, nor Mr. Christopher Sykes, all of whom were staying in the house at the time. The above is an accurate statement of all the facts of the case.—(Signed) COVENTRY, OWEN WILLIAMS." The undertaking referred to above was in the following terms:—"Tranby Croft, Sept. 10th, '90. In consideration of the promise made by the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to preserve silence with reference to an accusation which has been made in regard to my conduct at baccarat on the nights of Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 8th and 9th, '90, at Tranby Croft, I will, on my part, solemnly undertake never to play cards again as long as I live. (Signed) W. Gordon-Cumming; subscribed to by Albert Edward P., Coventry, Owen Williams, Arthur Wilson, Arthur Somerset, Edward Somerset, E. Lycett Green, A. Stanley Wilson, Berkeley Levett, R. D. Sassoon." On the part of the plaintiff it was alleged that he was coerced into signing this undertaking. As to its being an admission of guilt it was never intended as such by him, while it could not have been so regarded by others, or those acquainted with the matter would have been compelled to communicate with the commander-in-chief as to the plaintiff's conduct. The anxiety of those who induced the plaintiff to sign the paper was, it was suggested, not their conviction of his guilt, but the result of an unworthy fear lest it should come before the public that the Prince of Wales had played baccarat. The plaintiff, who was examined at considerable length, absolutely denied the alleged cheating, and it was argued on his behalf that those who made the charge might easily have been mistaken, while there was no reason why a man of fortune like Sir W. Gordon-Cumming, enjoying as he did the friendship of the Prince of Wales, should be guilty of the contemptible conduct suggested against him. In the course of the case the Prince of Wales was called, and stated in reply to the jury that he saw no foul play, but that the charges against Sir W. Gordon-Cumming seemed so strongly supported by those who brought them forward that he felt he had no other course but to believe what he was told. For the defence it was contended that there was overwhelming evidence that Sir W. Gordon-Cumming was guilty of the conduct alleged, and that until the matter had become public he was content to live under the imputation which he had practically admitted in the document he had signed. Five witnesses had stated that they saw the plaintiff cheat, and three others—the Prince of Wales, Lord Coventry and General Williams—having heard the witnesses, were satisfied that the charges were true. The jury, after the Lord Chief Justice had summed up, returned a verdict for the defendants, and judgment was entered accordingly.—In an action brought by an unmarried woman for damages for slander, such slander consisting of an imputation upon her chastity, a verdict was entered for the plaintiff for £10. The Court of Appeal, however, held that as the special damage alleged was due not to the slander itself, but to the unauthorised repetition of it by others, judgment must be entered for the defendant. Lord Justice Kay in the course of the case (**Speight v. Gosnay**, Court of Appeal, Jan. 29th, '91) expressed regret that under the law an imputation upon the chastity of an unmarried girl should not in itself be actionable. This point was met subsequently by the Slander of Women Bill (*q.v.*) passed into law by Parliament.—In the Queen's Bench Division (April 25th, '91) Lord Penrhyn sued the **Licensed Victuallers' Mirror** for damages for libel. The plaintiff alleged that the newspaper in question had accused him of dishonesty in connection with the running of his race horses. After a good deal of evidence had been taken, the defendants withdrew all imputations against the persons connected with Lord Penrhyn's stables at Exton, stating that they had never had any wish to impute anything derogatory to the plaintiff; but merely to comment upon what they believed at the time to have been the in and out running of some of his horses. Admitting that they were entirely mistaken, they agreed to a verdict for Lord Penrhyn for £100 and costs. This was accepted, it being stated on behalf of the plaintiff that half the amount would go to the Rous Memorial Hospital and the other to the Bentinck Memorial Fund.—In **Tuppenney v. New** (Queen's Bench Division, June 17th, '91), the plaintiff sought to recover damages for libel, from the Rev. C. New, a Congregational minister at Hastings. The plaintiff was a deacon of the defendant's church, and the alleged libel consisted of letters written by Mr. New with reference to the "most cruel treatment of Mrs. Tuppenney" by her husband, which letters, in addition to being sent to the plaintiff, were "published" by being read to the deacons of the church. The defence was that it was the defendant's duty as a minister to intervene between the plaintiff and his wife, and that the publication to the deacons was privileged. In the result the defendant withdrew all imputations upon the plaintiff, and a juror was withdrawn.—At Dublin (June 24th, '91), Mr. H. Campbell, M.P., private secretary to the late Mr. Parnell, recovered £250 damages for a libel in the *Cork Herald*. The words complained of were the following:—"All the others were on plank beds with O'Brien and Dillon, when Mr. Henry Campbell was discharging the degrading duty of hiring houses for the immoral purposes of his master."—The slander action of the **Royal Aquarium Co. v. Parkinson**, ended June 26th, '91, subject to a point of law, in a verdict for the plaintiffs for £250. The defendant is a member of the London County Council, and when the plaintiffs applied for a dancing licence, he stated that a marionette performance at their place of entertainment was of an indecent and improper character. Mr. Justice Hawkins held that the occasion was privileged, but left the question to the jury as to whether there was malice in the speaking of the words complained of. The jury found that there was malice, and the question whether the members of a County Council are absolutely privileged, irrespective of malice, was reserved.—In the Court of Session, Edinburgh (July 21st, '91), **Mr. Sexton, M.P.**, sued the proprietors of the *Scotsman* for £5000 damages for libel. The alleged libel was contained in letters published in the *Scotsman*, and written by John D. Crockett, of Belfast, to Mr. Sexton, complaining that the latter had, in a question put to the Irish Secretary in the House of Commons, insinuated that he had insulted Irish girls at an eviction on the Ponsonby estate. Mr. Crockett said that there was "as much truth in that insinuation as there could be in the supposititious rumour

that Mr. Sexton had been intoxicated, and suffered from *delirium tremens*." The case for the plaintiff was that the letter represented that Mr. Sexton was of intemperate habits, while for the defence it was denied that it bore any such construction, being written simply to point out what Mr. Sexton's feelings would be if a charge of that sort had been made against him by Mr. Crockett. In fact, it was pleaded, it was simply a case of Mr. Crockett paying Mr. Sexton back in his own coin. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.—The Court of Appeal (April 21st, '91), gave an important decision in the case of **Bonnard v. Perryman.** The action was one of libel, and the plaintiff sought to prevent further publication of the alleged libellous statements which formed the subject of the suit. The Court of Appeal held that it could only interfere by injunction before the trial of actions in cases which were so clear that any jury would say the matter complained of was libellous. In this case, as it was considered that the statements complained of, together with the defendant's plea of justification, raised a question which should be tried by a jury, the Court declined to grant the injunction asked for.—An important decision as to what constitutes a privileged communication, was raised in the case of **Stuart v. Bell** (Court of Appeal, May 5th, '91). It was an action originally brought at Leeds assizes, by the plaintiff Ronal Stuart, formerly a valet to Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, to recover damages for slander from Mr. Thomas Bell, who was then Mayor of Newcastle. It appeared that while Mr. Stanley was on a visit at the Mansion House at Newcastle, the Chief Constable of the town received from the Chief Constable of Edinburgh a communication to the effect that a lady who had been stopping at the same hotel as Mr. Stanley and his servant, Stuart, had lost a gold watch from her bedroom, and that suspicion fell upon Stuart. The Chief Constable of Newcastle sent this letter to the Mayor, who read it, and then told Mr. Stanley what it stated. This was the slander complained of. Two or three days later, Mr. Stanley discharged the plaintiff, on the ground that he could not keep in his employ a person upon whom suspicion of dishonesty had fallen. This discharge, and the inability of the plaintiff to obtain another situation, occasioned the special damage which he alleged he had sustained by reason of the slander. At the trial at Leeds, the judge held that the communication made by the Mayor of Newcastle to Mr. Stanley was not privileged, and the jury gave the plaintiff £250 damages. The Court of Appeal, however, by a majority, set aside this finding, and entered judgment for the defendant, with costs. Lord Justice Lindley held that it was the defendant's moral and social, though not his legal, duty to communicate to Mr. Stanley the communication which he had received; in other words, that the occasion was privileged. He found, also, that there was no evidence of malice. The learned judge added: "The result may seem hard on the plaintiff, who has unquestionably been injured. It was his misfortune to fall under suspicion, and to be dismissed by his master without inquiry. But this is no reason for holding the defendant responsible for this misfortune, and he cannot be so held without limiting privileged occasions to such an extent as to render the law applicable to them opposed to the general interests of society, instead of being in harmony with them, nor without violating the important doctrine which has frequently been asserted by judges of the highest eminence—I mean the doctrine that the law has not restricted the right to make such communications within any narrow limits." Lord Justice Kay concurred, but Lord Justice Lopes took an opposite view, holding that the act of the defendant was officious and uncalled-for, and that it ought not to be regarded as privileged.—At the Guildhall (Nov. 2nd, '91), Signor Ciampi, a professional opera singer, sued the *Daily Telegraph* for libel. The defendants' musical critic had spoken of the plaintiff as one who could not now be considered a singer, though he "dealt with Zerlina's loutish lover according to the accepted humour of a true Italian buffo." The plaintiff alleged that this statement had damaged him professionally, and that it was written with malicious intention. For the defendants it was contended that the criticism was an honest and *bonâ fide* expression of opinion. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for one farthing damages, and Mr. Justice Wills deprived the plaintiff of his costs

Liberals. See ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Liberal-Unionist Association. Formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, and embodied in his two projects, the "Government of Ireland" and "Land Purchase (Ireland)" Bills. The Association has spread its organisation over the whole of the United Kingdom, and has upwards of two hundred **branches** in **England and Wales,** besides those in **Scotland and Ireland.** For the purposes of organisation a **representative body** known as the **Liberal-Unionist Council** has been called into being, and consists of ninety-four members, the majority of whom are elected by the branch associations in all parts of the United Kingdom, and the rest having seats on the Council by virtue of their official connection with the party both in and out of Parliament. **Chairman** of the **Association** and of the **Liberal-Unionist Council,** the **Marquis of Hartington, M.P. Offices,** 31, Great George St., Westminster, S.W. Sec., John Boraston.

Liberation Society. See DISESTABLISHMENT.

Liberia. A negro republic on the Grain Coast of West Africa. Area about 14,300 sq. m., pop. 1,068,000, including 18,000 civilised Americo-Liberians and 1,050,000 half wild aborigines. Capital, **Monrovia,** pop. 3400. **Revenue** ('89), £37,000; **expenditure,** £33,000. In '71 a **debt** of £100,000 was contracted in England, on which no interest has been paid since '74. Liberia was **founded** in '22 by American philanthropists for the **settlement of freedmen.** It was declared **independent** in '47, was **recognised** as a sovereign state by **Great Britain** in '48, and by the **United States** in '61. The **constitution** is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for two years, the House of Representatives (13 members) for two years, and the Senate (8 members) for four years.

Liberty and Property Defence League, The (motto "Self help *versus* State-help"), was established in 1882 for resisting over-legislation, for maintaining freedom of contract, and for advocating individualism as opposed to socialism, entirely irrespective of party politics. **Federated** with the League are 130 **Defence and**

Protection Societies, representing nearly every industry in the kingdom. The League publishes numerous pamphlets by well-known writers upon the various subjects of Individualism. **Chairman**, Earl of Wemyss. **Central offices**, Westminster Chambers, S.W. **Sec.**, W. C. Crofts. **Branches** exist in all the great commercial and industrial centres in England, Scotland and Ireland, also in America, Australia, India, France, and Italy.

Libraries. The **special feature** of our **English library system** has been the work done under the **Public Libraries Acts** (*q.v.*). These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters of detail. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries, to be maintained by a rate not exceeding 1*d.* in the £. The capitals of the three kingdoms have been singularly backward in adopting the Acts. Dublin only established two libraries, without adopting the Acts, in '84. Edinburgh only adopted them in '86, when Mr. Carnegie (*q.v.*) offered a sum of £50,000 on condition of their adoption. London until quite recently had only adopted them in a single parish of Westminster, but in '85-6 Wandsworth, Fulham and Lambeth followed suit, and in '87-8 they were adopted in eleven other Metropolitan districts. Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the **British Museum** (*q.v.*), which is only exceeded in extent by the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. It possesses over 1,450,000 volumes and 100,000 MSS. and charters. It is entitled under the Copyright Acts to a copy of every work published in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the Bodleian Library, Oxford (425,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS.), and the Cambridge University Library (225,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.), the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (285,000 vols. and 3000 MSS), and the library of Trinity College, Dublin (215,000 vols. and 2000 MSS.). Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most cathedrals. There are a number of important **professional libraries** in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and a few **endowed libraries**, such as the Chetham at Manchester (1653). The concentration of literary and intellectual interests in London has naturally given birth to a large number of **special libraries**, many of which are open to the student upon proper introduction. The more important of them are included in the following **alphabetical list of the principal London libraries**:—Admiralty (25,000 vols.); Bethnal Green Free Library, London Street, Bethnal Green, E, (20,000), open 10 to 5 and 6 to 10; Chemical Society (8000); Church House (10,000); College of Preceptors (7000); Colonial Office (12,000); Corporation, Guildhall (85,000), open free; Dr. Williams' (30,000); Foreign Office (70,000); Geological Society (17,500); Gray's Inn (13,000); House of Commons (40,000); House of Lords (30,000); Incorporated Law Society (30,000); India Office (10,000); Inner Temple (37,000); Institute of Civil Engineers (18,000); Lambeth Palace (30,000 and 14,000 MSS.); Lincoln's Inn (45,000); London Institution (70,000, subs.); London Library (100,000, subs.); Middle Temple (32,000); Museum of Practical Geology (20,000); Patent Office (85,000); People's Palace, Mile End Road, E.; Royal Society (50,030); Royal Asiatic Society (13,000); Royal Astronomical Society (8000); Royal College of Physicians (16,000); Royal College of Surgeons (45,000); Royal Colonial Institute (5000); Royal Geographical Society (25,000); Royal Institution (42,000, subs.); Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (34,000); Royal Society of Literature (8000); Royal United Service Institution (21,000); Russell Institution (18,000, subs.); St. Paul's Cathedral (9000); Sion College (51,000); Society of Antiquaries (21,000); Society of Telegraph Engineers (4000); South Kensington, Educational (43,000); National Art (58,000); Dyce (14,500); Forster (19,000); Royal Statistical Society (26,000); University College (105,000); University of London (11,000); War Office (25,000); Westminster Chapter (11,000).—Further advantage of the Public Libraries Act was taken by various towns during **'91.** In the provision for popular reading London still offers a striking contrast to Paris, where, beside four important libraries, not including the Bibliothèque Nationale, freely open to the public, the municipality has established a system of popular libraries, of which there are now nearly sixty, with an annual circulation of over a million volumes. The St. Martin's Public Library was opened in Feb. **'91** by Mr. Gladstone, who spoke on the growth of the movement. A poll was taken as to the establishment of a library in Marylebone, with an adverse result. Pending the opening of a permanent library in Lambeth, a reading-room was founded in March at Old Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo Road At Brixton Oval a library will soon be built by the generosity of Mr. Henry Tate, and another will be placed in North Lambeth, in consequence of a bequest by the late Mr. John Noble. **The Library Association of the United Kingdom**, founded 1877, now numbers nearly 500 members, including the chief librarians of the country. **Hon. Secs.**, J. Y. W. MacAlister, 53, Berners St., W.; E. C. Thomas, 2, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Licences (Intoxicating Liquors). See SESSION, sect. **25.**

Licenses, General.

	£	s.	d.
Armorial bearings (annual)	1	1	0
,, ,, if used on carriage	2	2	0
Auctioneer's (annual)	10	0	0
Banker's ,,	30	0	0
Carriage (annual), four wheels for two or more horses	2	2	0
,, four wheels for one horse	1	1	0
,, less than four wheels	0	15	0
,, hackney carriages	0	15	0
,, half rate only charged if taken out between Oct. 1st and Dec. 31st.			
Distiller's (annual)	10	10	0
Ecclesiastical lecturer	0	10	0
,, building for divine service and chapel for solemnization of marriages	0	10	0
Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st, to expire July 31st following)	3	0	0
,, After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following	2	0	0
,, After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st	2	0	0
,, For fourteen days continuous	1	0	0
Gun. To expire July 31st	0	10	0
Hawker's (annual)	2	0	0
House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year	2	0	0

Male servants (annual)	0	15	0
Marriage—special	*5	0	0
„ not special	0	10	0
Medicines (patent), dealers in (annual)	0	5	0
Pawnbroker's (annual)	7	10	0
„ trading in plate, irrespective of weight, an additional	5	15	0
Pedlar's	0	5	0
Plate, dealers in gold and silver (annual). Over 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver in one article	2	6	0
„ 2 oz. gold, and 30 oz. silver and upwards	5	15	0
„ refiners of gold and silver (annual)	5	15	0
Sweets, dealers in (annual)	5	5	0
„ retailers of „	1	5	0
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in (annual)	0	5	3
„ „ „ manufacturers of, from	5	5	0
Wine retailers or grocer's (annual)	2	10	0

Licensing Acts, '72, '74. These Acts contain only a part of the statute law with regard to licensing. The Act of 1872 is the principal Act. It applies only partially to Ireland, and not at all to Scotland. It imposes severe penalties upon the illicit sale of liquor, upon drunkenness in any public place or highway, upon permitting drunkenness or gambling or harbouring prostitutes on licensed premises, upon harbouring any constable on such premises in his hours of duty, and upon bribing or attempting to bribe him. It fixes the hours of closing (altered by the Act of 1874), but enables the local authority to grant exemptions from them when the convenience of many persons engaged in lawful business so requires. It provides that if any licensed person on whose licence two convictions for offences against the Act have been recorded is again convicted, he shall forfeit his licence, and he shall be disqualified for five years, and his premises for two years, from receiving another. But a conviction more than five years old is not to be taken into account for the purpose of increasing any penalty. In every licensing district must be kept a register of licences showing particulars of all convictions, etc., and this register must be open to inspection by any ratepayer, holder of a licence, or owner of licensed premises. In counties and in boroughs the justices must annually appoint from among themselves a licensing committee of not less than three members. But in boroughs no licence granted by this committee is to be valid unless confirmed by the body of justices who would, but for the Act, have been authorised to grant licences. Premises not already licensed at the passing of the Act cannot receive a licence unless they are of an annual value fixed by the Act with reference to their situation. Penalties under the Act are recoverable by summary conviction, subject to an appeal to Quarter Sessions. No justice who has any beneficial interest in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors can do anything under this Act. The Act of 1874 contains many modifications of the Act of 1872, and of these several mitigate the severity of the law. But both are so long and intricate that for precise information a reference to the text is necessary.

Licensing Acts, Cases under the, in '91. The most important decision of the year was unquestionably that given by the House of Lords (March 20th, '90) in the case of **Sharp v. Wakefield.** In Sept. '87 the landlord of the Lowbridge Inn, Kentmere, applied to the Kendal magistrates for the renewal of his license. Nothing was alleged against the applicant, but the renewal was refused on the ground that there was no longer any necessity for a licensed house in the neighbourhood, and that the premises were remote from police supervision. The point raised, therefore, was, shortly, whether, in the absence of any objection against the character of the house or of its occupier, the Bench could at their discretion decline to renew the license. Sharp appealed to the Quarter Sessions, on the ground that the objections to renewal in the Licensing Acts are of a personal and not of an administrative character. The Court of Quarter Sessions, however, decided against the appellant, and the case was then taken to the Queen's Bench Division, which decided that the justices had the same discretion in regard to renewing as in reference to the granting of licenses. The case was further taken to the Court of Appeal, with the same result; and finally the matter came before the House of Lords, which once more dismissed Sharp's appeal. In the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, if the justices are to determine whether a new license is wanted, they can also determine whether circumstances have made an old license unnecessary. The discretion in the first case presumes discretion in the second. Both discretions are absolute, though they must both be judicial. The Lord Chancellor laid great emphasis on this point. He said . "The legislature had given credit to the magistrates for exercising a judicial discretion, and thought that they would fairly decide the questions submitted to them, and not by evasion attempt to repeal the law which permitted public-houses to exist, or to evade it by avoiding a plain exposition of the grounds on which they acted." Again: "An extensive power is confided to the justices, in their capacity as justices, to be exercised judicially; and discretion means, when it is said that something is to be done within the discretion of the authorities, that that something is to be done according to the rules of reason and justice, not to private opinion ; according to law, and not humour. It is not to be arbitrary, vague and fanciful, but legal and regular ; and it must be exercised within the limit to which an honest man competent to the discharge of his office ought to confine himself." This appears to show that the reasons must be specific, and that, while the bench may for ordinarily sufficient or common-sense reasons refuse a license, it must be on individual and intelligible grounds.—In July '90 a beerhouse-keeper at Manchester was convicted by the justices for having his house open during prohibited hours on Sunday, and subsequently the magistrates refused to renew his license on that ground. He appealed to Quarter Sessions, where he produced evidence of good character ; but the magistrates, while intimating that he was no doubt a respectable man, held that he was not a man of sufficiently good character for the purpose in question. They therefore sustained the original decision of the justices. On an appeal

* The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to about £29 8s.

to the Superior Courts (April '91), it was held that a distinction could not be drawn between good character in the abstract and the good character of a man in the capacity of a publican. They therefore required the justices to re-hear the application. It should be remembered that it is only in respect of beerhouses already licensed in '69 as to which such a point could arise, for other publicans come within the law laid down in **Sharp v. Wakefield.**

Lichfield, Rt. Rev. Augustus Legge, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 656; income £4200. He is the 5th son of the late Earl of Dartmouth, and was b. 1839. Was ed. at Eton and Christ Church, Oxon. Graduated B.A. '61, and proceeded to M.A. in '64, when he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Lichfield, and licensed to the curacy of Handsworth. Receiving priest's orders in '65, he came to St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, where he remained as curate in '67, when he was appointed vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham. Hon. canon of Rochester in '77. Two years later he became **vicar of Lewisham**, of which he was rural dean '86-'91. Succeeded Dr. Maclagan as **Bishop of Lichfield** in June **'91**, and was enthroned on Oct. 24th.

Lidderdale, Rt. Hon. William, Governor of the Bank of England, is a native of Scotland, and was b. in 1832. Ed. privately in Cheshire, and commenced his commercial career in connection with the well-known firm of Messrs. Rathbone Brothers, of Liverpool. After being successful in the establishment of a branch of their business in the United States, he became manager to the firm, and afterwards a member of it. In London he started another branch of this firm, and finally became head of it. He was appointed a **Director of the Bank of England**, and as Governor rendered distinguished service to the commercial community of the world by his firm action with relation to the Bank crisis of Nov. 14 h, '90. Owing to the position of Messrs. Baring Bros , he called upon other banks, with the Bank of England, to guarantee about £17,000,000, with the result that confidence was restored. Sworn a **member of the Privy Council.** Elected a member of the Grocers' Company (Feb. '91). Presented with the **freedom** of the City of London, and entertained at a banquet (May).

Lifeboats (for their origin and development see ed. '87). The **Royal National Lifeboat Institution,** which is supported by voluntary contributions, was founded 1824. It has 302 lifeboats on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Total number of **lives saved** since Institution founded, 35,543. Pecuniary rewards paid for gallant services since '24, £113,500; besides gifts of 97 gold and 1048 silver medals or silver clasps, 184 binocular glasses, 15 telescopes, 4 aneroid barometers, 9 framed certificates of service, and 1301 votes of thanks inscribed on vellum. The payments for last year amounted to £75,877; of which £30,378 was expended on lifeboats, lifeboat carriages and boat-houses, £35,078 on stores, etc., and the balance on rewards, special grants, etc. During the past thirty-seven years the self-righting boats have been launched more than 6800 times on service, and have saved upwards of 13,500 lives. The boats have been capsized altogether 48 times while out on service, but only on 23 of those occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost (counting 27 men who perished on the occasion of disasters which befell the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats on Dec. 9th, '86) amounts to 98, including 14 shipwrecked persons. The 84 lifeboat-men lost represent about 1 in 960 of the men employed in the boats on service; and the upsettings were at the rate of 1 in each of the 130 service launches. The sum required to provide and endow a boat is £3000. **Sec.,** Mr. Charles Dibdin, 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Li Hung Chang, one of the most intelligent and enlightened Chinese of the present age, was b. 1823, in the province of Anhui, and took the Hanlin degree in '49. When the Taiping rebels invaded Anhui ('50) he joined Tseng Kuo Fan's army as secretary. Was appointed Provincial Judge (Nieh Tai) of Chêkiang, and in '61 Governor (Futai) of Kiangsu. In conjunction with General Gordon he recovered Suchow ('63), and drove the rebels entirely out of Kiangsu. For his services he received the Yellow Jacket and Peacock's Feather, and was created an hereditary noble of the third class. Two years later he was appointed **Governor-General** of the **Liang Kiang Provinces,** and subsequently commanded against the Nienfei and Mohammedan rebels. On the death of Tseng Kuo Fan ('72) he was appointed **Governor-General of Chihli,** the metropolitan province, and this post he still holds. He is also Senior Grand Secretary (Chung Tang)—the highest distinction to which a Chinese official can aspire. He is known as a friend to foreigners and to European culture and industry, and obtained much distinction for his successful negotiations on the occasion of the murder of Mr. Margary. A member of the Board of Admiralty, he **originated the Chinese navy,** and he was the chief promoter of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., the only native steamship line. He is Imperial Commissioner of Trade for the Northern Ports.

Limitations, Statutes of. These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained. Lapse of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for it. Redress from a trustee for a breach of trust may always be had, however long the interval since its commission. But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time. An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach; if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued. Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending or the disabled person dying; but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether. The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise. Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered. Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to 2 years. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the

party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years; if brought by a common informer, are limited to 1 year. The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject. The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may sometimes be made available in other ways than by action. Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment. The law upon this subject is very complex and difficult.

Lincoln, Rt. Rev. Edward King, Lord Bishop of. The see was known formerly as Lindisse, then Leicester, then Dorchester, when in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln. The old see dates from 680. The present income is £4200. His lordship, the son of the late Ven. Archdeacon King, and the 106th bishop of the total succession, was b. 1829. Ed. at Oriel Coll. Oxon., where he graduated B.A. ('51), M.A. ('55), and D.D. ('73). Ordained deacon ('54), and priest ('55); and consecrated Lord Bishop of Lincoln April 25th, '85. Dr. King was formerly curate of Wheatley, Oxfordshire ('54-8); chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College ('58), being made Principal ('63). Ten years later he **became Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford.** Dr. K., who is an enthusiastic High Churchman, is known as an **author** by his sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons" ('78); "Meditations on the Last Seven Words" ('76); "Church Treasures" ('74). His lordship has edited a devotional book, "The Communicant's Manual" ('69). In '88 **proceedings** were instituted against Dr. K. by the Church Association (*q.v.*) for alleged illegal ritualistic practices, and on Feb. 14th, '89, his trial was commenced at Lambeth Palace. He read a protest against the Primate's jurisdiction, and the court adjourned till March 12th, when the arguments were heard. On May 11th the Archbishop gave judgment to the effect that he had jurisdiction in the case, and the court adjourned to enable counsel to advise the Bishop. His lordship's subsequent contention that being a bishop he was not a minister was overruled by the court. Further legal proceedings took place in June '91.

Lincoln, Robert Todd, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, was b. at Springfield, Ill., 1843, and is the only surviving son of the late President **Abraham Lincoln.** Graduated at Harvard University '64. On the advice of his father joined the Staff of General U. S. Grant as a volunteer aide-de-camp. By the desire of General Grant he obtained a regular captain's commission and entered the army. Served throughout the final campaign of the **Civil War,** at its close resuming the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Illinois. After practising with success in Chicago he at length, during the **administration of President Garfield,** entered the Cabinet as **Secretary of State for War.** He retained his portfolio on the accession of Mr. Arthur to the Presidential Chair at the death of General Garfield, and held it till the end of the administration. Appointed United States Minister to St. James's in '89.

Lindley, The Rt. Hon. Sir Nathaniel, eldest son of the late Dr. J. Lindley, F.R.S. Prof. of Botany at Univ. Coll., Oxford, was b. 1828. Ed. at Univ. Coll., London. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple ('50); Q.C. ('72). Appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas ('75), became one of the Lords Justices of Appeal and a member of the Privy Council ('81). Lord Justice Lindley is well known in legal circles as the author of an "Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence," and "A Treatise on he Law of Partnership and Companies."

Linen. See TRADE, '91.

Linton, Mrs. E. Lynn-, daughter of the late Rev. J. Lynn, was b. at Keswick 1822. Is a well-known essayist and writer of fiction, and at one time was a constant contributor to the *Saturday Review.* The authorship of the famous article on "**The Girl of the Period**" was attributed to Mrs. Linton. Her letters *versus* the **Women's Rights agitation** are characterised by that vigorous style for which she is so justly celebrated. Among the best known of Mrs. Linton's works are "Grasp your Nettle"; "**Sowing the Wind**"; "Patricia Kemball"; "The Rebel of the Family"; "The True Story of Joshua Davidson"; "Christopher Kirkland"; "**Paston Carew, Millionaire and Miser**"; and "Through the Long Night." Her husband is the well-known engraver and author, Mr. W. J. Linton, to whom she was married in '58. Her articles on "Wild Women" attracted attention in **'91.**

Linton, Sir James D., President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, was b. in London 1840. After instruction from Mr. Leigh he became an illustrator of not a few books and magazines, in addition to exhibiting pictures at the Dudley Gallery and Royal Academy. His water-colour picture "**Maundy Thursday**" attracted much attention, and for this he received the gold medal of the Philadelphia International Exhibition. As a painter in oils Sir James has also attained success, particularly in historical subjects. Elected President of the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours on its foundation in '83, and in the year following succeeded Mr. Haghe as **P.R.I.** The honour of **knighthood** was bestowed on Sir James in '85.

Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Wales) Bill. See SESSION, sect. **82.**

Lister, Sir Joseph, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., the eminent surgeon, was b. 1827. Ed. at London Univ., graduating B.A. ('47) and M.B. ('52). At one time was Professor of Clinical Surgery in Edin. Univ. and Professor of Surgery in Glasgow Univ. Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty the Queen. His father was the discoverer of that principle upon which the achromatic microscope is constructed. Received in '80 the royal medal of the Royal Society, and '81 the prize of the Academy of Paris for his discoveries in **antiseptic treatment** in surgery known as "Listerism." Created **baronet** in '83. In the new Great Medical and Surgical Hospital and School at Rome a bas-relief of Sir J. L. is to be placed on the principal façade.

Literary Magazines. The following list of representative magazines which deal with literary interests may be useful:—The **Academy,** 27, Chancery Lane, W.C., established **in** '69, has made a speciality of signed reviews. It is published weekly, and is edited by Mr. J. S. Cotton. The **Anti-Jacobin, established in '91,** gives reviews of new books, and contains many articles on subjects of literary interest. It is edited by Mr. Frederick Greenwood. The **Athenæum,** 22, Took's Court, Chancery Lane, W.C., established in '28, holds a high position as a

weekly review of literature, science, art, and music. The **Bookman**, 27, Paternoster Row, E.C., was established in Oct. '91, as a monthly journal for book-readers, book-buyers, and booksellers. It is edited by Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll. The **Bookseller**, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C., gives careful lists of new books, their prices, and publishers. It is published monthly. **Literary Opinion**, 25, Paternoster Square, E.C., was established in '86, but entirely re-constituted in July '91. Appeals to book-lovers in Greater as well as in Great Britain. It is published monthly, and is edited by Mr. A. Patchett Martin. The **Literary World**, 13, Fleet Street, E.C., was established in '68, and gives copious extracts from new books as well as reviews. It is published weekly, and is edited by Mr. J. G. Clarke. The **National Observer**, 115, Fleet Street, E.C., is a weekly literary and political review, and is edited by Mr. W. E. Henley. The **Publishers' Circular**, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C., gives weekly reviews of, and particulars regarding, new books. It also contains lists of old works now out of print. The **Review of Reviews**, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C., established in '90, gives a summary of the most important and interesting articles appearing in the magazines of the world; condensed reviews of the books of the month are a feature. It is published monthly, and is edited by Mr. W. T. Stead. The **Saturday Review**, 38, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., was established in '55. It is essentially critical on literary as well as political subjects. It is published weekly, and is edited by Mr. W. H. Pollock. The **Speaker**, 115, Fleet Street, E.C., was established in '89, and devotes a proportion of its space to literature. It is published weekly, and is edited by Mr. T. Wemyss Reid. The **Spectator**, 1, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C,. established in '28, contains reviews of new books and essays on the events of the week.

Literature, '91. The literary record of the year was unusually full of interest and variety. In one respect '91 will long be remembered as the *annus mirabilis*, for on July 1st **International Copyright** (*q.v.*) became an accomplished fact. It was said at the time that the market was going to be flooded with books that had been held back in anticipation of the coming Act So far were these predictions from being verified that the summer was probably the dullest on record. It is too early yet to speculate as to the ultimate effect of the Act on the publishing trade of Great Britain and the United States respectively; but already there is reason to believe that only writers of established reputation will reap much benefit from the legislation. No one, however, will grudge them their day of good things, for they have waited long and patiently for this measure of elementary justice. The authors were not ungrateful, for they dined at the Metropole in honour of the event on July 17th. If the proceedings were very dull they were also very decorous, and much respect was paid to the American guests. During the year several magazines came into being, and others died. Of these the **Strand Magazine** attained to a success that was almost phenomenal. Part I. appeared on Dec. 10th, '90, and, in spite of an issue of 250,000 copies, went out of print the same day. Doubtless this result was largely due to the fact that the periodical, which was lavishly illustrated and written for by well-known authors, was published at 6*d*., and was accompanied by a finely-executed oleograph that was alone worth the money. Another feature of this magazine, in which it need never fear any copyist, consisted in its being published at any except the ordinary magazine date. It may also be mentioned that Mr. G. Newnes, M.P., turned his business into a limited company, under the style of **George Newnes, Limited**. The capital was put at the enormous sum of £400,000. With customary shrewdness Mr. Newnes confined the applications to the trade, and nearly all the shares, it is understood, were subscribed. It is not in human nature, and certainly not in the nature of a railway bookstall clerk, not to push the wares in the sale of which one has a pecuniary interest. Another magazine, on somewhat similar lines, was the **Ludgate Monthly**, the first part of which was issued on April 24th. Its price, however, was only 3*d*., and by devoting special articles to the great outdoor games of England, it soon obtained considerable vogue at such places as Lord's and the Oval, where it was hawked as freely, and bought as rapidly almost, as the "last cyard o' match." After a plucky and presumably costly effort to establish itself, Mr. Harry Quilter's **Universal Review** expired in Dec. '90. Some periodicals experienced very hard luck, for they were born and died within the year. For instance, **Groombridge's Magazine** came in January, but not to stay; the **Ladder**, although edited with exceptional ability by Mr. D. Balsillie, had to pass into a state of suspended animation about midsummer, after an existence of some six months. The first number of the **Coming Day**, which was mainly the organ of the Rev. J. Page Hopps, of Leicester, appeared in January; but its successors were few. On the other hand, although extensively announced for January, Mr. Robert Buchanan's **Modern Review** has not yet seen the light. The only new quarterly of any consequence was the **Economic Review**, the magazine more especially of the Christian Socialists, the first number of which appeared in January. And on Oct. 15th there appeared the first number of the **Review of the Churches**, a mid-monthly magazine, whose *raison d'etre* is the promotion of union among the churches within Christendom. The general editor is the Rev. Dr. Lunn, but he is assisted by four special editors, who report upon the affairs of their respective churches. With the November magazines there was published the first number of the **Educational Review**, specially devoted to the cause of elementary, secondary and university education. It is conducted by Mr. Reginald W. Macan, M.A., as Oxford editor, and Mr. Oscar Browning, M.A., as Cambridge editor. The **Victorian Magazine** (*Hutchinson*) made a promising *debut* also in December. The **Nineteenth Century**—the first number of which was published in March '77 by Messrs. H. S. King & Co., and the eleventh in Jan. '78 by Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co.—was transferred from the latter firm to Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., whose connection dated from the September number. One of the purely literary controversies of the year arose out of an article contributed by Mr. Frederic Harrison to the *Nineteenth Century* for Dec. '90, in which he advocated the restoration of the Elgin Marbles to Greece. In reply to this argument there appeared in the number for March '91 a paper by the editor, Mr. James Knowles, entitled "The Joke about the Elgin Marbles," in which he affected to treat his own contributor's article

as an elaborate jest. This action on the part of an editor was, not unnaturally, more than Mr. Harrison could tolerate, and in the July number of the *Fortnightly*, in the course of an answer to Mr. Knowles, he intimated that he should write no more in the *Nineteenth Century*. Although we do not claim that the works of Aristotle belong to English literature, except in the guise of translation, it must be noted that one of the events of '91 was the discovery by the British Museum authorities of a treatise, supposed to have been lost, by Aristotle on the **Constitution of Athens**. The papyrus on which this book was written was found amongst others that had been purchased in Egypt. Translations by Mr. F. G. Kenyon and others appeared in due course, as well as a facsimile of the original text. Unhappily the pleasure that surrounded this fortunate discovery was marred by a suggestion of favouritism, for the news of the occurrence was communicated at great length to the *Times* (Jan. 19th) alone of all the papers in the United Kingdom. On New Year's Day considerable sensation was produced in the newspaper world by the appearance of a **literary supplement** to the *Daily Chronicle* of that date. Besides reviews of books, notes on literary, artistic, and scientific matters, the supplement also contained the opening chapter of Mr. William Black's novel of "Donald Ross of Heimra." The *Daily Chronicle*, which issued its supplement every Wednesday afterwards, was thus the first London daily newspaper to publish a serial story in its columns. Mr. Black's novel was followed by one from the pen of Mr. Quiller-Couch, entitled "The Blue Pavilions." In emulation of this example, the *Star* published, day after day, the instalments of Mr. I. Zangwill's story, **The Big Bow Mystery**, the opening chapter of which appeared in the issue for Aug. 22nd. The late Mr. Raikes incurred some unpopularity by his objecting to allow the Supplement to go through the post at the usual newspaper rates, on the ground that it was not news; but by dropping the description "literary supplement," and printing some police intelligence, or other tidings of a non-literary character, on one of the pages, the *Daily Chronicle* passed muster. On Jan. 1st the **Morning Advertiser** was published at a penny, its price hitherto having been threepence. The appearance of the **Sunday Sun** should be chronicled here, because one of its chief features consisted in an exhaustive description and review, from the pen of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the Editor, of the books of the week, to which most of the front page was devoted. Still more important was the publication of the new illustrated sixpenny weekly, **Black and White**, the first number of which appeared on Feb. 6th, which was conducted with a degree of literary and artistic excellence that woke up the *Illustrated London News* and *Graphic*. The editorship of the *Illustrated* having passed into the hands of Mr. Clement K. Shorter, he introduced, almost immediately, new literary features that placed his paper abreast of its competitor. Mention must also be made of a pamphlet entitled **Free Railway Travel**, by Mr. R. A. Cooper, of Norwich, for, though not exactly literature, it was held by many that it would prove to be, in its way, as epoch-marking a *brochure* as was Sir Rowland Hill's pamphlet advocating the Penny Post. During what is popularly known as the 'silly season'—when the *Daily Telegraph* was discussing **Drink** and the *Daily News* was describing **Life in Our Villages**—the *Daily Chronicle* made a gigantic and genuine hit with its **Theosophy** correspondence, which arose out of its report of Mrs. Besant's farewell address to the National Secularist Society, in the course of which she intimated that she had become a convert to the doctrines associated with the name of the late Madame Blavatzky. For weeks London rang with discussions about the **Mahatmas** and their mysteries. A new monthly review, devoted to literary news and criticism, appeared in September, under the title of **The Bookman**, and the editorship of the Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll (*q.v.*). In the year, and particularly with reference to International Copyright, a good deal was heard of the **Literary Agent**. "Ouida," among others, condemned the custom of writers placing themselves in the hands of an agent, and Mr. Besant, among others, upheld the practice. To say the least of it, however, it looks paradoxical that, while there is a growing public opinion against the middleman, he should actually be enthroned by leading authors. Nor is it easy to see how novelists like Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, and others were able to conduct their business affairs satisfactorily to themselves, and yet writers of the present day find this either beyond their capacity or far too irksome. Before the year expired, unfortunately, one or two of the older publishing houses, unable to cope with the fierce competition of these times, had to close their doors. If it be the fact—and it seems to be borne out by the circumstance that the yield of books during '90 was below the yield for '89, which, in turn, was below that of its predecessors—that there is, year by year, a tendency towards a diminished output of books, this would seem to show that the future is largely with the newspapers and weekly and monthly periodicals, for they exhibited increased power and popularity. This record would be regarded as incomplete if mention were not made of the death (Oct. 6th) of **Mr. W. H. Smith**, the founder of the great railway bookstall trade, and one of the largest disseminators of literature of nearly every description.

BIOGRAPHY.—It is no disparagement to the many excellent books in this department published during the year to say that Mrs. Oliphant's tasteful **Memoir of Laurence Oliphant and of Alice, his Wife** (*Blackwood*) bore the palm alike for the interest of its subject and the literary charm with which Oliphant's singular story was told. Dr. Samuel Smiles' **A Publisher and his Friends** (*Murray*) proved to be an exceptionally entertaining account of John Murray *secundus*, and of the origin and progress of the great house in Albemarle Street from 1768 to 1843. Mr. Nicolay and Col. John Hay's monumental work on **Abraham Lincoln** (*Unwin*), in ten volumes, belonged as much to the domain of history as to that of biography. Cardinal Newman gave rise to two books of widely different character. One was the **Letters and Correspondence of John Henry Newman during his Life in the English Church** (*Longmans*), edited by Miss Anne Mozley, to which a brief autobiography gave permanent value. The other was a somewhat painful record of the **Early History of Cardinal Newman** (*Kegan Paul*) by his brother, Prof. F. W. Newman. In Dr. George Smith's **A Modern Apostle: Alexander N. Somerville** (*Murray*), we had a judicious biography of a Free Kirk missionary, who wan-

dered to all parts of the earth. The Rev. James Hay, minister of Kinn, made a close study of the great dean in **Swift's Life Mystery** (*Chapman & Hall*). The **Memoirs of Prince Talleyrand** (*Griffith, Farran*), edited by the Duc de Broglie, translated by R. L. de Beaufort, with an introduction by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister in Paris, hardly realised the great expectations that had been cherished about it. Col. Church related the extraordinary career of a man of genius in his straightforward **Life of John Ericsson** (*Sampson Low*). Mr. Justin McCarthy dealt very pleasantly with **Sir Robert Peel** (*Sampson Low*), but his book was eclipsed a few months afterwards by Mr. G. W. E. Russell's modest but excellently written account of the political career of **The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone** (*Sampson Low*). Nevertheless, we saw a good many Peel books in '91, and the most important was the volume prepared and edited by Mr. C. S. Parker, M.P., from the statesman's private correspondence, and entitled **Sir Robert Peel: In Early Life, 1788 1812; as Irish Secretary, 1812-1818; and as Secretary of State, 1822-1827** (*Murray*). Able and scholarly in the highest degree was Father Bridgett's **Life and Writings of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England and Martyr under Henry VIII.** (*Burns & Oates*). Mr. L. B. Seeley edited a readable sketch of Dr. Johnson's friend **Mrs. Thrale, afterwards Mrs. Piozzi** (*Seeley*), and illustrated it with passages from her diaries. We learned that grave physical defects in no way militate against a career of public usefulness in Mrs. Steele's biography of **The Rt. Hon. Arthur MacMurrough Kavanagh** (*Macmillan*). Mr. Clark Russell rather forced the pace for his hero in his picturesque book on **Collingwood** (*Methuen*). Miss Redgrave's **Richard Redgrave, C.B., R.A.** (*Cassell*), was an unassuming memoir of her father, compiled mainly from his diary. Col. Spalding wrote with vigour and skill of the famous Russian General **Souvorof** (*Chapman & Hall*). Dr. B. W. Richardson's **Thomas Sopwith, M.A., C.E., F.R.S** (*Longmans*), and Mr. Edwin Hodder's **George Fife Angas: Father and Founder of South Australia** (*Hodder & Stoughton*) were painstaking memoirs of comparatively unknown men who did excellent service in their day. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald hardly rose to his opportunities in his **Life of James Boswell** (*Chatto & Windus*). The Bishop of Rochester and Canon Benham's **Life of Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury** (*Macmillan*), was a thoroughly honest piece of workmanship. The **Memoir of Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt** (*Murray*), by Canon Scott Holland and W. S. Rockstro, would have been more generally appreciated had it been briefer. Mrs. Sutherland Orr's **Life and Letters of Robert Browning** (*Smith, Elder*), eagerly looked for, appeared to fall somewhat flat. Coming out about the time of the Kaiser's visit to England, Mr. Harold Frederic's **The Young Emperor: a Study in Character Development on a Throne** (*Unwin*) had great success. It is held to be a mistake for the same author to publish a second book on the same lines as the first, and Miss Fanny Kemble's **Further Records** (*Bentley*) was no exception to this rule. A similar remark must be held to apply to Mr. Montagu Williams' **Later Leaves** (*Macmillan*), which had better have been limited to his magisterial experiences. Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. published an exhaustive and acceptable account of the **Life and Writings of Joseph Mazzini**. In the **Correspondence of Princess Lieven and Earl Grey** (*Bentley*), well translated by Mr. Guy Le Strange, was found much of special interest relating to the statesmen and politicians of two and three generations ago. Mr. C. Kegan Paul found time in the midst of business cares to write a lucid sketch of **Maria Drummond** (*Kegan Paul*). Mrs. Alexander Ireland did not add much to the sum-total of our knowledge of a gifted woman in her **Life of Jane Welsh Carlyle** (*Chatto & Windus*). Mr. J. J. Roche's **Life of John Boyle O'Reilly** (*Unwin*) was a sympathetic biography of an Irish journalist and poet, better known perhaps in the United States than in Great Britain. Mr. Austin Dobson had a subject after his own heart in **Horace Walpole** (*Osgood*), which contained an appendix of books printed at the Strawberry Hill Press, and several illustrations by Percy and Leon Morant. Mr. Alfred Dawson told well the story of his talented father in his **Life of Henry Dawson, Landscape Painter 1811-78** (*Seeley*). Though nearly everything that can be said about the poet has been said, Miss Wordsworth's monograph on **William Wordsworth** (*Percival*) was very acceptable, though marred by the bitterness of her allusions to Sir Walter Scott. However, there *was* something new in Dr. Japp's **De Quincey Memorials** (*Heinemann*), in which some of the letters and records were published for the first time. Dr. Hedderwick's **Backward Glances, or Some Personal Recollections** (*Blackwood*), broke fresh literary ground, and contained much of genuine interest. The **Annals of My Early Life, 1806-46** (*Longmans*), by Bishop Wordsworth of St. Andrews, introduced so many distinguished men, pupils or college chums of his, that it was read with unusual avidity. Miss Watts Phillips' affectionate account of **Watts Phillips: Playwright and Artist** (*Cassell*), illustrated by several specimens of his work as a draughtsman, showed that her brother possessed powers of a high order as a fanciful and humorous artist. Mr. T. P. O'Connor's **Life of Charles Stewart Parnell** (*Ward, Lock*), written and published within a week, was a notable feat in book making. Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore's **The Last of Nelson's Captain's** (*Harrison*) was a biography of Admiral Sir William Parker.

FICTION. - Nearly all of the leading novelists were well represented in '91. Mr. George Meredith broke the silence of later years with a work named **One of Our Conquerors** (*Chapman & Hall*), in which all his mannerisms were accentuated, but which revealed no falling off in his rugged and brilliant strength. In **The Little Minister** (*Cassell*), Mr. J. M. Barrie produced the best long story that he has yet written. Miss Olive Schreiner, who seems in no hurry to make literature (*O si sic omnes!*), showed all her fine powers of imagination and charm of style in **Dreams** (*Unwin*). If Mr. William Black was hardly at his best in **Stand Fast, Craig-Royston!** (*Low*), he was equal to his best self in **Donald Ross of Heimra** (*Low*), in which the local colour reached the acme of perfection. Mr. Rider Haggard and Mr. Lang collaborated in **The World's Desire** (*Longmans*), but the product of their joint efforts appeared to fall flat. If Mr. Haggard's **Eric Brighteyes** (*Longmans*) was more highly esteemed, it was not, we may be sure, because he had done without Mr. Lang's help. In **Noughts and Crosses** (*Cassell*), "Q." gave evidence of owning the rarest gift of short story-telling. This book

was a distinct advance upon anything he has yet written. Mr. F. W. Robinson has seldom done better work than in **Her Love and His Life** (*Hurst & Blackett*). Those who follow with interest the development of Mr. Rudyard Kipling were divided in opinion as to the merits of his first longer story, **The Light that Failed** (*Macmillan*), but his **Life's Handicap: being Stories of Mine Own People** (*Macmillan*) encountered more unequivocal acceptance. Mr. George Gissing discussed **New Grub Street** (*Bentley*) with some degree of power and pathos, though there are picturesque but painful aspects of it with which he seems as yet to be unfamiliar. For shrewdness and smartness of the higher sort Miss Sara Jeannette Duncan's **An American Girl in London** (*Chatto & Windus*) is commendable. Dr. George Macdonald's later style was well exemplified in **There and Back** (*Kegan Paul*). Sir Edwin Arnold gave a father's blessing and an introduction to Mr. E.L. Arnold's **The Wonderful Adventures of Phra the Phœnician** (*Chatto & Windus*). Lucas Malet's powerful story of **The Wages of Sin** (*Sonnenschein*) gave rise to a good deal of controversy. Mr. G. Colmore's **A Living Epitaph** (*Longmans*) was pronounced to be admirable by many critics. A comparatively new candidate to public favour appeared in the person of Mr. R. Pryce, and he passed with honours into the charmed circle, his two books **Just Impediment** (*Ward & Downey*) and **Miss Maxwell's Affections** (*Chatto & Windus*) evincing many fine qualities. Mr. Egerton Castle's **Consequences** (*Bentley*) brought its author to the front with a rush, and Mr. Eden Phillpotts made a mark with his **The End of a Life** (*Arrowsmith*). Mrs. Oliphant's **Janet** (*Hurst & Blackett*) showed that her right hand has all its old cunning. There were some good points in Dr. C. J. Wills' **John Squire's Secret** (*Ward & Downey*), and his **Jardyne's Wife** (*Trischler*). The Rev. S. Baring-Gould revealed his skill in **Urith: a Tale of Dartmoor** (*Methuen*), and on the other hand Mr. Clark Russell's **A Marriage at Sea** (*Methuen*) was somewhat slight and unsatisfactory, but he atoned for any shortcomings here in his **My Danish Sweetheart** (*Methuen*). In **He Fell Among Thieves** (*Macmillan*) there was again collaboration by Mr. D. Christie Murray and Mr. Herman. Mr. Francis Adams' **John Webb's End** (*Eden, Remington & Co.*) was a remarkable tale of Australian bush life, but Mr. Rolf Boldrewood's **A Sydney-side Saxon** (*Macmillan*) probably found a wider circle of readers. A new humourist was discovered in Mr. Barry Pain, whose **In a Canadian Canoe, and other Stories** (*Henry*), received additional advertisement from Mr. Andrew Lang's rather rough and ungenerous handling of it. Many good points existed in Mr. Fred Boyle's **Her Evil Genius** (*Chapman & Hall*), and Mr. Fraser Rae's **An American Duchess** (*Bentley*) was undoubtedly the best piece of fiction he has yet turned out. When an M.P. takes to novel-writing, the experiment is watched with unusual interest, which in the case of Mr. Louis J. Jennings' **The Philadelphian** (*Hurst & Blackett*) was amply justified by the event. Roy Tellet's **A Draught of Lethe: the Romance of an Artist** (*Smith, Elder*), invited and won high praise. Mr. W. E. Norris' industry and nice literary turn were displayed in **Miss Wentworth's Idea** (*Ward & Downey*), and **Mrs. Chaine's Sons** (*Bentley*). Mr. Grant Allen is becoming so prolific a writer that it is not easy, save for the most leisurely, to keep pace with him, but luck continues to wait upon him. Besides winning the *Tit-Bits* £1000 prize, he found time to produce **Dumaresq's Daughter** (*Chatto & Windus*) and **Recalled to Life** (*Arrowsmith*), the former story being uncommonly good. Mr. H. B. Marriott-Watson, hitherto known to fame as collaborator with Mr. Barrie in the latter's play of "Richard Savage," produced an excellent adventure story called **The Web of the Spider** (*Hutchinson*), in which effective use was made of his knowledge of the Maoris and New Zealand scenery. Mr. Marion Crawford, indefatigable as ever, brought out two powerful stories, written in his vigorous and polished style, **Khaled** (*Macmillan*) and **The Witch of Prague** (*Macmillan*). There were many excellent studies of character in Mr. A. Gordon's **The Folks of Carglen** (*Unwin*). Mr. Thomas Hardy's volume of short stories entitled **A Group of Noble Dames** (*Osgood*) excited a good deal of ire on the part of Mrs. Grundy. Miss Maxwell Gray's tale of modern chivalry, **In the Heart of the Storm** (*Kegan Paul*), could not fail to possess many admirable features, but it hardly reached the standard of some of her earlier books. Mrs. Walford's **The Mischief of Monica** (*Longmans*) was, on the other hand, fully up to her high reputation. In all that Mr. William Morris writes, we may look for fine literary flavour and beautiful fancy, and both qualities were conspicuous in his **News from Nowhere; or an Epoch of Rest: being some Chapters from a Utopian Romance** (*Reeves & Turner*). Mrs. Macquoid's pleasant style characterised her **At an Old Château** (*Ward & Downey*). In consequence of Mr. Leonard Courtney's fervid recommendation, great attention was paid to Mr. J. H. Pearce's **Esther Pentreath** (*Unwin*). Mrs. Gellie told with marked felicity the story of a Highland parish in her **Raffans Folk** (*Innes & Co.*). Mrs. Alexander's **A Woman's Heart** (*White*), Mr. R. A. King's **Bell Barry** (*Chatto & Windus*), Mrs. Henniker's **Sir George** (*Bentley*), and Lady Lindsay's **Bertha's Earl** (*Bentley*), found many admirers. Miss Annie S. Swan, to call her by her maiden name, by which she still chooses to be known, was well represented by **The Ayres of Studleigh** (*Oliphant & Co.*). The venerable dictum that truth is stranger than fiction received curious illustration in Mr. R. H. Sherard's **By Right, not Law** (*Cassell*), for in a letter to the *Daily Chronicle* he gave chapter and verse for all the incidents that critics had condemned as "improbable." Mr. L. Dougall's **Beggars All** (*Longmans*) and Mr. E. Peacock's **Narcissa Brendon** (*Hodges*) met with prompt recognition of their merits. Mr. Hall Caine's romance of **The Scapegoat** (*Heinemann*), though it will not enhance his reputation, was not unworthy of it, and it so powerfully affected the Jewish section of the community that he has undertaken to go to Russia to study the Jewish question on the spot, presumably with the intention of making its phases the groundwork of another novel. If the heart of the Tsar is to be reached by the means of fiction, Mr. Hall Caine is just the man to do it. Besides writing voluminously for boys, Mr. G. A. Henty found time to write an attractive story for older folk, namely **A Hidden Foe** (*Low*). Although best known as an intrepid and enterprising voyager, Mr. E. F. Knight, in his novel, **Save me from my Friends** (*Longmans*), discovered many readers to whom such an appeal must be addressed in

vain. Mr. M. Maartens' **An Old Maid's Love** (*Bentley*), a Dutch tale told in English, powerfully impressed even the most case-hardened devourers of fiction. The Earl of Dysart toiled manfully, not without success, after the bubble, Reputation, in his **Helen's Vow; or, a Freak of Fate** (*Sonnenschein*). Mr. R. E. Forrest's **Eight Days** (*Smith, Elder*) was remarkable for its lifelike reproduction of certain episodes in the Indian Mutiny. A very favourable impression was created by Mr. T. St. E. Hake's sensational story, **Within Sound of the Weir** (*Cassell*). There was much that charmed in Miss Kettle's **The Magic of the Pine Woods** (*Unwin*) and Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott's **Jerry** (*Osgood*). Mrs. Williamson's **A Child Widow** (*Chatto & Windus*) was appreciated by others than Messrs. Mudie's clients, and **Orlando Figgins, and other Stories** (*Ward & Downey*), by Mrs. Alfred Marks (Mary Hoppus), contained something to suit all tastes. Mr. D. Dormer's **Steven Vigil** (*Chapman & Hall*) and Mr. Cecil Dunstan's **Quita** (*Ward & Downey*) were praiseworthy efforts. It is often hazardous to write a novel with a purpose, but Miss Miriam Alan, in her zeal against the flogging of girls in schools and institutions more or less charitable, successfully essayed this task in **Wednesday's Child** (*Low*) Miss Wilkins' **A New England Nun, and other Stories** (*Osgood*), was charming and graceful to a degree that is rare even among experienced writers. Mr. Walter Besant, while assiduous in his care for the interests and even the creature comforts of authors, delighted his countless admirers by his picturesque and powerful story of **St. Katherine's by the Tower** (*Chatto & Windus*). Mr. I. Zangwill, till then best known as the clever editor of the genuinely comic weekly *Ariel*, made a more permanent reputation by his **The Bachelors' Club** (*Henry*), a series of stories of undoubted talent and originality. The lady who contributed, under the masculine pseudonym of John Oliver Hobbes, to Mr. Fisher Unwin's Pseudonym Library the story of **Some Emotions and a Moral** must have been gratified by the sensation caused by her singularly-entitled tale. A new author, who elects to be nameless, furnished in **Tim** (*Macmillan*) a delightfully characteristic story of Eton school life. Miss Braddon's latest novel, **Gerard** (*Simpkin & Co.*), though possibly less exciting than some of her earlier works, was, nevertheless, profoundly interesting. Archdeacon Farrar's story entitled **Darkness and Dawn** (*Longmans*), if marred by certain rhetorical extravagances, was yet a brilliant and instructive picture of the Roman manners of the time of Nero and the early Christians. **The White Company** (*Smith, Elder*) is probably Dr. Conan Doyle's best novel. Miss Mary Angela Dickens, granddaughter of the great novelist, showed much promise in her **Cross Currents** (*Chapman & Hall*). There was very considerable power displayed in **Naboth's Vineyard** (*Spencer Blackett*), by E. Somerville and Martin Ross. Mr. Shorthouse's **Blanche, Lady Falaise** (*Macmillan*), though impressive in its way, was deficient in interest as a story. Miss Hawker, daughter of the late Rev. R. S. Hawker, but better known as Lanoe Falconer, surpassed that tale in her remarkable novel of **Cecilia de Noël** (*Macmillan*). Mr. Frank Barrett in **The Sin of Olga Zassoulich** (*Chatto & Windus*), and Mr. George Moore in **Vain Fortune** (*Henry*) showed a marked improvement on their previous work. Mr. W. Robertson's **The Lords of Cuningham** (Paisley: *Gardner*) was a successful historical novel. **A Reverend Gentleman** (*Methuen*), by Mr. J. M. Cobban, was favourably received. No one has come to the front so rapidly as Mr. Stanley J. Weyman, and his **The New Rector** (*Smith, Elder*) and **The Story of Francis Cludde** (*Cassell*) fully justified the esteem in which he is deservedly held as a writer of fiction.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Following our usual plan of massing together books that do not lend themselves to our general idea of classification, we lead off with mention of Professor Freeman's scholarly and thorough, albeit somewhat ponderous, **History of Sicily from the Earliest Times** (*Clarendon Press*), of which vol. i., dealing with the native nations and the Phœnician and Greek settlements, and vol. ii., from the beginning of the Greek settlement to the beginning of Athenian intervention, have been published. Mr. William Andrews collected a mass of interesting information in his **Old-time Punishments** (Hull: *Andrews*). Distinguished for its elegant style and just criticism, Mr. John Morley's **Studies in Literature** (*Macmillan*) was a welcome interlude in the political strife. Mr. Bernard Quaritch published two volumes of his **Saga Library**, done out of the Icelandic by Mr. William Morris and Eríkr Magnússon. Of recent years the Socialists have had it so much their own way that the Individualists thought it time to issue a counterblast. This took the form of a volume of essays entitled **A Plea for Liberty** (*Murray*) by different writers, under the editorship of Mr. Thomas Mackay and the patronage of Mr. Herbert Spencer, who furnished an introduction to the book. Messrs. George Bell & Sons brought out an entirely new edition, at a cost of £60,000, of **Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language.** In the most businesslike and unaffected manner Sir George Chetwynd related his **Racing Reminiscences and Experiences of the Turf** (*Longmans*). Though based on Peter Cunningham's well-known handbook, Mr. H. B. Wheatley's **London Past and Present: its History, Associations, and Traditions** (*Murray*), was so extensively added to that it was practically a new work. Although Mr. Loftie's text was superficial enough, the very numerous illustrations by Mr. W. Luker, jun., undoubtedly gave a certain value to **London City: its History, Streets, Traffic, Buildings, People** (*Leadenhall Press*). In this connection, too, mention should be made of **Philip's Handy Volume Atlas of London** (*Philip*), not because it was literature—which, of course, it was not—but because it was the first instance of the mapping out of the metropolis with the utmost detail in book form no bigger than Baedeker. Mr. C. G. Leland ("Hans Breitmann") was quite at home in his **Gypsy Sorcery and Fortune-telling** (*Unwin*), a subject that he has studied closely for many years. Although in some respects a trifle arrogant in tone, there was much that was excellent and commanded attention in Mr. George Moore's **Impressions and Opinions** (*Nutt*). The late Dean Church's **The Oxford Movement: Twelve Years, 1833-45** (*Macmillan*), bore the marks of greatest care and conscientiousness. Though his views on the subject were not declared for the first time, it was convenient to have the whole question carefully overhauled in Mr. Goldwin Smith's **Canada and the Canadian Question** (*Macmillan*). Dr. Westcott's **Essays in the History of Religious Thought in the**

West (*Macmillan*), if not very profound, formed a useful contribution to this much-discussed subject. For trenchant and merciless criticism Dr. Abbott's **Philomythus: an Antidote against Credulity** (*Macmillan*), in which he dissected Cardinal Newman's essay on Ecclesiastical Miracles, evoked great excitement and controversy, although he fairly held his own against all comers. Mr. Buchanan breaks out in fresh places every now and then, and, when he does so, he is always clever and amusing, as his **The Coming Terror** (*Heinemann*), a volume of essays and letters, abundantly proved. The only objection to the Rev. T. Mozley's **Letters from Rome on the Occasion of the Œcumenical Council, 1869-70** (*Longmans*), seemed to be that they were published about twenty years too late. To all journalists, if not indeed to all professional writers, Mr. J. R. Fisher's and Mr. J. A. Strahan's **The Law of the Press** (*Clowes*) was very welcome. The Rev. Dr. Atkinson delightfully recorded his Yorkshire career in **Forty Years of a Moorland Parish** (*Macmillan*). There was much fresh and original observation in Professor C. Lloyd Morgan's **Animal Life and Intelligence** (*Arnold*). Everybody hailed with acclamation the appearance of Dr. W. G. Grace's unpretending book on **Cricket** (*Arrowsmith*). Mr. G. C. Williamson completed his great task of producing a revised edition of **Traders' Tokens** (*Stock*). The two volumes gave evidence of a research which was valuable and most interesting in its results. **The Gild Merchant** (*Clarendon Press*) was a learned and instructive contribution to British municipal history by Dr. Charles Gross, of Harvard University. When Professor Henry Jones, M.A., wrote his **Browning as a Philosophical and Religious Teacher** (*Maclehose*) he held a chair in the University College of North Wales. He is now a Professor in St. Andrews University. Was this a case of cause and effect? Miss Agnes M. Clerke was both pleasant and accurate in her **The System of the Stars** (*Longmans*). Brilliant and paradoxical as ever, must be written of Mr. Oscar Wilde's **Intentions** (*Osgood*). The great work to which Mr. Charles Booth has devoted himself with such public spirit made steady progress, and Messrs. Williams and Norgate were enabled to bring out the second volume of his **Labour and Life of the People**. The six lectures that Mr. Maxime Kovalevsky delivered at Oxford on the **Modern Customs and Ancient Laws of Russia** were published in volume form by Mr. Nutt. Mr. Sidney Colvin's edition of the **Letters of John Keats to his Family and Friends** (*Macmillan*) contained a good deal of new matter about the poet. Miss Beatrice Potter obtained a respectful hearing for her statement of the present position and progress of **The Co-operative Movement in Great Britain** (*Sonnenschein*). Mr. John Rae's **Contemporary Socialism** (*Sonnenschein*) has, very properly, already taken its place as the foremost authority on the subject, alike for all-round thoroughness of knowledge and lucidity of treatment. In **The Diary of a Pilgrimage** (*Arrowsmith*) Mr. J. K. Jerome did not repeat the phenomenal success of his earlier books. Pleasant proof of the beneficent results of national education and public libraries was afforded by the **Guide to the Choice of Books** (*Stanford*), compiled by Mr. Arthur Acland, M.P., and the **Guide-book to Books** (*Frowde*), prepared by Mr. E. B. Sargant and Mr. Bernard Whishaw. Two books by Mr. Sidney Webb, the **Eight Hours' Day** (*Scott*)—in which Mr. Harold Cox collaborated—and the **London Programme** (*Sonnenschein*) displayed a masterly grasp of intricate questions. Mr. Hall Caine was well advised in publishing in book form his Royal Institution lectures on **The Little Manx Nation** (*Heinemann*). A little belated, but welcome for all that, was the volume of **The Scientific Papers of James Clerk Maxwell, F.R.S.** (*Cambridge University Press*), edited by Mr. W. D. Niven. In **The Gods of Greece** (*Macmillan*) Mr. Louis Dyer brought ripe judgment and fulness of knowledge to bear upon a most interesting subject. Professor Wallace's examination of the **Rural Economy and Agriculture of Australia and New Zealand** (*Low*) was a work of great practical value. **Modern Humanists** (*Sonnenschein*) was a vigorous and caustic estimate of Carlyle, Mill, Emerson, Arnold, Ruskin, and Spencer by Mr. J. M. Robertson, a quondam colleague of Mr. Bradlaugh's on the *National Reformer*. The **Annals of a Fishing Village** (*Blackwood*), edited by Mr. J. A. Owen, was an able and picturesque book, marked by faithful observation of nature and fisher-folk's customs. Similar qualities also distinguished the same writer's (?) **On Surrey Hills** (*Blackwood*), by a Son of the Marshes. It is always pleasant to hear a superior person expound his opinions of men and things; hence the keen interest that was aroused by Mr. W. D. Howell's **Criticism and Fiction** (*Osgood*). Sir Daniel Wilson discussed an unhackneyed subject in his **The Right Hand: Lefthandedness** (*Macmillan*). Mr. David Balsillie's **The Lesson of the Revolution** (*Black*) was a studious, earnest, and eloquent bit of moralising on Britain's peril and her hope. Considerable sensation was caused by Mr. A. Nelson Seaforth's (an evident *nom de plume*) **The Last Great Naval War** (*Cassell*), in which he described, with competent knowledge and imaginative power, the tremendous conflict in which the fleet of Great Britain finally disposed of that of France. Curious information was to be found in Mr. R. S. Fittis' **Sports and Pastimes of Scotland** (*Gardner*). Colonel Maurice's highly esteemed essay on **War** (*Macmillan*) was based on a reprint of his article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Mr. W. Catton Grasby being an experienced educationist, his **Teaching in Three Continents** (*Cassell*), in which he reviewed from personal observation the educational systems of the world, attracted much attention. Dr. Raven, the well-known antiquary, wrote a most interesting book on **The Church Bells of Suffolk** (*Jarrold*). Professor Sidgwick's **The Elements of Politics** (*Macmillan*), though not a popular, was a learned and exhaustive exposition of the subject. Another of the fruits of the International Copyright Act was seen in the fact that dramatists are now free, without risk of losing their rights, to publish the text of their plays. Hence we had Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' **Saints and Sinners** (*Macmillan*), and Mr. A. W. Pinero's **The Times** (*Heinemann*). Mr. George Bernard Shaw knows no fear, and his **Quintessence of Ibsenism** (*Scott*), although a hard book to read, was a whole-hearted and audacious justification of the great Norwegian dramatist. Miss Lucy Garnett's **The Women of Turkey and their Folklore** (*Nutt*) was the outcome of long and painstaking research. The **Letters of Marie Bashkirtseff** (*Cassell*) failed to arouse in the same degree

the curiosity that her "Journal" had provoked. Canon Cheyne's Bampton Lectures on **The Origin and Religious Contents of the Psalter in the Light of Old Testament Criticism and the History of Religions** (*Kegan Paul*) was scholarly in style and exhaustive in treatment. Though susceptible of more popular handling than it received from Sir William Muir, **The Caliphate: its Rise, Decline, and Fall** (*Religious Tract Society*), could not have obtained more careful attention than he bestowed upon it. Who shall set bounds to the industry of Mr. G. A. Henty? Besides turning out three or four boys' books every year, and writing an occasional novel for older folk, pursuing his journalistic avocations the while, he appeared as a humourist in **Those Other Animals** (*Henry*), in which he wrote down many favourite quadrupeds, and wrote up many creatures that had previously been ostracised or damned with the faintest of praise. Father Didon's **Jesus Christ** (*Kegan Paul*) was remarkable rather for its pronounced devotional spirit than for critical and up-to-date exegesis Mr. Bartlett's famous **Familiar Quotations** (*Macmillan*) appeared in what is now to be regarded as its permanent form. Despite defects, it is undoubtedly a great work, and its compiler has laid literary men under a heavy debt of gratitude for it. Sir Edwin Arnold's **Seas and Lands** (*Longmans*) consisted practically of the vivid letters written by him for the *Daily Telegraph* while he was on tour round the world. It need hardly be said that Mr. Froude's **The Divorce of Catharine of Aragon** (*Longmans*), which forms a supplementary volume to his "History of England," was characterised by all his fascination of style, and by the defects of his qualities. Mr. R. C. Lehmann's **In Cambridge Courts** (*Henry*) was a clever, indeed brilliant, series of studies, in prose and verse, of University life. Dr. Dale's **Fellowship with Christ, and other Discourses** (*Hodder & Stoughton*) were marked by fervour, thoughtfulness, toleration, and vigour of style. In its way one of the best and most entertaining books of the year was **The Colleges of Oxford: their Histories and Traditions** (*Methuen*), written by members of the University, and edited by Mr. Andrew Clark, M.A., of Lincoln College.

POETRY.—Decidedly the most interesting event in the poetic annals of '91 was the publication, in two sumptuously got-up volumes, of **Mr. Ruskin's Poems** (*George Allen*), under the editorship of Mr. W. G. Collingwood. These handsome books confirmed the opinion that though Mr. Ruskin was not inspired by divine afflatus, he had a very pretty gift of song. Mr. R. L. Stevenson's **Ballads** (*Chatto & Windus*) contained many powerful pieces. It was pleasant to see that popular appreciation of a richly endowed genius had reached such a pass as to warrant the issue, in one volume, of a cheap edition of the **Poetical Works of D. G. Rossetti** (*Ellis & Elvey*), which had received the devoted attention of his brother, W. M. Rossetti. In this connection, too, must be noted the one-volume edition of the complete **Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley** (*Macmillan*), with an introduction by Professor Dowden. Mr. Lewis Morris essayed to relate, in blank verse, **A Vision of Saints** (*Kegan Paul*), a poem that was highly thought of, while not perhaps rivalling his best. In **Ionica** (*George Allen*) we had really a reprint of a bygone singer well worthy of revival. The **Shorter Poems of Robert Bridges** (*Bell*) met with an enthusiastic reception. Sir Edwin Arnold's sacred poem, **The Light of the World** (*Longmans*), encountered a good deal of caustic criticism. **Lapsus Calami** (*Macmillan*), by J. K. S.—understood to be a son of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen—displayed great skill in the application of lighter verse to topical subjects. Lord Houghton's **Stray Verses, 1889-90** (*Murray*), proved that its author was a poet like his father. Thanks were due to Messrs. Macmillan for their beautiful re-issue of the **Cambridge Shakespeare**, the text of which has been so laboriously and lovingly verified by Mr. Aldis Wright. Walter Crane's **Renascence** (*Mathews*), although unequal, gratified his numerous admirers. There were many meritorious bits in the Rev. F. Langbridge's **A Cracked Fiddle** (*Methuen*). **Alfred Austin's Collected Works** (*Macmillan*) seemed, in the opinion of certain wiseacres, to have some bearing on the question of the succession to the Laureateship, as to which it is at present enough to say that there is no vacancy. In his **The Outcast: A Rhyme for the Times** (*Chatto & Windus*), Mr. Robert Buchanan cleverly held a brief for himself in the Byronic vein. Dolly Radford's **A Light Load** (*Mathews*) was smooth and tuneful. Mr. Alfred H. Miles' valiant attempt to provide a representative collection of the best work of **The Poets and Poetry of the Century** (*Hutchinson*), in which he has the help of some of the most competent critics of the day, was rewarded by a large share of public approval. The anthology will be completed in ten volumes, of which four have already appeared, namely: Vol. I., Crabbe to Coleridge; Vol. II., Southey to Shelley; Vol. III., Keats to Edward Lord Lytton; Vol. VI., William Morris to Robert Buchanan. Mr. Arthur Clark Kennedy's **Pictures in Rhyme** (*Longmans*) was much admired. As the efforts of a working man, Mr. J. Y. Geddes' **In the Valhalla** (Dundee: *Leng*) exhibited unusual promise. In the same category must be placed another volume by Mr. Ecritt. Miss Emily Hickey was seen to great advantage in **Michael Villiers, Idealist, and other Poems** (*Smith, Elder*). Another poetess, Miss Helen M. Waithman, displayed a gift of fine artistic song and a rare sense of appreciation of nature in **Charybdis, and other Poems** (*Eden, Remington*). Mr. Alfred Hayes' **The March of Man** (*Macmillan*) contained pieces that were superior to the title-poem. Mr. Frederick Tennyson's **Daphne, and other Poems** (*Macmillan*) excited respectful attention. Mr. J. B. O'Hara's **Songs from the South** (*Ward & Lock*) showed that the Australian muse is, at any rate, melodious. Much that was agreeable was to be discovered in E. L. Tomlin's **Gleanings** (*Longmans*). Poor Miss Amy Levy's fine qualities were manifested in **A Minor Poet** (*Unwin*). Mr. W. Sharp's **Sospiri di Roma** (Roma: *Società Laziale*) was pretentious or ambitious, and not over-successful. The **Blue Poetry Book** (*Longmans*) should be mentioned as an excellent selection from the best writers tastefully edited by Mr. Andrew Lang, who is always at home in this class of work. To the same category belonged the **Lyra Heroica** (*Nutt*), beautifully produced and adequately edited by Mr. W. E. Henley. **Verses Grave and Gay** (*Cassell*) by Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, daughter of the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P., showed an exceptionally clever and skilful touch, many of the

lighter pieces being particularly happy. Doubtless the world-wide fame that Mr. Lecky enjoys as an historian accounted for the interest that was generally taken in his **Poems** (*Longmans*), which were pleasant without being otherwise remarkable.

SERIALS.—We are sorry to have to record that in consequence of ill-health, Mr. Leslie Stephen was compelled to retire from the editorship of **The National Dictionary of Biography** (*Smith, Elder*), and to leave his co-editor, Mr. Sidney Lee, in sole possession of the chair. Mr. Stephen has been honourably identified with this great undertaking from the very first, but it must be satisfactory to him to feel that he has been succeeded by a man whom practically he has trained for the post. Meanwhile twenty-eight volumes of the Dictionary have now appeared, each quarterly volume being published with a punctuality that must put several metropolitan railway companies to the blush. **Chambers' Encyclopædia** has made solid progress seven volumes having appeared, bringing the work down to "Pear." Reinforced by additional editorial assistance, Dr. Murray's **New English Dictionary** (*Clarendon Press*) will soon make more rapid strides. The "Great Explorers" Series of Messrs. George Philip and Son was enriched with biographies of **Sir John Franklin**, by Admiral Markham, and **Livingstone and Central Africa**, by Mr. H. H. Johnston. Messrs. Macmillan's series of "Twelve English Statesmen" nears completion, Mr. J. R. Thursfield's painstaking **Sir Robert Peel** making the tenth volume. The same publishers' more popular series of "English Men of Action" was increased by Mr. C. W. Oman's **Warwick, the Kingmaker**, and Mr. David Hannay's **Rodney**. Is it not time that Mr. William Archer whipped up his team for the "Great Actors" Series (*Kegan Paul*)? Mr. E. A. Parry's **Charles Macklin** is only the third volume in two years. Among the latest accessions to the "Rulers of India" Series of the Clarendon Press, Major-General Sir Owen Burne's **Clive and Strathnairn** may be named as perhaps the most praiseworthy. Mr. T. Roosevelt's **New York** and Mr. H. C. Lodge's **Boston** were distinct acquisitions to Messrs. Longman's "Historic Towns" Series. The most recent addition to the "International Scientific Series" (*Kegan Paul*) was Dr. Edridge Green's **Colour Blindness and Colour Perception.** To the "Badminton Library" (*Longmans*) there was added an excellent treatise on **Riding and Polo**, Capt. R. Weir handling the former subject, Mr. J. Moray Brown the latter. Messrs. Cassell and Company began a reissue of their **National Library**, freshening up the series from time to time by the inclusion of a new volume. The other outstanding series, such as the **Canterbury Poets**, **Camelot Classics**, as also the **Contemporary Science** series and **Great Writers** series of Mr. Walter Scott, all received additions during the year; but special mention may be made of the excellent **Life of Cervantes** contributed by Mr. H. E. Watts to the last-named. Eight volumes of Professor Henry Morley's **English Writers** (*Cassell*) have now appeared, increasing one's admiration of the author's heroism in attacking so heavy a task single-handed. Despite the demands thus made on his time, however, the Professor was enabled to undertake a pretty little series of **Companion Poets** for Messrs. Routledge, the first volume (Aytoun's "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers") being particularly acceptable. If we may infer anything from the fact that a serial publication of Mr. Green's **History of the English People** was begun in September, and that the first part of Mr. Palgrave's **Dictionary of Political Economy** came out in August, Messrs. Macmillan would seem to be disposed to cultivate the serial part business. Though the final volume has not actually been published, it is in the press, and we may therefore congratulate Professor Whitney and his staff upon the splendid character in all respects of the **Century Dictionary** (*Unwin*). The completion of so grand an enterprise is an achievement of which every one concerned in its production may feel proud.

TRAVEL.—In this department the year was, comparatively speaking, a blank. To everybody's relief, we have nearly got beyond reach of the Stanley-Emin controversy. It is true that we had it to some extent in Dr. Dulcken's translation of Dr. Peters' narrative of the German Emin Pasha Expedition, **New Light on Dark Africa** (*Ward, Lock*), but it was inevitable, of course, that Dr. Peters should have an opportunity of telling his story. And the same privilege belonged to Major Casati, whose **Ten Years in Equatoria and the Return with Emin Pasha** (*Warne*) was a temperately expressed and interesting description of his long residence in Central Africa. Probably Surgeon Parke's painstaking but ponderous **My Personal Experiences in Equatorial Africa as Medical Officer to the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition** (*Low*) may be regarded as the very last word on the subject, and fortunately it is at least a gentlemanly last word. The African book of most importance, however, was Mrs. E. H. S. Calder's translation of Dr. Hans Meyer's **Across East African Glaciers** (*Philip*), an account of the first ascent of Mount Kilima-Njaro, with notes on the geological, botanical and entomological results of the expedition. Miss Menie Muriel Dowie's (now Mrs. Henry Norman) **A Girl in the Karpathians** (*Philip*) was generally over-rated. **Across the Border; or, Pathan and Biloch** (*Chapman & Hall*), a careful work by Mr. E. E. Oliver, M.I.C.E., attracted considerable attention by reason of the numerous illustrations by Mr. J. L. Kipling, the worthy father of a more famous son. Curiously enough, Mr. H. de Windt, in his **A Ride to India across Persia and Beluchistan** (*Chapman & Hall*), dealt with certain aspects of the same subject. Miss Ellen Miller's **Alone through Syria** (*Kegan Paul*), excellent in itself, was commended to favour by Professor Sayce. Mr. W. D. Pitcairn having something to say about a country not yet hackneyed, his **Two Years among the Savages of New Guinea** (*Ward & Downey*) was received with merited approval. But one of the most reasonable and most useful books in this branch was Archdeacon Moule's **New China and Old** (*Seeley*), in which he recited his personal recollections of thirty years' experience of the Celestials and the Flowery Land. On the other hand, the most learned and most solid book in this department was Mr. R. H. Codrington's study of the anthropology and folklore of **The Melanesians** (*Clarendon Press*). Though rather superficial, Miss Isabel Morris gave a very pleasant account of **A Summer in Russia; or, Sunny Days in Southern Russia** (*Ward & Downey*). Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr wrote a frank, readable, and intelligent description of **Bear hunting in the White Mountains; or, Alaska and British America Revisited** (*Chapman*

& Hall). Mrs. Grimwood told a thrilling story with considerable effect in **My Three Years in Manipur, and Escape from the Recent Mutiny** (*Bentley*).

Literary Men Deceased (Dec. 1st, '90, to Nov. '91). See OBITUARY.

Liverpool New Harbour Improvements. (See last ed.) In reference to a scheme of dredging away the bar of the Mersey, which is such a serious obstruction to ocean-going vessels, Mr. G. F. Lyster, engineer to the Mersey Board, issued his report in Aug. '91. After less than a year's work the quantity of sand removed was 350,000 tons. The original estimate was that the removal of 800,000 tons would, provided there was no re-deposit, effect a deepening of 6 ft. 6 in. below the shallowest depth then found, viz. 11 ft. below low water spring tides, for a length of channel of 3000 ft., with a width of 1000 ft. It was also found that a local improvement in depth had taken place, which, it was inferred, was attributable to the dredging operations. On Aug. 13th a further expenditure of £6000 was sanctioned, and it was stated that over the whole space attacked there was now 16 ft., against 11 ft., of water.

Liverpool, Rt. Rev. John Charles Ryle, D.D., **1st Bishop of** (founded 1880), eldest son of the late Mr. J. Ryle, M.P., of Macclesfield, was b. '16. Was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; graduating ('36) Craven Scholar and first-class Classics. Rector of Helmingham ('44-61); vicar of Stradbroke ('61-80); appointed Bishop of Liverpool by Lord Beaconsfield ('80). **Author** of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years Ago," "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 7 vols., and other works.

Liverpool (Vyrnwy) Water Scheme. On the last Sunday in May '91 a temporary pipe line, consisting of 50 sections of 12 in. steel flexible tubes 800 ft. in length, was laid across the Mersey to convey the Vyrnwy lake water to the Prescot reservoir. This line will be superseded in course of time by a permanent aqueduct. The water was stored at the Norton Tower, on the Cheshire side, 300 ft. above the river and 2 miles from it, and from the tower the pipe is 18 in. in diameter. After the water has been thus forced through the 12 in. pipe lying in the river bed, it reaches another larger pipe on the Prescot side of the Mersey at the rate of 4½ million gallons a day. On June 19th the valve admitting the water into the reservoir was opened, and the water was found to flow freely. Prescot reservoir is 6 miles from Liverpool. The total distance between Vyrnwy lake and Prescot is some 72 miles. It is singular that the water began to flow into the reservoir within a few hours of the time that the sea found its way into the first section of the Manchester Ship Canal (*q.v.*), close by. According to the Water Committee's report £2,063,287 had been expended on the scheme up to June 30th.

Livery Franchise. See SESSION, sect. 32.

Llandaff, Rt. Rev. Richard Lewis, Lord Bishop of. See founded in the sixth century. The present income is £4200. His lordship, the 93rd bishop, is the son of John Lewis, Esq., of Henllan, Narbeth, Pembroke, and was b. 1821. Ed. at Bromsgrove School, and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Graduated D.D. by diploma '83, in which year he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Llandaff. His lordship was formerly rector of Lampeter Velfry '51-83; Prebendary of Caerfarchell and of Mydrim in St. David's Cathedral '67-75; Archdeacon of St. David's; and chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's '75-83. His lordship presided at the Church Congress ('89) at Cardiff.

Lloyd, Edward, the famous tenor vocalist, was b. in London 1845. When seven years old he entered Westminster Abbey choir. Afterwards he became solo tenor at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Mr. L. was engaged in '67 at Novello's Concerts, and in '71 at the **Gloucester Festival**, where he attracted much attention by his singing in Bach's "Passion." In '88 Mr. L. went on a **tour in America**, taking part in the Cincinnati Festival, where he obtained much applause. Mr. L. paid his second visit to the States (March '90), and again had a most successful tour. He sang with his usual artistic excellence at the Handel Festival (where he was encored for his rendering of "The enemy saith"), and at the Hereford and Birmingham Musical Festivals of '91.

"Lloyd's Clauses." These clauses are so important, and they are passing into such general use, particularly in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, in contracts for marine insurance, that we repeat them, with the remark that although a bill of lading whose terms shall be absolute and unvarying is probably an impossible dream, the increasing adoption of Lloyd's clauses shows that this is not the case with contracts of marine insurance.—**F.P.A.** Warranted **free from particular average** unless the vessel or craft be stranded, sunk, or burnt, each craft or lighter being deemed a separate insurance. Underwriters, notwithstanding this warranty, to pay for any damage or loss caused by collision with any other ship or craft, also to pay any special charges for warehouse rent, re-shipping, or forwarding, for which they would otherwise be liable, and to pay the insurance value of any packages which may be totally lost in trans-shipment. Grounding in the Suez Canal not to be deemed a strand, but underwriters to pay any damage or loss which may be proved to have directly resulted therefrom. **G. A. General Average** and salvage charges payable according to foreign official adjustment, if so claimed, or per York-Antwerp Rules, if in accordance with the contract of affreightment. **F., C. and S.** Warranted **free of capture, seizure, and detention,** and the consequences thereof, or of any attempt thereat, piracy excepted, and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war. **Deviation.** In the event of the vessel making any deviation or change of voyage, it is mutually agreed that such deviation or change shall be held covered at a premium to be arranged, provided due notice be given by the assured, or receipt of advice of such deviation or change of voyage. **Continuation Clause (Ship or Ships Policies).** In the event of any shipment coming upon this policy, the value of which is in excess of the sum then remaining available, it is mutually agreed that the underwriter shall grant a policy for such excess up to, but not beyond the amount of this policy, and the assured shall pay the premium thereon at the same rate. **Continuation Clause (Time Policies).** Should the vessel hereby insured be at sea on the expiration of this policy, it is agreed to hold her covered until arrival at port of destination at a premium to be arranged, provided due notice be given on or before the expiration of this policy. **No Thirds as applying to Iron Ships and Steamers.**

No thirds to be deducted except as regards hemp, rigging, and ropes, sails, and wooden deck. **Lloyd's Warranties.** Warranted not to sail from the Baltic, White, or Black Seas, or British North America, between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of April, nor from the West Indies or Gulf of Mexico between the 1st day of August and the 12th day of January, nor to go to the Azores, nor to sail the Baltic before the 20th day of March or after the 10th day of September. **M. C.** Warranted **free from particular average below the load waterline,** unless occasioned by fire or contact with some substance other than water.

Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. ch. 41), provides that a council shall be established in every administrative county as defined by this Act, and be intrusted with the management of the administrative and financial business of the county, and shall consist of the chairman, aldermen, and councillors. Three-fourths of the members of the council (the councillors) are to be elected by the burgesses and electors throughout the county, the other fourth (the county aldermen) are to be selected by the councillors. The **county council** is to be constituted and elected, and is to conduct its proceedings in like manner, and be in the like position in all respects, to the council of a borough divided into wards. Clerks in holy orders and other **ministers of religion** are **not disqualified** for being elected and being aldermen or councillors; and a person is qualified who, though not qualified in manner provided by the Municipal Corporations Act '82, as applied by this Act, is a peer owning property in the county, or is registered as a parliamentary voter in respect of the ownership of property situate in the county. The **county councillors** are to be **elected** for a term of **three years,** and are then to retire together. The county is to be divided into electoral divisions, each returning one councillor. The electors of the county councillors are to be, in a borough, the burgesses enrolled in pursuance of the Municipal Corporations Acts, and elsewhere the persons registered as county electors under the **County Electors Act, 1888.** The **chairman** of the council (who is not to be called mayor) is to be appointed by the council from amongst their number, and is by virtue of his office to be a justice of the peace for the county. There is to be **transferred to the county council all business done by the quarter sessions in respect of the following matters:**—The **making,** assessing, and levying of a county, police, hundred, and all **rates,** and the application and expenditure thereof, and the making of orders for the payment of sums payable out of any such rate or out of the county stock or county fund, and the preparation and revision of the basis or standard for the county rate; the **borrowing of money**; the passing of the accounts of and the discharge of the county treasurer; shire halls, county halls, assize courts, judges' lodgings, lock-up houses, court houses, justices' rooms, police stations, and county buildings, works, and property, subject, as to the use of buildings by the quarter sessions and the justices, to the provisions of this Act respecting the joint committee of quarter sessions and the county council; the **licensing** under any general Act of houses and other places **for music or for dancing,** and the granting of licences under the Race-courses Licensing Act, '79; the **provision,** enlargement, maintenance, management, and visitation of and other dealing with **asylums** for **pauper lunatics**; the establishment and **maintenance** of and the contribution to reformatory and **industrial schools**; **bridges and roads** repairable with bridges, and any powers vested by the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act '78, in the county authority; the tables of fees to be taken by and the costs to be allowed to any inspector, analyst, or person holding any office in the county, other than the clerk of the peace and the clerks of the justices; the **appointment,** removal, and determination of salaries of the **county treasurer,** the **county surveyor,** the **public analysts,** any officer under the Explosives Act '75, and any officers whose remuneration is paid out of the county rate, other than the clerk of the peace and the clerks of the justices; the **salary** of any **coroner** whose salary is payable out of the county rate, the fees, allowances, and disbursements allowed to be paid by any such coroner, and the division of the county into coroners' districts, and the assignment of such districts; the **division** of the county **into polling districts** for the purposes of parliamentary elections, the appointment of places of election, the places of holding courts for the revision of the lists of voters, and the costs of and other matters to be done for the registration of parliamentary voters; the **execution** as local authority of the **Acts** relating to **contagious diseases of animals,** to destructive insects, to fish conservancy, to wild birds, to **weights and measures,** and to gas meters, and of the Local Stamp Act, '69; any matters arising under the **Riot (Damages) Act '86**; the registration of rules of scientific societies; the registration of charitable gifts under 52 Geo. III., ch. 102; the certifying and recording of **places of religious worship** under 52 Geo. III., ch. 155; the confirmation and record of the rules of loan societies under 3 & 4 Vict. ch. 110; and any other business transferred by this Act. On any vacancy occurring in the office of **coroner** for a county, the **county council** is in future to **appoint** a fit person, but a person holding this office may not be an alderman or councillor for the county for which he is coroner. The county councils are to have power to purchase or take over existing bridges not being at present county bridges, and to erect new bridges; and there is to be transferred to them the business of the justices of the county out of sessions in respect of the licensing of houses or places for the public performance of stage plays, and of the **execution** as local authority **of the Explosives Act, '75.** There is reserved to quarter sessions business in relation to appeals against the basis or standard for the county rate, or against that or any other rate, and all business not transferred by the Act. The powers of quarter sessions with respect to the **county police** are to be exercised through a standing **joint committee** of the **quarter sessions and county council, but nothing is to affect** the powers, **duties** and liabilities of the **justices** as **conservators of the peace,** or the obligation of the police to obey their lawful orders given in that behalf. The **Local Government Board** is empowered to **make** from time to time a **provisional order** (which is subject to confirmation by Parliament) for **transferring** to county councils **certain powers** of the Privy Council, the Secretary of State, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the Education De-

partment, or any other **Government department**, conferred by or in pursuance of any statute and appearing to relate to matters arising within the county, and to be **of an administrative character.** The entire **maintenance** of **main roads** is **vested in the councils**, though an urban authority may claim to retain the powers and duties of maintaining and repairing a main road within its district, and the council is to make an annual payment towards the cost of the same; the council and any district council may contract for the undertaking by the latter of the maintenance, repair, and other dealing with any main road, and the county council is empowered to contribute to the cost of maintenance, repair and improvement of any highway or public pathway in the county, although the same is not a main road. The **county council** is to have power, in addition to any other authority, **to enforce** the provisions of the **Rivers Pollution Prevention Act '76** in relation to so much of any stream as is situate within any part of their county; to **oppose bills** in Parliament, to make bye-laws, and to **appoint** a **medical officer of health.** The proceeds of the duties on **local taxation licences** are, after the financial year ending on the 31st day of March, '89, to be paid by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue into the Bank of England to the local taxation account, and the amount ascertained to be the proceeds of the duties collected in each administrative county is **to be paid** to the council of each county. The licence duties referred to are those for the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail, to deal in game, for beer dealers, spirit dealers, sweets dealers, wine dealers, refreshment-house keepers, dogs, killing game, guns, appraisers, auctioneers, tobacco dealers, carriages, trade carts, locomotives, horses and mules, horse dealers, armorial bearings, male servants, hawkers, house agents, pawnbrokers, and plate dealers. The **county councils** are also **to receive four-fifths of one-half** of the **probate duties.** The probate duty grant is to be distributed in proportion to the share received by each county during the financial year '87-8 out of the grants heretofore made in aid of local rates, which will cease to be granted after the passing of this Act (see FINANCE, NATIONAL). All **sums received** by a county council in respect of licence duties or the probate duty grant are **to be applied** in paying the costs incurred in respect thereof, or otherwise chargeable thereon; in payment of the sums required to be paid in substitution for local grants, and of the grants required to be made in respect of costs of union officers; and in repaying to the general county account of the county fund the costs on account of general county purposes for which the whole of the area of the county is liable to be assessed to county contributions; provision is also made for the application of the surplus, if any. The sums to be paid by the county councils in substitution for local grants are, towards the remuneration of teachers in poor law schools, to public vaccinators, school fees for pauper children sent to a public elementary school outside the workhouse, to every local authority by whom a medical officer of health or inspector of nuisances is paid one-half of the salary of such officer; towards the remuneration of registrars of births and deaths; four shillings per week towards the maintenance of each pauper lunatic; for compensation payable to certain county officers; and one-half of the costs for the pay and clothing of the police—in the case of the Metropolitan Police the various county councils concerned having to pay to the receiver of police in each year a sum bearing such proportion to the sum actually raised in the same year by rates from the parishes in that county for the said purpose as the Secretary of State certifies to be the proportion which would have been contributed out of the Exchequer under the arrangement in force during the financial year next before the passing of the Act. **Each** of the **following boroughs** is for the purposes of the Act to be **an administrative County of itself**: *i.e.*,—Barrow, Bath, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Bootle-cum-Linacre, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Burnley, Bury, Canterbury, Cardiff, Chester, Coventry, Croydon, Derby, Devonport, Dudley, Exeter, Gateshead, Gloucester, Great Yarmouth, Halifax, Hanley, Hastings, Huddersfield, Ipswich, Kingston-upon-Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Oldham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Preston, Reading, Rochdale, Saint Helen's, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, South Shields, Stockport, Sunderland, Swansea, Walsall, West Bromwich, West Ham, Wigan, Wolverhampton, Worcester, York. The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of each county borough are, subject to certain modifications, to have all the powers of a county council under the Act in so far as they are not already in possession of or subject to the same, but they will still be governed in many respects by the Municipal Corporations Act; and the provisions of the Local Government Act with respect to the constitution, election, proceedings, or position of the county council or the chairman thereof, the county treasurer and other county officers, the standing joint committee of the justices and the council, coroners, gas meters, the transfer to the council of powers relating to county and other rates, and the preparation or revision of the basis or standard for the county rate, are not to apply to county boroughs. Nor is Part IV. of the Act, relating to finance, to apply, save so far as is expressly provided. Provision is made for an adjustment of the financial relations between counties and county boroughs by agreement or by the **Commissioners** [the Earl of Derby, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. J. L. Wharton, M.P., Mr. F. Mowatt, C.B., and Mr. J. J. Henley] **appointed under the Act.** A **quarter-sessions borough** not being a county borough, but containing a population of 10,000 or upwards, is **to retain its powers as local authority** under any Act (save as in this Act expressly mentioned) and under the Municipal Corporations Act, but, subject to these provisions and to other savings, the borough is to form part of the county for the purposes of the Act. In the case of quarter-sessions boroughs of a population of less than 10,000, or in the case of a borough of a population of under 10,000, provision is made for transferring to the county council several of the powers and duties those boroughs at present enjoy. The **Metropolis**, as defined by the Local Management Acts, **is to be an administrative county of itself**, by the name of the administrative county of London. The area in question forms part of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, which part is now to be severed from those counties, and is to have a lord-lieutenant, a sheriff, a commission

of the peace, and a court of quarter sessions of its own; though for the purpose of the jurisdiction of the justices under such commission and of such county, as well as for other non-administrative purposes, the **City of London** may continue a separate county, with its own **sheriffs**, who are, however, **no longer to be jointly Sheriff of Middlesex**. The **number of county councillors** for the administrative **county of London** is to be 118, or double the number of members (59) returned by the parliamentary boroughs in the Metropolis; each borough or each division thereof being an electoral division for the purposes of the Act; the **number of county aldermen** in the county of London is not to exceed one-sixth of the whole number of the county councillors; the powers, duties and liabilities of the **Metropolitan Board of Works** are to be transferred to the London County Council, and the Board **is to cease to exist**. The **Metropolitan Police remain under** the control of the **Home Secretary**, the **City** is placed in the position of a quarter-sessions borough, and **retains control of its own police**; the Common Council, and in any other part of the Metropolis the district board, may claim to retain the power of maintaining and repairing the main road. The **Sheriffs** of the **City** of London are not to have any authority except in the City, and a Sheriff is to be appointed by the Crown for that part of Middlesex which is outside the county of London. The London **County Council may petition** Her Majesty **to appoint** a barrister of not less than ten years' standing to be paid **chairman** or deputy chairman, or one of the paid deputy chairmen, as the case may be, of the **quarter sessions** for the county of London. The **rights** claimed by the Court **of Common Council to appoint** to the offices of **Common Serjeant and Judge of the City of London court are to cease, and** in any future vacancy in each of the said offices, the Queen is to appoint a duly qualified barrister to be such common serjeant or judge; and from and after the next vacancy **no recorder is to exercise** any judicial functions **unless** he is **appointed by Her Majesty to exercise such functions.** The London County Council is to pay to each poor law union within its limits such sums as the Local Government Board may certify to be due from time to time in substitution for local grants towards the remuneration of poor law medical officers, and towards the costs of drugs and medical appliances, and is also to grant to such unions 4*d*. per head per day for every indoor pauper. The **London County Council** may from time to time **appoint** any fit person to be **deputy chairman**, and to hold office during the term of office of the chairman, and may pay to such deputy chairman such remuneration as they may from time to time think fit. Part IV. of the Act enables **a county council**, with the consent of the Local Government Board, **to borrow**, for purchasing any land, or building any building authorised by any Act, for any permanent work which they are authorised to execute or do, for making advances in aid of the emigration, or colonisation, of inhabitants of the county, with a guarantee for a repayment of such advances from any local authority in the county, or the Government of any colony; and for any purpose for which quarter sessions or the county council are authorised to borrow; but where the total debt of the county council exceeds, or if the proposed loan is borrowed will exceed, the amount of one-tenth of the annual rateable value of the property in the county, the amount shall not be borrowed except in pursuance of a provisional order made by the Local Government Board, to be confirmed by Parliament. Loans under this section are to be repaid within a period not exceeding thirty years; an **annual budget** is **to be submitted** to each county council. The supplemental provisions of the Act include certain **regulations for bicycles, etc.** The **first election** of county councillors was appointed for **January '89**, and the county councillors elected at the first election were to retire on the ordinary day of election in November in the third year after the passing of the Act; and of the first county aldermen one half, to be determined by ballot, were to retire in November in the third year after the passing of the Act, and the remaining half were to retire in November in the sixth year; but by the County Councils Elections Act, 1891, the ordinary day of election of county councillors in each county is to be such day between the 1st and 8th day of March as the County Council may fix, and if no date is so fixed is to be the 8th day of March. The 16th day of March or such other day within ten days after the ordinary day of retirement of county councillors (which is now to be the 8th of March in every third year) as the council may from time to time fix is in substitution for the 9th of Nov. to be the ordinary day of election of the chairman and of the aldermen, and the day for holding a quarterly meeting. The next County Council elections will therefore take place in March, and one half the aldermen will continue in office until March '95, instead of until Nov. '94. Further grants in aid of county and county borough funds were made by the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, '90. See FINANCE, NATIONAL; and COUNTY COUNCILS.

Local Government Board, which was constituted August 19th, 1871, under an Act passed earlier in the same year, was established to take over all the powers and duties vested in or imposed on the Poor Law Board (which Board from that time ceased to exist) under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor, the powers vested in or imposed on the Home Secretary in regard to the **registration of births, deaths and marriages, public health, local government, sanitary matters, baths and washhouses, public improvements, towns improvement, artisans' and labourers' dwellings, returns as to local taxation**, and the powers and duties of the **Privy Council** with regard to the **prevention** of **disease** and **vaccination** (*q.v.*). Since that time its powers have been increased, and its sphere and operations extended by many statutes. The Board consists of a president and of certain *ex-officio* members, all of whom are members of the Government for the time being. The president is assisted by a parliamentary secretary, a permanent **secretary** (who is Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B.), and a numerous staff of officers and inspectors, etc. The duties of the Department include **a general supervision and control of the administration** of the **Poor Law** (*q.v.*), the **inspection especially** of Metropolitan **vagrant wards, workhouse** schools, and the regulation of **infirmaries; and** it may authorise the emigration of orphan and deserted children. Its medical department includes a medical inspector and staff for general sanitary purposes, under it being the **National Vaccine Establishment** and the animal vaccine lymph station. It may order the appointment

by sanitary authorities of **medical officers of health** and inspectors of nuisances, may constitute a port sanitary authority in certain cases, carry out local inquiries as to **special epidemics**, and may make orders as to dairies and cowsheds. It inspects **alkali works** and **canal boats**. It has certain statutory powers as to bridges and highways. It **examines the accounts** of boards of guardians and other local bodies, and may make disallowances and surcharges. It may sanction, after due inquiry by members of its staff, the borrowing of **loans** for cemeteries, sanitary improvements, improvement schemes, workhouse buildings, water supply, baths and washhouses, and for other purposes; and it satisfies itself that any sums advanced by the **Public Works Loans Commissioners** are applied to the work for which they were intended. It grants **provisional orders** for the constitution or the alteration of unions and the division of parishes, for the acquisition of land, and for certain other local objects. It reports to Parliament upon **local bills**, and it **publishes** periodical **returns** as to the prevalence and cost of pauperism, sanitary matters, vaccination, local taxation and the valuation of property, and the financial position of the local authorities of England and Wales. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Local Government Act. For example, it determines the number and apportionment of county councillors in certain cases; it may make provisional orders transferring certain powers under local Acts to a county council, and the powers possessed by certain Government departments and other authorities under general Acts to county councils generally; it may, on the application of two or more local authorities, grant a provisional order creating a body capable of dealing comprehensively with the whole of a river under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act; it may grant an order for altering the boundary of any county or borough, or constituting any borough having a population of not less than 50,000 into a county borough, or for uniting two county boroughs, —all of which provisional orders are subject to confirmation by Parliament. Notice of a petition for the grant of a charter of incorporation to a new borough must be sent to it, and any representations it may make are to be considered by the Privy Council; it may in certain cases arbitrate regarding the amount to be paid by the county council to an urban authority for the maintenance of main roads; it certifies as to the share heretofore received by each county out of the grants in aid of local rates, this being the basis on which the Probate Duty Grant is to be distributed; it certifies the amount due from county councils in substitution for local grants for Poor-Law purposes; county councils cannot borrow for certain purposes without its consent; it prescribes regulations as to the creation, issue, etc., of county stock; and it appoints the district auditors who are to audit the county accounts. A **water examiner** under the Board reports on the condition of the water supplied by the eight **Metropolitan Water Companies**. The powers of supervision and control exercised by the Department extend over the **Metropolitan Asylums Board**. Under the Census Act '90 the Local Government Board was the central superintending authority in England, and prescribed the necessary forms and instructions which were prepared and issued by the Registrar-General in reference to the Census of '91.

Local Government in Rural Districts. See Session, sect. 33.

Local Option. This phrase is now applied to such legislation as would enable the inhabitants of districts to reduce or extinguish the sale of intoxicating liquors in their own midst. The Local Option resolution was first moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on March 11th, 1879, and again on March 5th, '80, being rejected by majorities of 88 and 114. But on June 18th, '80, he again brought it on in the Parliament recently elected, and it was carried by a majority of 29. In '81 another motion was carried by 42 majority, and a third motion in '83 by a majority of 87. There has yet been no legislation on the subject, but it is believed that some means will be adopted before long by which the issue or renewal of licences will be put under the power of localities. There are several schemes of Local Option seeking to effect a reform in the licensing system, but Sir W. Lawson and the United Kingdom Alliance are only desirous of a power of direct veto, by which the electors of any place might veto, if so pleased, the issue of all licences for the sale of liquor, and thus stop among themselves the sale of strong drink with its attendant evils. **The phrase** "Local Option" is borrowed from a letter by Mr. Gladstone in '68, when, writing on the subject of the Permissive Bill, he said that he was disposed to "let in the principle of local option wherever it is found satisfactory." The difficulty which has hitherto stood in the way of Local Option in the liquor trade has been that of deciding what considerations should determine a "locality," who should be the constituents, and what should be the majority necessary to vote the abolition of the trade. A further question is that of compensation to those who have invested in the trade in a locality where a subsequent vote excludes it.

Local Taxation. From the return just issued for the year 1889-90 it appears that the total amount of **poor rates** raised during the year was £15,820,594, including £80,502 contributed by Government in lieu of poor rate. Of this amount the following sums were paid on precepts to other than Poor-Law authorities:—

Payments for county, borough, or police rates	£6,238,420
" to highway boards or rural sanitary authorities for highway purposes	738,101
" to burial boards	113,094
" to rural sanitary authorities for sanitary purposes	156,202
" to school boards	790,713
" to commissioners of baths and washhouses	21,530
" to free library commissioners	8,345
" to urban sanitary authorities for school attendance committee expenses	4,832
" to conservators of commons	165
Total	**£8,071,402**

The **expenditure** (excluding that defrayed out of loans and payments, other than contributions under precepts, to other local authorities) amounted to £17,735,714, of which £8,557,199 was spent on purposes altogether unconnected

with the relief of the poor. The principal items of the expenditure on the relief of the poor, and purposes connected therewith, were:—

In-maintenance	£1,899,648
Out-relief	2,453,860
Maintenance of lunatics in asylums or licensed houses	1,221,718
Workhouse or other loans repaid, and interest thereon	605,327
Salaries and rations of officers, and superannuation allowances	1,394,687
Other expenses	859,104
Total	£8,434,345

The expenditure on purposes unconnected with the relief of the poor was as follows:—

Payments to local authorities other than Poor-Law authorities	£8,071,402
School attendance committee expenses	42,850
Payments on account of the Registration (Births, Deaths, etc.) Acts	92,682
Vaccination fees and expenses	85,606
Parliamentary and municipal registration, and cost of jury lists	193,821
School fees for non-pauper children	36,481
Other expenses	34,357
Total	£8,557,199

The expenditure partly connected with the relief of the poor and also with other purposes was:—

Costs of legal proceedings	£54,800
Payments under the Union Assessment Committee Acts	72,681
Salaries and superannuation allowances of parochial officers, and other expenses partly connected and partly unconnected with the relief of the poor	616,689
Total	£744,170

Loch, Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., **Chief Commissioner of the Cape.** In the course of his diplomatic career was taken prisoner during the war with China, and subjected to much cruelty and insult. With Mr. Bowlby, correspondent of the *Times*, his fellow-prisoner, he was carried about in a cage by his captors and exhibited to the natives. After his liberation he returned to England, and was appointed **Governor of the Isle of Man**, where he effected many public improvements and legislative reforms, including the reconstitution of the House of Keys. He was subsequently appointed to the Mines department of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests. Afterwards became Governor of Victoria, where he made himself very popular. G.C.M.G. '87. He was appointed (April '89) to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson as Chief Commissioner at the Cape. Arrived in England with Mr. Cecil Rhodes (Feb. 2nd, '91), and after a short visit returned to the Cape.

Lockyer, Joseph Norman, F.R.S., was b. at Rugby 1836. Appointed to the War Office ('57), and editor of *Army Regulations* ('65). He was subsequently transferred to the Science and Art Department. Elected F.R.S. ('69). He was chief of the **English Government Eclipse Expedition to Sicily** ('70), and to **India** ('71). Bakerian Lecturer, '88. Inaugurated the series of Saturday afternoon lectures at South Kensington Museum (Feb. '89). He has published several works on astronomy, and has done much to advance the interests of that science. The Syllabus of Physiography recently issued by the Science and Art Department for the guidance of students and teachers of elementary physics was prepared by Mr. Lockyer. He was awarded the **Janssen Prize** for Astronomy by the Academy of Sciences ('90). Mr. L. is the editor of *Nature*. Published recently an erudite work entitled "The Meteoritic Hypothesis."

Loire Maritime Canal. From Paris, Aug. 13th, '91, it was announced that this canal, which was begun in '81, would probably be opened in Jan. '92. It has cost 18 million francs, and will permit vessels of about 18 ft. draught to get up to Nantes at low tide.

London Chamber of Commerce, The. Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. First President, Mr. Chas. Magniac (then M.P.); Second President, Mr. J. Herbert Tritton; Third President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart, P.C., M.P., etc. The L. C. C. takes cognisance of all questions affecting the good of the community at large, and which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. Among these topics may be mentioned the Anglo-French, Spanish and many other Treaty negotiations, the annexation of Burmah, the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Kuldja, foreign telegraph rates, Postal Reforms, Railway Rates, British interests in Africa, etc. A number of subjects, both home and foreign, similar to these are considered yearly by the meetings, and whatever steps after due deliberation are considered advisable to be taken upon them, by way of petitioning Parliament or communicating with Government departments, are adopted. The Chamber, too, has frequently been consulted confidentially by Government concerning matters affecting trade. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into **sections**, each dealing with some particular subject, and thirty-four trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises the nucleus of a valuable **commercial library**, to which presentations have been made by the late Mr. Samuel Morley, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., and others. The **principal work** effected in '91 was the continuation of an effective **opposition** by the Chamber, in conjunction with other bodies, to the proposals of the railway companies under the **Railway and Canal Traffic Act** of '88, opposition to the Artificial Manures, etc. (Adulteration) Bill—which was eventually dropped—the Inflammable Liquids Bill—introduced by the Home Secretary, and withdrawn in face of the powerful opposition organised mainly by the Chamber, reporting to the Board of Trade Committee, in respect of the proposed new French Customs Tariff, and numerous other matters of more or less importance to commercial men. The scheme of **Commercial Education** (*q.v.*), on which the Chamber has been engaged for some five years past, was further adopted by schools and teaching institutions, the first examination for junior commercial certificates taking place in March '90, and the second in June '91. A special feature of the proceedings of the Chamber is the delivery of addresses by specialists on a variety of subjects. In this way, in '91,

Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., dealt with "Instruments of Value"; Mr. E. A. Maund with "Trade Prospects in Zambesia"; Sir Geo. Baden Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P., with a "New Mail Route to China and Australia *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway"; Admiral Grant with "The State of Trade in the South American Republics" and Mr. H. E. Russell with "British Trade Prospects in the Soudan." **President**, Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., M.P. **Organ**, *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly). **Office**, Botolph House, E.C. **Sec.** and **Editor**, Mr K. B. Murray.

London Congregational Union. This, the only society representing the interests of London Congregationalists, was formed in March 1873. The limits of its **operations** are comprised within the **area** known as Greater London, including the whole of Middlesex, and such portions of Surrey, Kent, Essex and Herts as are within twelve miles of Charing Cross, these being divided into ten districts. The **objects** of the Union are to promote the spiritual intercommunion of the Congregational churches of the Metropolis, to aid such of them as are weak, to advance their common religious and social interests, and further to promote church extension. An annual average of about £3500 is **expended** in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. In addition, **grants** are made in aid of **Chapel Building**, and Free Loans are granted for a term of years from a fund amounting to £11,050. About £19,000 has been raised during the last seven years for **children's breakfasts**, and **other philanthropic work**. Upwards of 220,000 garments have been distributed. **Mr. E. Wilson Gates** is the Superintendent of the philanthropic work. The **membership** of the Union consists of the representatives of affiliated churches and of ministerial, personal and honorary members. **The Council** consists of sixty members; thirty ministerial and thirty non-ministerial, together with the Chairman, ex-Chairman, Chairman-elect, Treasurers, and Secretary. Each District Committee is entitled to nominate for the Council in the proportion of one member for every seven affiliated churches in the district. Fourteen members retire annually, and these are not eligible for reappointment before the following annual election. The chairman for '92 is Rev. Alfred Rowland, LL.B., B.A. **Offices**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. **Sec.**, Rev. A. Mearns.

London, Corporation of the City of, consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the **City** and its liberties is **divided** into **27 wards**, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two Cripplegate wards (which return an alderman jointly), **elects one alderman** and a **number of common councillors** varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232. An **alderman** is elected when a vacancy occurs, and **holds office for life**; the **councilmen** are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for **one year**, but are of course eligible for **re-election**. The **electors** are in each case **freemen**, who may have obtained their freedom by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift; but who **must be rated** householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A **liveryman** is a **freeman** who, **by payment** of a fee, has entered the livery of one or other of the City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.s for the City. The **Lord Mayor** is **elected** on **Sept. 29th by the liverymen** of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed, in Common Hall, and to be eligible he must have served as sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. A poll, to be taken by ballot, may, however be demanded, if necessary. The names of the two selected aldermen are then submitted to the general body of the aldermen, who choose usually the first, but sometimes, for a special reason, prefer the second. The Lord Mayor elect is **presented to the Lord Chancellor** to receive the assent of the Crown to the election; he is sworn before the retiring Lord Mayor and aldermen on Nov. 8th, and on Nov. 9th he is escorted by the citizens in procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be **presented to** the Lord **Chief Justice** and again **sworn**. The mayoralty thus commenced lasts a year, but the same alderman has in some instances been re-elected for a second, and in ancient times for even a third period of service. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not anything like cover his expenses while in office. He is expected to preside during the day over meetings for public or benevolent objects, and to take part in many important ceremonies: to open schools, distribute prizes, initiate subscriptions for relief of distress; and by night to entertain eminent and distinguished personages at his official residence, or to preside at Charity Festivals As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council, and may have to attend committees, and the Commissioners of Sewers; he presides at the justice room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and several charities. He is head of the Thames Conservancy Board. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover. [The present **Lord Mayor** is Alderman Evans, (*q.v.*), while the Lord Mayor's **private secretary** is Mr. W. J. Soulsby (*q.v.*), Mansion House.] The **alderman** of the ward **presides** over the **ward-mote** for the election of common councilmen. Each alderman is a **justice** of the **peace**, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. The aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward

he retires from is elected in the usual manner. The unit in the Court of **Common Council**, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present. The **Common Council manages** the **financial** and **general affairs** of the **Corporation**, has charge of its own police (see METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE), lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The **Recorder** (Sir T. Chambers, Q.C., salary £3500, and £57 as steward of Southwark) presents the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor and to the Lord Chief Justice, is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but from and after the next vacancy he is not to exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by Her Majesty to exercise such functions. The **Chamberlain** (Mr. Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S., salary £2500, who has held this office since 1858) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. The **Common Serjeant** (Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C., D.C.L., salary £2250) attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Court of Aldermen or Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder. The **Town Clerk** or Common Clerk (Sir J. Monckton, F.S.A. (*q.v.*), salary £3500) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and aldermen. He signs documents with his surname only. The **Remembrancer** (Mr. G. P. Goldney, salary £2000) attends the Lord Mayor on certain days, puts the Corporation in mind of the business to be transacted, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters. The **Sword Bearer** (Mr. Winzar) carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last four are appointed by the Common Council. In any future vacancy in the offices of Common Serjeant and Judge of the City of London Court, the rights claimed by the Court of Common Council to appoint to such offices are, under the Local Government Act, to cease, and it shall be lawful for the Queen to appoint a duly qualified barrister to be such Common Serjeant or Judge. See also CORPORATION OF LONDON.

London, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS, sect. 4.

London Great Tower (see last ed.). On July 25th, '91, at the invitation of the Tower Company, a large party made an inspection of the Wembley Park estate, which is being laid out as a pleasure ground. The estate consists of 280 acres of well-wooded land between Willesden and Harrow, and the Metropolitan Railway Company have already opened a station there. One-half of the estate is to be devoted to building, and the rest to be laid out as a park with lake. The tower will stand on an eminence 174 ft. above sea level, and will be 16 ft. higher than the Eiffel Tower at Paris (about 1,200 ft. in all). The designs submitted will not be strictly adhered to, and there will be two lifts, one the "Express," taking the passengers direct to the top in about 2½ minutes, and the other stopping at each stage. Sir Benjamin Baker was appointed engineer of the enterprise. On Oct. 21st, the Company took 124 acres of the Wembley Park estate on a lease of 999 years.

London-Paris Telephone. See POST OFFICE and ELECTRICITY.

London, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Frederick Temple, Lord Bishop of. This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York. His lordship is the son of the late Lieut.-Governor of Sierra Leone, and was educated at Tiverton Grammar School and Balliol Coll., Oxford, graduating B.A. (double first, '42), B.D. and D.D. ('58). Formerly his lordship was Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his College, and was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham ('48), resigning this appointment '55. Appointed ('58) **Head Master of Rugby School**, a member of Lord Taunton's Education Commission ('64), Chaplain-in-ordinary to Her Majesty; Bishop of Exeter ('69), translated to London ('85). His lordship is the author of the opening essay, "Education of the World," in the "**Essays and Reviews.**" His lordship is the author of "Sermons Preached at Rugby" ('58-65), and "The Relation between Science and Religion, being the Bampton Lectures for '84."

London Salvage Corps. Was **established** in **1866**, when the London Fire Engine Establishment was transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works by the Fire Insurance Companies, and re-formed as the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The S. C. was established by and has since been **maintained** at the expense of the **Fire Insurance Companies**, who bear the cost rateably. It is **managed** by a **Committee** of the **leading officials of the Companies**, the **Secretary of each** of which is a **member**. Mr. E. Brace Hall is the **Chief Officer** of the **Corps.** The remainder of the **Corps consists** of 5 superintendents, 10 foremen, 18 first, 20 second, 40 third class men and 7 coachmen. A good system of **pensioning** and **insuring** the **lives** of the **members** exists, somewhat similar to that of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (*q.v.*). The **number** of **fires** attended in '90 (latest return) by the S. C. was 19,941, at which 6257 salvage services were rendered by the Corps. The number of **watching duties** performed was 204,603, which has caused the employment of temporary assistance. The **receipts** of the Corps for '90 amounted to £29,585 4*s.* 8*d.*, made up as follows: viz., £4,714 for rate in aid from the Fire Insurance Companies, £14,098 12*s.* 6*d.* for services and turn-outs, £750 from the Wharf and Warehouse Committee, £1,426 0*s.* 6*d.* from rents, £421 2*s.* 7*d.* from interests, and £6,353 19*s.* 7*d.* from watching. The **expenditure** was £29,074 9*s.* 10*d.*, which, among numerous other items, **includes** £11,851 7*s.* 1*d.* for **salaries**, £7,547 16*s.* 3*d.* for **rents** and **taxes**, and £1,074 13*s.* 4*d.* for **coach and horse hire.** The Corps has **five stations**, and owns a **great number**

of salvage vans. All the stations are **in communication** by telephone, and with the **Chief Office** and superior stations of each District of the **Metropolitan Fire Brigade. Headquarters** of the **S. C., Watling Street, E.C.**

London School Board. See School Board for London.

London Subway Railways. See City and South London Railway, and Central London Railway, also previous eds.

London University is an examining body with the power of **conferring degrees**, which it does under its 4th royal charter, dated 1863. In '78 it received an additional charter admitting **women** to all degrees without exception. Besides holding examinations in London, the University extends them when required to the provinces and the colonies. From its foundation, in '36, to '89 inclusive, it had examined 71,719 candidates. Lord Derby is the **Chancellor**, and Sir James Paget the **Vice-Chancellor. Parliamentary representative**, Sir John Lubbock, Bart. The **degrees** with their distinguishing hoods are:—**LL.D.** (*hood* scarlet cloth, with a lining of blue silk); **LL.B.** (*h.* black silk, with an edging of blue silk; if a member of Convocation, black silk, lined with white silk, with an edging of blue silk); **M.D.** (*h.* scarlet cloth, with a lining of violet silk); **M.S.** (*h* black silk, with a lining of violet silk); **M.B. and B.S.** (*h.* black silk, with an edging of violet silk; if a member of Convocation, black silk or stuff, with a lining of white silk, edged with violet silk); **D.Sc.** (*h.* scarlet cloth, lined with gold-coloured silk); **B.Sc.** (*h.* black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with gold-coloured silk, or, if a member of Convocation, lined with white silk edged with gold-coloured silk); **D. Lit.** (*h.* scarlet cloth, lined with russet-brown silk); **M.A.** (black silk, lined with russet-brown silk); **B.A.** (*h.* black silk or stuff, edged on inside with russet-brown silk, or, if a member of Convocation, with a lining of white silk, edged with russet-brown silk); **D. Mus.** (*h.* blue silk, with a lining of white watered silk, or, if a member of Convocation, scarlet cloth, with a lining of white watered silk); **B. Mus.** (*h.* blue silk, with a lining of white watered silk). A necessary preliminary to proceeding in any faculty is the passing of the **Matriculation Examination.** For the regulations of this and other examinations apply to the **Registrar**, Mr. A. Milman, M.A. Univ., Burlington Gardens, Piccadilly. **Consult** *London University Calendar.*

London Wesleyan Mission, The. This movement was the outcome of the interest aroused by the "**Bitter Cry**" issued in '85 by **the Congregational Union.** On March 10th, '85, a great meeting was held in the City Road Wesleyan Chapel to initiate a work amongst the outcast classes of London. A large sum of money was speedily raised, and the **work** was started. **(1)** In the **East End** by the Rev. Peter Thompson, at St. George's-in-the-East, who, assisted by several lay agents—men and women—has since extended his work to "Paddy's Goose" (a notorious old public-house in Ratcliff Highway, now used as a mission hall), Wilton's Theatre, the Seamen's Chapel, Commercial Rd. and Old Gravel Lane. **(2) St. John's Square, Clerkenwell**, by the Rev. J. E. Wakerley, This branch is intended as an effort amongst the working rather than the outcast classes, though both are aimed at. The chapel at St. John's Square was an old one, worked under the ordinary Wesleyan rules, with a very small congregation. In three years the congregation has been increased from about 100 to 1000, and is extending on all sides, and a working men's club and girls' parlour have now been added; the Leysian Mission, Whitecross Street and Camden Street, are also under the care of the superintendent of this branch. **(3)** What is known as the **West London Mission**, at St. James's Hall, Prince's Hall, Wardour Hall, Cleveland Hall, Lincoln House, Katherine House, and Wiclif House, with the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes (*q.v.*) at the head, assisted by the Revs. Mark Guy Pearse (*q.v.*), T. M. Taylor, B.A., and a staff of lay agents. Orchestral and military bands are used for the musical part of the services at St. James's Hall, social and high-class entertainments at Wardour Hall, houses for the lady workers of the mission to reside in—these ladies wearing a uniform and being called "Sisters of the People"—all indicate the broad views held by the superintendent, **Mr. Hughes.** The **South Branch**, Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Superintendent, embraces Long Lane and Locksfield's Chapels, with John Street and Wild's Rents. Lay agents are working in Islington, Gt. Queen St., Westminster, Poplar, South Norwood, and Oakley Place. **Hon. Sec.**, Rev. J. Ernest Clapham; **Sec.**, Rev. W. D. Walters; **Treas.**, Rev. Walford Green and Mr. R. W. Perks. **Offices**, Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

Lonsdale-Shrewsbury Match. See Turf.

Lopes, The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Charles, Bart., 3rd son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, was b. at Devonport 1828, and ed. at Winchester School and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple ('52). Joining the Western Circuit, he soon became a leading junior. Elected to Parliament in the Conservative interest as member for Taunton ('68-74). Q.C. ('69); M.P. for Frome ('74-6). Appointed to a judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas ('76), and a Lord Justice of Appeal ('85).

Lord Campbell's Act. By this Act, passed in 1846, and more precisely entitled "An Act for Compensating the Families of Persons Killed by Accidents," it is provided that when the death of any person is occasioned by such a wrongful act or default as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to recover damages in respect thereof, then the person who would in that case have been liable shall still be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the injured party. Every such action must be for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent, and child of the deceased, and must be brought by or in the name of his executor or administrator. The jury may give such damages as they think proportioned to the injury resulting from the death to the parties respectively for whose benefit the action is brought; and the amount so recovered, after deducting costs not recovered from the defendant, is to be divided among the parties, in such shares as the verdict shall direct. No more than one action lies in respect of the same subject-matter; and every action must be commenced within twelve calendar months after the death of the injured person. The plaintiff must deliver to the defendant full particulars of the person or persons on whose behalf the action is brought, and of the nature of the claim in respect of which he seeks to recover damages. Damages under this Act can be recovered only where pecuniary advantage or

the reasonable expectation of such advantage has been lost in consequence of the injured person's death. No damage can be given for funeral expenses or the cost of mourning. On the other hand, the receipt of insurance money cannot be taken into account in reduction of damages. The Act is chiefly important in its bearing on railway accidents.

Lord Chamberlain. Offices in the sovereign's household, in mediæval times, ranked equally as to dignity with offices of State. One of the most important of these domestic offices was that of Chamberlain, who had supervision of the royal household above stairs. The Lord Chamberlain of England still exercises this duty, having the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, handing the Queen to and from her carriage. He receives all applications to attend levées and drawing-rooms. He superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower. He is licenser of theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to justices. Theatres licensed by letters patent from the Crown do not, even in the foregoing places, require the Lord Chamberlain's licence. One copy of every new play, prologue, or epilogue, - or new addition to an old play, prologue, or epilogue,—intended to be produced at any theatre in Great Britain, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before it is first acted or produced. An account of the theatre where, and the time when, it is to be acted or produced, must be signed by the manager. In the event of its being disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, it must not be presented. It is lawful for the Lord Chamberlain to disallow it, if he considers it fitting for him so to do, "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace." A fine of £50 may be levied on any person who presents a piece either before it has been allowed, or subsequent to its being disallowed, while the licence of the theatre where it was presented becomes void.

Lord Chief Justice of England. See COLERIDGE, LORD.

Lord Great Chamberlain. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of Her Majesty when she opens Parliament in person. The office is hereditary, and at present is held by Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

Lord Mayor's Court. An action will lie in the Lord Mayor's Court when a debtor "shall dwell or carry on business within the City of London," or if the cause of action arises in the City.

Lords, House of. See PEERAGE and ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Lords Justices were appointed by William III. to govern England during his absence in 1694. Two Lords Justices, assigned to the Court of Appeal in Chancery, were selected Oct. 1st, 1851, and the salary was fixed at £6000. There are now five **Lords Justices**—Sir Edward E. Kay, Sir N. Lindley, Sir C. S. C. Bowen, Sir. E. Fry, and Sir H. C. Lopes, each of whom receives a salary of £5000.

Lords of Appeal. See PEERAGE.

Lords Spiritual and Temporal. See PEERS.

Lorne, John Geo. Edward Henry Sutherland, Marquis of, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll and husband of H.R.H. Princess Louise, was b. 1845. Ed. at Eton, St. Andrews, and Trin. Coll., Camb. **Represented** Argyllshire in the Liberal interest '68-78. **Married** the Princess Louise '71. Unsuccessfully contested Hampstead '85. Appointed **Governor-General of Canada** '78, where he achieved a great success, the Princess and himself attaining great popularity. In Sept. '91 his lordship was invited to be the Unionist candidate for one of the divisions of Bradford.

Lourenzo Marquez. The port and settlement in **Delagoa Bay** (*q.v.*). Now a rising town. Belongs to Portugal, which has a garrison there. Is the starting-point of the railway to Transvaal gold-fields, and hence likely to become a place of consequence.

Lowe, Major-General Sir Drury Curzon Drury, K.C.B., was b. in 1830. Entering the army in '54, his promotion was as follows:—captain ('56), major ('62), lieut.-colonel ('66), colonel ('71), major-general ('81). Served with the 17th Lancers in the Crimea, and in Indian campaign ('58-'59). Led the charge at the battle of **Ulundi**, where he was wounded. Served also in the Boer and Egyptian campaigns. Obtained **possession of Cairo** and the surrender of Arabi Pacha, for which achievements he received the thanks of Parliament and was created **K.C.B.**

Low, Sidney James, editor of the *St. James's Gazette*, was b. in 1858, and ed. at King's Coll. School. Obtained a scholarship at Balliol Coll., Oxford, in '77, and graduated B.A. (First Class in Final School of Modern History) three years later. Became **lecturer** at King's College in '83, as deputy to Prof. S. R. Gardiner. Was co-editor of "**The Dictionary of English History,**" published in '84. Mr. L. has contributed articles to the *Fortnightly Review*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the *Contemporary Review*. Succeeded Mr. F. Greenwood in the **editorship** of the "**St. James's Gazette**" ('88), with which journal he had previously been connected. He wrote on "Lowell in his Poetry" in the *Fortnightly* for Sept. '91, and on "The Rise of the Suburbs," in the *Contemporary* for October.

Lubbock, Right Hon. Sir John Bart., P.C., M.P., was b. in London, 1834. Ed. at Eton. Entered ('48) his father's bank in Lombard St., becoming a partner in '56. M.P. for Maidstone from '70 to '80, when he was elected by the **Univ. of London,** which he still represents. No less than twenty public measures of importance (the principal being the **Bank Holidays Act** and the **Bills of Exchange Act**) owe their existence mainly to his influence and exertions. He has recently devoted himself to the promotion of the **Shop Hours Bill.** Sir J. L. is also distinguished as a **scientist.** In '65 he published

"**Pre-historic Times,**" in '70 the "**Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man,**" and in '88 "**The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of the Animals, with special reference to Insects,**" and "**The Pleasures of Life**" has attained to its twentieth edition. He is also the author of various works on Ants, Bees and Wasps, besides many other valuable scientific works. He has received the hon. degrees of D.C.L. from Oxford and LL.D. from Dublin, Cambridge and Edinburgh, and held the office of **Vice-Chancellor** of the **Univ. of London,** which he resigned in '80, on becoming the parliamentary representative of the University. Sir John is a Liberal-Unionist. He was returned at the head of the poll for the City Division for the **London County Council** Jan 17th, '89, and was subsequently elected **Vice-Chairman** of that body. On the retirement of Lord Rosebery from the **chairmanship,** Sir John was elected to this position (July '90), and was re-elected at the statutory meeting held on Nov. 7th. He has intimated his intention of resigning in March '92.

Luderitzland and Angra Pequeña. A German colony on the west coast of Africa. Administered by the German West African Society. Coast extends from Walfisch Bay to the Orange River. Inland it is bounded by the 20th meridian E. long., including **Great Namaqualand. Angra Pequena,** now called Luderitz Bight, is the port and nucleus of the settlement, with Moravian missionary village of **Bethany** further inland. Regular sea communication with the Cape has been established. The German Government annexed the territory in '84-5. See DAMARALAND and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Lunacy Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. 84.

Lunacy Inquiry in '91. An inquiry which had extended over a considerable period was concluded on July 23rd, '91, by Mr. Bulwer, Q.C., Master in Lunacy, and a special jury of seventeen. The examination was as to the mental condition of Mrs. Cathcart, of Wootton Lodge, Staffordshire, a lady possessed of considerable property. On the part of her husband, it was alleged that the lady was subject to delusions, and ought to be placed under control, and a committee appointed to administer her estate. Medical evidence was called in support of this view, but, on the other hand, a number of specialists testified that the respondent was capable of managing her own affairs. Her delusions, it was argued, were productive of danger neither to herself nor to others, and she had behaved with calmness and self-control under trying circumstances. In the result the jury, by a majority of thirteen, found that Mrs. Cathcart was of sound mind, and capable of managing herself and her own affairs. An application in the Court of Appeal, that the Court should exercise its discretion given by Section 109 of the Lunacy Act '90, was heard on Nov. 16th, but was adjourned.

Luxemburg. The King of the Netherlands is Grand-Duke of Luxemburg, and nominates the Government; but by the Treaty of London, 1867, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory. Area, 1700 sq. m., pop. 217,447. Capital, Luxemburg, pop. 17,964. For commercial purposes the Grand-Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 42 members, elected directly by the cantons, for six years. See NETHERLANDS.

"**Lyall, Edna**" (Miss Ada Ellen Bayly), the well-known novelist, is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. Bayly, a barrister of the Inner Temple. She commenced her literary career at an early age, and her books have attained a very widespread popularity. They include "**Donovan**" (which inculcates the lesson of charity in religious differences), "We Two," "In the Golden Days," "The Autobiography of a Slander," "Derrick Vaughan," "Knight Errant," and "**A Hardy Norseman.**" During '91, Miss L. issued "Max Hereford's Dream."

Lytton, Rt. Hon. Edwd. Robt. Bulwer-Lytton, 2nd Baron and **1st Earl of,** only son of the late Lord Lytton, the novelist and dramatist, was b. in 1831. Ed. at Harrow and the Univ. of Bonn, and at an early age gave promise of literary genius by the publication of "**Clytemnestra and other Poems,**" under the *nom de plume* of "Owen Meredith." He early entered the **diplomatic service.** In '63 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, and the following year served in the same capacity at Athens. He subsequently became *chargé d'affaires* at Lisbon, and at Madrid, and Vienna, and in '72 was appointed secretary of the embassy to Paris. Two years later he was sent as Ambassador to Lisbon, and in '76 was appointed **Viceroy of India.** Lord L. resigned simultaneously with Lord Beaconsfield after the defeat of the Conservative Ministry in '80, and was raised to the rank of an earl in the same year. He was in '87 appointed **Ambassador to Paris.** Lord L. is the author of "Lucille," "Tannhäuser," "Fables and Songs," "Glenaveril," etc., and of a Life of his father. In '90 appeared from his pen "The Ring of Amasis."

M

McCarthy, Justin, M.P., was b. at Cork in 1830, and educated in that city. In '53 he commenced his career as a **journalist** in connection with a Liverpool paper, and in '60 joined the staff of the *Morning Star* as parliamentary reporter, becoming ('64) **chief editor.** In '68 he severed his connection with the *Morning Star*, and subsequently visited the United States. On his return in '72 he joined the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, from which he retired in '86, but which he has since rejoined. Mr. McCarthy represented Longford '79-85. He unsuccessfully contested Derry at the general election of '85, but was returned by a large majority for Longford. In '86 he again contested Derry, against Mr. (now Sir) C. E. Lewis, who was returned by a majority of three. On petition, however, Mr. McCarthy was declared to be the sitting member. He is also well known as a **novelist and historian,** and, besides being the author of "**A Fair Saxon,**" "**Dear Lady Disdain,**" "**Linley Rochford,**" "**Camiola,**" etc., he has written "**A History of Our Own Times,**" "The Epoch of Reform," and

"History of the Four Georges." In '88 Mr. McCarthy brought out "The Right Honourable" and "**The Ladies' Gallery**" (which latter he wrote in conjunction with Mrs. Campbell Praed). On the disruption of the Irish Parliamentary party in Dec. '90, Mr. M. was elected chairman of that section which repudiated the leadership of Mr. Parnell. Mr. M. published a short life of Sir R. Peel in March '91.

MacCunn, Hamish, the composer, was b. at Greenock, 1868. Gained a scholarship at the Royal College of Music. His "**Lay of the Last Minstrel**" first brought him into public notice; and, prior to the death of Mr. Carl Rosa, he had been commissioned by that gentleman to write an opera entitled "**Waverley.**" An overture by Mr. M., which was produced at the Crystal Palace in '87, has brought him much popularity. A recent work is "**The Cameronian's Dream.**" Mr. M.'s "Ship o' the Fiend" was produced at Norwich (Oct. '90).

Macdonald, Dr. George, poet and novelist, was b. 1824, at Huntly, Aberdeenshire. Ed. at Aberdeen Univ., and subsequently at Highbury Independent Coll. with the idea of becoming a Congregational minister. He afterwards, however, decided to devote himself to literature. His views are extremely broad and liberal, and the charm of his style has a peculiar fascination. His **best-known works** are "David Elginbrod," "Alec Forbes," "Adela Cathcart," "The Portent, a Story of Second Sight," "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," "The Seaboard Parish," "Robert Falconer," "The Vicar's Daughter," "Thomas Wingfield, Curate," "The Marquis of Lossie," "At the Back of the North Wind," "The Gifts of the Child Christ," "The Wise Woman, a Parable," etc. Dr. M. is also an eloquent preacher and lecturer, and pays annual visits to England from Bordighera, where he resides. In '91 he published "There and Back."

Mace of the House of Commons. At the meeting of a new Parliament this symbol of authority is brought into the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms and placed under the table, but is moved on to the table immediately the Speaker has been elected and has seated himself in the chair. Henceforth when the Speaker enters and leaves the House at the beginning and end of every sitting, he is accompanied by the Sergeant bearing the mace. While the House is sitting it is placed on the table. When the Speaker leaves the chair and the House goes into Committee it is placed under the table, to be replaced on the House resuming. At all State ceremonies at which the Speaker is present there too is the mace. When a witness or other person is in custody at the bar the Sergeant removes the mace from the table, and bearing it upon his shoulder, stands near to the witness. According to a note in Sir T. May's valuable work on the law proceedings and usage of Parliament, the mace now in use dates from the restoration of Charles II. The previous mace was Cromwell's "bauble," and has been supposed by some to be still in Jamaica; but recent investigations by no means support this assumption.

Macintyre, Margaret, the popular vocalist, is a daughter of General Macintyre, late of the Royal Artillery. She received her musical training at Dr. Wylde's branch of the London Academy of Music, at Brighton, afterwards studying with Signor Garcia in the **London Academy of Music.** The bronze medal of the Academy was won by her in '83, the silver medal in '84, and the **gold medal** in '85. She is the holder of an Associate's diploma. On the occasion of the Abbé Listz's visit, Miss M. sang the soprano music in his oratorio "St. Elizabeth," to the great satisfaction of the composer. Her immediate success as "**Michaela**" in "**Carmen**" (May '88) has been followed by speedy recognition of her high vocal talents in opera as well as in oratorio. As "Rebecca" she sang in "**Ivanhoe**" at the Royal English Opera-House. At the **Handel Festival**, and also at the leading festivals in '91, Miss M. sang with great ability.

Mackenzie, Alexander Campbell, composer, was b. at Edinburgh 1847. He studied and played as violinist in Germany ('57-62), when he became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London. He composed a violin concerto for the Birmingham festival of 85, which was very favourably received. He has produced two operas, "**Colomba**" and "**The Troubadour,**" both brought out at Drury Lane by Mr. Carl Rosa, the last-named in the summer of '86. In the autumn of the same year his cantata "**The Story of Sayid**" was brought forward at the **Leeds Festival.** He was elected **Principal** of the **Royal Academy of Music** (*q.v.*) in Feb. '88, in succession to the late Sir G. Macfarren. Dr. M.'s musical setting for "**Ravenswood,**" at the Lyceum Theatre (Sept. '90), was eminently successful. At the Birmingham Festival '91 his new work, entitled "Veni, Creator Spiritus," was produced successfully.

Mackenzie, Sir Morell, M.D., was b. at Leytonstone, Essex, 1837. Ed. at the London Hospital and the medical schools at Paris and Vienna; M.D. Univ. of London. Sir M. M. has been for some years **physician to the London Hospital,** and **lecturer** at that institution on diseases of the throat. In recognition of his services to her august relative, the late Emperor Frederick, Her Majesty conferred a **knighthood** upon Dr. Mackenzie in '88. Shortly before his death the Emperor also conferred upon Sir Morell the **Grand Cross** of the **Hohenzollern Order,** with the **Star** of the same Order. To vindicate his treatment of the late Emperor, Dr. M. published in '88 "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble." Sir Morell is the **author** of standard works on diseases of the throat, and **founded the Hospital in Golden Square** for the treatment of those diseases. He claims the merit of having introduced the laryngoscope into English practice. He resigned his connection with the College of Physicians at the close of '88.

MacMahon, Ex-President Marshal Marie Edmé Patrick Maurice de, Duke of Magenta, was b. of an Irish family, at Sully, France, July 13th, 1808. He was educated for the army at St. Cyr. From '30 to '48 Captain MacMahon was mostly engaged in the **Algerian war.** He distinguished himself in the storming of Constantine. Major in '40, and Colonel of the Foreign Legion, he was made a General in the **Crimean war,** and succeeded General Canrobert at the head of a division. For his gallantry in **storming the Malakoff** he received the G.C.L.H. and K.G.C.B. In the **Franco-Italian war** he came unexpectedly upon the Austrians at **Magenta,** and defeated them. For this deed he was created **Field-Marshal** and **Duke of Magenta.** He was made Governor of Algeria in '64. In the **Franco-Prussian war** he

commanded the First Army Corps. He was forced to retreat before the Crown Prince after two preliminary battles, and suffered a crushing defeat, after having been severely wounded at Sedan. He was commander-in-chief of the French army at Versailles, which invested Paris under the Commune. In Nov. '73 Marshal MacMahon was elected **President of the Republic** for a term of seven years, but resigned Jan. '79. He was succeeded by M. Grévy, and has since retired from political life, although still a familiar figure in Parisian life.

Macnaghten, Edward, Lord, son of Sir Edw. Macnaghten, Bart., was b. 1830. Ed. at Cambridge. Called to the bar '57; Q.C. '80. He represented in **Parliament** co. Antrim '80-85, and N. Antrim '85-87, as a Conservative. Succeeded Lord Blackburn as **Lord of Appeal in Ordinary** ('89), with a life peerage.

MacNeill, Rev. John, the successor to Rev. Dr. Oswald Dykes at **Regent Square Presbyterian Church,** was connected for some years with railway work—being at one time a railway porter at Inverskip. Afterwards he was engaged as a booking-clerk, but his power as a public speaker soon denoted another career for him; and in 1877 he entered Edinburgh University, and at the conclusion of his college course entered on mission work for a time. His first pastorate commenced at McCrie-Roxburgh Church, Edinburgh, where his remarkable success soon compelled the holding of the services in a circus, capable of accommodating 4000 persons. In '89 he removed to Regent Square. Paid a visit to the United States in Sept. '91.

Macwhirter, John, A.R.A., was b. 1839, at Slateford, near Edinburgh. Elected Associate of the Royal Academy ('79). Hon. member of the Royal Scottish Academy ('82). Mr. M. has painted some excellent pictures of **Highland Scenery.** Among his recent works are "Autumn Evening," "Edinburgh from Salisbury Crags," "Shores of Iona," and "Constantinople and the Golden Horn from Eyoub." In the Royal Academy '91 he exhibited "A Highland Bay" and "Bolton Abbey and Woods."

Madagascar. Native name **Nossi Dambo.** A large island separated by the Mozambique Channel from south-eastern Africa. Now virtually a French Protectorate. It is about 975 miles long by 358 broad, area 228,500 sq. m., pop. 3,500,000. Capital **Antananarivo,** a striking and well-built town of pop. 100,000, upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. Ports are **Tamatave,** pop. 10,000, on E.; **Mojanga,** on N.W. An enormous mountain mass traverses the island from north to south. The soil on the eastern slopes is fertile, and the island has rich deposits of silver, copper, iron, and salt, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, rice, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. Climate very hurtful to Europeans, especially on the east coast. There are no large animals, but crocodiles abound in the rivers, and the lakes are remarkable for their enormous harvests of fish, which, with rice, are chief articles of diet amongst the poorer classes. Immense herds of cattle roam over the grassy plains. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. **Government** an absolute monarchy, the Queen (**Ranavalona III.**) being assisted by a Council of nobles and heads of clans chosen by herself. Power really in the hands of Prime Minister (Rainilaiarivony), who is husband of the Queen. By treaty, December 1885, a French Resident, with military escort, resides at the Court and controls foreign relations. A band of robbers attacked the branch of the Comptoir d'Escompte at Antananarivo (Nov. 6th, '90), and pillaged the house of the French deputy-consul and the Roman Catholic mission. One hundred of the chief inhabitants of Belanona went to the capital to complain of the cruelty and cupidity of the Governor Ramiakatra. They had to wait eight months for an interview, and on being received were warned of the danger of unfounded complaints. On their return they were stopped by the Governor's Hova soldiers and ordered to encamp on a hill, and the next morning they were surrounded by the soldiers, and many of them, with their wives and children, butchered, to the number of 278. Some escaped, and reached the Prime Minister on Jan. 12th, '91, and one hundred soldiers were at once despatched to arrest the Governor. A Bill was passed (March 12th) by the French Chamber establishing French tribunals with jurisdiction in all cases affecting Europeans. It was reported (25th) that Ramiakatra and his brother had been executed on the spot where the massacre took place. News was received (Oct. 30th) that the town of Majunga had been destroyed by fire, only ten houses being left standing. Dr. Beziat, medical officer of the French colony at Subervivillle, was assassinated by bandits. The relations between the Malagasy and the French grew very strained (Nov.) in consequence of the latter claiming the right to give consuls their *exequaturs,* which the former denied.

Madeira Islands. A group off N.W. African coast, belonging to Portugal, and regarded as an integral part of the kingdom. Area, 505 sq. m., pop. 132,223. Capital and port **Funchal,** a fine town of 20,000. Some disturbances took place (Oct. '91) in consequence of the increase in the price of grain. The military transport *India* conveyed a large quantity of corn to Funchal, and the Government contracted for 100,000 barrels from the United States to relieve the distress.

Madras. See INDIA. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Magazine Rifle. See ARMY, BRITISH, and SESSION, sect. 34.

Mahaffy, Rev. John Pentland, D.D., was b. in Switzerland, 1839. Received his early education in Germany, but at the age of seventeen matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in '59 with high honours both in Classics and Philosophy. Since '71 he has held the chair of Ancient History in that college. In '82 he was elected an **honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.** Prof. M. is a kind of "Admirable Crichton," being an excellent musician, an expert angler, a crack shot, and an accomplished cricketer, as well as an eminent scholar and philosopher. He was for some time precentor of the Chapel at Trinity College. He has recently contributed, with the collaboration of Mr. Arthur Gilman, "**Alexander's Empire**" to "The Story of the Nations" Series, and has also written "**A Sketch of the Life and Teaching of Descartes.**" During '90 he published "The Greek World under Roman Sway."

Malta. Anciently **Melita.** Situated in the Mediterranean, 56 miles south of Sicily. Is a British Crown colony and stronghold. With smaller islands, Gozo and Cumino, area 117 sq. m., pop. 163,850, exclusive of garrison, about 10,000.—Capital **Valetta,** a fine city, impregnably fortified, commanding a noble harbour. It is a great naval station, with dockyards and arsenals, and seat of some commerce. To the west of Valetta is Porto de San Paolo, the traditional scene of St. Paul's shipwreck. - **Executive** in the hands of a military Governor and Executive Council.—**A New Constitution** was provided for by letters patent issued in Dec. '87. Legislative Council to consist of Governor as president, without vote; 6 official members; 4 members who represent the clergy, nobility, landowners, the University, and merchants, on basis of £60 franchise; and 10 members elected by present electorate, but for single constituencies instead of *scrutin de liste* as formerly. Elected members to have full control of finance and local matters, and 3 of them to be salaried members of Executive Council. Right of veto reserved to Governor; right of legislation by letters patent or order in council reserved to Crown. Salaries and pensions provided for by permanent civil list of £38,000. A **Royal Commission** to divide the dependency into electorates was appointed.—The forts require 25,000 men to man them in case of siege. There is a regiment of Malta Fencible Artillery. For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Sir H. A. Smyth succeeded Sir Henry Torrens as governor of the island in March, '90. The statue of Queen Victoria, subscribed for by the inhabitants of the island, was unveiled by Lady Smyth, the wife of the Governor (August '91). For Governor, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Man. See ISLE OF MAN.

Manchester Grammar School. Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school has three main branches, classical, modern, and scientific. **Three scholarships** of the value of £35 each are given yearly to boys going to the University; and the school has a number of close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge. **High Master,** J. E. King, M.A., Fellow and late Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford. **Motto,** *Sapere aude.* **Alumni** — De Quincey, Harrison Ainsworth, Jas. Bradshaw (the Manchester martyr), General Drinkwater, John Byrom, Prebendary Smith.

Manchester New College, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all persons without payment of fees. **Principal,** Rev. James Drummond, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D. The **centenary** of the institution of the College was celebrated in '86. The ceremony of laying a stone of dedication took place Oct. 20th, '91.

Manchester, Rt. Rev. James Moorhouse, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded 1847; income £4200. His lordship was b. at Sheffield, '26. Educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, graduated B.A., Sen. Opt., '53, M.A. '60, D.D. *jure dig.* '76. Was ordained deacon '53, and priest '54. Consecrated **Lord Bishop of Melbourne** '76, and was translated to Manchester '86. Formerly curate of St. Neots '53-5, Sheffield '55-9, Hornsey '59-61; perpetual curate of St. John, Fitzroy Square, '61-7; vicar of Paddington and rural dean '67-76; Warburtonian Lecturer '74; chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen, and prebendary of Caddington Major in St. Paul's Cathedral '74-6. **Hulsean Lecturer** ("Our Lord Jesus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom") '65.

Manchester Ship Canal. This great engineering scheme, which is to convert the cotton metropolis, Manchester, into a seaport, was introduced in the shape of a Parliamentary Bill early in the Session of 1883. (For early history of this scheme, the original project, and the amended plan, see previous eds.) On Nov. 11th, '87, the **works** were **commenced at Eastham Ferry,** on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. On Jan. 3rd, '91, the first vessel specially built for this canal trade was launched by Messrs. McIlwaine and McColl of Belfast. The new pioneer steamer named the *Manchester* is intended for a direct service between Belfast and Manchester, calling at Liverpool. She is built of steel, 180 ft. long, and 14 ft. deep. At a meeting on Jan. 29th it was resolved to issue the remaining portion (£453,000) of the First Mortgage Debentures, which amount in the aggregate to £1,812,000. The half-yearly report discussed at the meeting of Feb. 3rd referred to certain disputes with the contractors, and to the fact that the Company, having come to an agreement, took over the works from Nov. 24th, the only pecuniary interest of the executors of the late Mr. Walker now being a share of the proceeds to be realised from the sale of the plant, which cost £943,610, on the completion of the work. It was also intimated that more capital (£1,700,000) would be required, and that negotiations had been opened with the Manchester corporation for financial assistance. The Sub-Committee of the Corporation, in their report recommending that such assistance be given, said that they found that up to Dec. '90 over 9 millions had been spent upon the canal, and that nearly 4 millions was still needed; they thought that 2½ millions would be enough for them to advance, but recommended borrowing powers up to 3 millions. A special meeting of the City Council on March 9th adopted the recommendation. The Bill received the Royal assent on July 28th. The first lock at Weston Marsh, to take the traffic between the river Weaver and the Ship Canal, was opened on April 16th. It is 315 ft. long, 42½ ft. broad, and 16 ft. deep, having three pairs of gates worked by hydraulic power. On June 18th the first water was admitted into the Eastham section of the main canal, which is about 4 miles long, 170 ft. wide, and 26 ft. deep, and the lock gates were opened for the first time on July 2nd. On July 12th a large embankment, 250 ft. wide, fell into the Eastham section during high tide, blocking also the exit from the Shropshire Union Canal; it was afterwards stated that this embankment was only a temporary affair placed to test the strength of the tide, and more permanent works were at once commenced. The first flotilla from Ellesmere Port passed down the canal into the Mersey on July 16th. On July

18th a ballast train fell over an embankment and killed 10 navvies, injuring 6 more. The half-yearly meeting was held in August, satisfactory progress was reported, and Sir J. C. Lee, Deputy-Chairman, gave some details of the financial position. He said that, after receiving the Corporation loan of 3 millions, there was an apparent surplus of £700,000. The Ship Canal Committee of the Manchester Corporation, in a report issued on Aug. 21st, stated that the amount expended up to Aug. 1st was £10,359,597. The second section of the canal was filled by the end of September, there being 26 ft. of water on the 26th of that month, the two sections completing 11 miles of canal in working order. The formal opening took place on September 29th. It was then stated that the Engineer, Mr. Leader Williams, expected to finish the whole canal by the end of '92.

Manchester (Thirlmere) Water Supply. This great work is still in progress, and a general idea of its engineering features was given in our '90 edition.

Manchester Unity Friendly Society. See ODDFELLOWS.

Manilla. Capital of the Spanish colony of the **Philippine Islands** (*q.v.*); pop. 270,000.

Manipur. Much attention was drawn to this native state in North-Eastern India by the insurrection of the Senaputty in March **'91**. Manipur is bounded on the north by the Assam Valley, on the east and south by Upper Burmah, and on the west by the Chachar district. Its population, according to the census of '81, was 221,070; its area is 8,000 sq. miles. The revenue of the State is supposed to be between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000. Its military force, which includes artillery, cavalry, infantry and irregulars, numbers 27,000. When the first warlike operations took place between Burmah and Great Britain Manipur was assisted by the latter. Gumbheer Sing was appointed Rajah, and, on his decease in '34, his son Chandra Kirti Sing ascended the throne. The Senaputty acted at this time as Regent. Owing to struggles and political strife, the young Rajah abdicated, but was restored to his position in '50. At the time of the Indian Mutiny he rendered good service to the British. A resident was ultimately stationed at the capital, and he was responsible to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. The Maharajah, Sur Chandra Singh, has latterly been in a position of great difficulty, his authority being often denied. Summary punishment having been administered to the insurrectionists in '87, matters grew quieter. The Maharajah, however, in '88 threatened to expel the Senaputty for a brutal sentence of flogging. For details of the rising in March **'91** see INDIA. See also SESSION, sect. **35**.

Manitoba. A province of the Dominion of Canada, formerly known as the **Red River Settlement**; entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. Area, 73,720 sq. m.; pop. 130,000. Capital **Winnipeg**, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. Province divided into counties, which are grouped into eastern, central, and western. District of **Keewatin** now under government of Manitoba. General surface a level prairie, 80 feet above Lake Winnipeg and 700 feet above the level of the sea. Principal stream the Red River, which rises in Minnesota, U.S., flows north through the province for 140 miles, and empties itself into Lake Winnipeg. Climate healthy, but great extremes of temperature. Owing to dryness of atmosphere, winter cold not felt severely, snow falls lightly, and horses winter on the prairies without shelter. Soil very fertile, wheat being staple crop, and yields abundantly, twenty-five bushels to the acre being commonly raised. All other cereals, roots, and fruits of Europe thrive well. Flax and hemp have also been grown with success. The prairie grasses furnish excellent pasturage and good hay. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Wood is scarce, and is chiefly confined to narrow strips along the Red and Assiniboine rivers. Principal trees are elm, oak, maple, and poplar, spruce, cedar and fir also occurring; the ash-leaved maple yields sugar. Rivers and lakes swarm with fish of several kinds. Game is plentiful, and coal abounds throughout the province.—**Executive** vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and an Executive Council, consisting of 5 members, with a Legislative Assembly, numbering 31 members, elected by districts for four years. Three members are called to the Dominion Senate, and five elected to the House of Commons. Religion and education are provided for in Winnipeg and other centres. Laws are enacted to protect and further agriculture, and stringently enforced. Grain-growing and other kinds of farming are the main industries. The Canadian Pacific Railway (*q.v.*) traverses the province; there are local branches, a junction with the United States systems, and a line is to be built through Keewatin to Hudson Bay. See CANADA; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Mann, Tom, the well-known Labour Leader was b. at Foleshill, Warwickshire, on April 15th, 1856. In his youth he worked in a mine until '70, when his family removed to Birmingham. Seven years later he came to London, and became connected with the Amalgamated Engineers, for the secretariat of which union he is now a candidate. He worked at Messrs. Thorneycroft's for some time, but since the **great Dock strike** of '89 he has been prominently before the public as one of the principal organisers of dock-labourers. He also took a leading part in the Hay's Wharf strike in Jan. '90. He has been **President** of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Netherlands (*q.v.*), but announced his resignation in Sept. '91. As a speaker of great power, Mr. Mann is in great request at labour demonstrations in all parts of the United Kingdom, and his organising methods have been beyond doubt most successful.

Manning, His Eminence Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, was b. 1808. Educated at Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Graduated ('30), and became Fellow of Merton Coll. Rector of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex ('34-40); Archdeacon of Chichester ('40-51). Resigned these preferments and joined the Church of Rome. He was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church ('51), and appointed rector of St. Helen's and St. Mary's, Bayswater, where he founded a congregation entitled the "Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Rome. On the death of Cardinal Wiseman he succeeded him as Archbishop of

Westminster ('65); **Cardinal** ('75). Besides numerous volumes of sermons, he has written a large number of **works** on the doctrines of the Church of Rome and its relations with civil society, including "**The Temporal Power of the Pope,**" a reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation" as to the Vatican Decrees ('75), "**The True Story of the Vatican Council,**" etc. Cardinal Manning takes a leading part in all the **social** and **philanthropic movements** in the Metropolis; and is also an earnest supporter of **temperance**, being **President** of the **Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross.** The celebration of the Cardinal's **episcopal jubilee** took place on Sunday (June 8th, 90). During '91 His Eminence made few public appearances, but articles from his pen attracted attention.

Mansfield College, Oxford. Established for the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry, but its classes are open to all persons possessed of the requisite academic qualifications. It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university. It has two kinds of **Scholarships**: (1) Arts, value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates at any college in Oxford (other than Mansfield). The men who hold these are scholars, but not students, of the College. They become the latter only after they have taken their degree. (2) Theological, value £60 a year, with tuition free, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years. These can be held only by graduates in honours who have distinguished themselves in the entrance examination. The College buildings were **opened** on Oct. 15th, '89. A **Settlement** in connection with the College, at Canning Town, E., has been formed, and is called "**Mansfield House.**" The staff of the College consists of: **Principal**, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.; **Vice-Principal**, Mr. J. Massie, M.A.; **Lecturers**, Mr. J. V. Bartlet, M.A., and Mr. A. S. Peake, M.A.; **Special Lecturer**, Professor W. M. Ramsay, M.A.; **Bursar**, Mr. N. H. Smith, M.A.

Manual Instruction. Two considerable forces have been at work during the past ten years, tending to the development of Manual and Technical Instruction in our Public Elementary Schools. On the one hand, were men of the scientific standing of Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, and Sir Philip Magnus, who complained that our system of instruction has been too purely bookish and literary, and devoid of all scientific training. On the other hand,—and still more potent as a factor,—has been the dread lest the extraordinary efforts of the continental countries to educate their industrial classes in such a manner as to render them expert workmen, skilled in the sciences underlying their handicrafts, might result in serious damage to our great manufacturing industries. **Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P.**, speaking before the Royal Commission on the Elementary Education Acts, urged that we had no right, as a nation, to expect to retain supremacy in the manufacturing industries unless our present system of primary instruction, which in his opinion tended to manufacture clerks, and not artisans, were exchanged for one of such a character as to lead up to that higher technical training which is necessary both for the workmen engaged in our industries, and for the superior workman and foreman. In further evidence given by him, Sir H. Roscoe still more unsparingly condemned the system prevailing, and his words deserve quoting. He says: "It seems to me that the English system of education has been hitherto almost entirely of a literary character, and that science has been practically ignored. Our school system seems to me to have been handed down from the Middle Ages, and to be founded more on authority and on books rather than on an appeal to nature and to experiment." Mr. Balchin, a distinguished headmaster under the London School Board, said: "As a matter of fact, the vast majority of our London School Board boys will become artisans or journeymen, mechanics or labourers. This being so, let the friends of elementary education ask themselves this question: Do the instruction and training of the boys in our elementary schools, during their last year or two of their school life, aim in the direction of the workshop and factory or in that of the office and counter? I have not the least hesitation in saying that, so far as the work of Standards V., VI. and VII. indicate any aim at all, it is in the direction of the office, rather than in that of the shop. . . . I have not the least intention of recommending that boys while at school should be taught the trade of carpenter, builder, cabinet-maker, stonemason, or engineer. I want to incline the boys' minds in that direction." The Royal Commission **defined Technical Instruction** as "instruction in those scientific or artistic principles which underlie the industrial occupations of the people (including especially handicrafts, manufactures, mining, and agricultural labour, as well as instruction in the manual practice involved in the application of these principles." In discussing the question of the introduction of manual and technical instruction into the elementary schools the Royal Commissioners said: "We are well aware that in introducing manual or technical instruction into our elementary schools there is danger lest the new subject should interfere with the general curriculum of the schools, or in any way hinder the scholars from acquiring a complete mastery of the necessary subjects of a sound primary education. But bearing this in mind, the following evidence of **Sir Philip Magnus** seems to us fairly to indicate what should be our aim in the matter. "I have suggested that drawing should be taught generally in our public elementary schools; that more attention should be devoted to the teaching of science than at present is given to it; that handicraft instruction should be introduced after a certain standard. Lastly, I think that further encouragement should be given to instruction in evening schools, in order that the children may not forget the knowledge and the skill which they have acquired in the elementary schools, and which they will need to apply when they come to take advantage of the excellent science, art and technical classes which are now organised in different parts of the country." With such powerful advocacy before them, for manual teaching, and evening continuation schools, the Royal Commission were distinctly in their favour. They were greatly impressed by what has been done in **Birmingham**, in "**The Seventh Standard School.**" The teaching in this school is laid out for a three years' course, one year in the seventh standard, and two years in connection with South Kensington. In the second year the scholars spend three hours per diem in the workshop, one hour and a half during

school time, and one hour and a half in the evening. "The object of the workshop instruction is to teach the meaning, the nature and the use of workshop tools, and to give manipulative skill in their employment, together with information regarding the principles of tools, and the properties of the materials used. The schoolroom is connected with the workshop, and a practical mechanic is employed, who gives workshop instruction, and who supplies the headmaster with specimens of work, which are explained by the latter in the drawing-room. The headmaster explains the connection of the parts with one another, teaches the scholars to make a drawing to scale, and shows the required views of the model under examination. The scholar goes to the workshop and makes an article from the drawing to scale. This completed, he measures it, and makes a second drawing to scale." This is a typical school, of which we shall presently see many copies in our great industrial centres. The **National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Secondary Education**, which has been in existence some five years, and has the Marquis of Hartington for its president, has been energetically at work, endeavouring to influence public opinion, and the various local authorities, which, under the Technical Instruction Acts of '89, and '91, and the Local Taxation Act, '90, are empowered to provide for Technical instruction in their districts. The society (whose office is at 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster) has published numerous valuable pamphlets, and is prepared to advise any local authorities who may apply to them as to the best means of establishing schools, and utilising the funds at their disposal. The last report of the society is a record of extraordinary success, and it may safely be predicted that within the next five years every county and county borough in the kingdom, will have made provision for special technical or handicraft teaching within its jurisdiction. Let us give one instance of what has already been done in the county of **Bedford**. Here the sum to be expended is about £4,400 a year. The scheme provides for (*a*) agricultural evening classes in rural elementary schools, conducted by trained teachers; (*b*) instruction in dairy work, rural economy, horticulture, farriery, etc., organised by the Bedfordshire Agricultural Society; (*c*) instruction in the chemistry of dyeing, strawplait, etc., for the Luton district; (*d*) science and art instruction in Bedford and other centres. Meantime, the great Borough School Boards have awaked to the importance of handicraft teaching in their schools, and as the New Code of the Education Department now includes it as a subject that may be entered in the Time Tables of the schools, a rapid extension may be expected. The School Boards for London, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield may be especially mentioned. At the end of the present year the **Sheffield School Board** hope to have a school for manual and other technical instruction in every important section of the town. Under the head of Manual Instruction the Sheffield Board give teaching in ordinary wood-working in tools, turning in wood and metal, metal spinning, etc. At Liverpool, during the winter of '90-'91, classes of fifty boys each received instruction in wood-carving once a week at ten centres in the city, and the success of the experiment is leading to further development. At **Manchester** great success has attended the efforts of the Board in this direction. Here there is a training school for the purpose of giving instruction to adult teachers in woodwork and drawing, in order to qualify them as teachers in elementary schools. Instruction in the characteristic properties and uses of woods is given; the general structure of cone-bearing and leafy timber trees; the meaning of seasoning timber; effects of shrinkage and warping. In respect of tools instruction is given in the use of all wood-working tools, and the methods of using nails, screws and glue. The **London School Board** in '90 had three centres for Manual Instruction on the north side of the Thames, and three on the south. Five hundred and eighty boys were receiving instruction one half-day per week. Classes are conducted in rooms fitted with benches, vices and carpenters' tools, under the direction of an organising instructor, and three practical artizans. The expenses have been paid by the Guilds' Institute and the Drapers' Company, and the results have been very satisfactory. Under the able superintendence of Mr. George Ricks, one of the Inspectors of the London Board, "Hand and Eye Training," and instruction in Sloyd (or Swedish wood-carving), is being largely introduced. Indeed, it may safely be said that in the course of a few years, some form of manual instruction will find a place in every elementary school. Readers desirous of further information should obtain the report of the National Association for the Promotion of Technical Education; the reports of the School Board Clerks' Conferences in '90-91, printed in the *School Board Chronicle*; the reports of the Royal Commission on Technical Education in foreign countries; and the very valuable books by Mr. Ricks on "Hand and Eye Training," published by Cassell & Co. See also TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Manufacturing Inventions, '91. See INVENTIONS.

Marine Biological Laboratories. Institutions near the sea-shore, provided with dredging apparatus, tanks, and scientific instruments, for scientific study. The object is the study of marine animals, for the twofold purpose of gaining information as to the habits of our food fish and extending our knowledge of marine zoology and botany. They are thus of commercial and scientific importance. On the European and American coasts several laboratories are in existence. Of the former the one on the Mediterranean at Naples, founded by Dr. Dohrn, is the most important. Its cost has been about £20,000, and its annual expenses are about £4000. A marine laboratory has recently been estabished in **Japan**, under Professor Mitsukuri. **The United States Fish Commission** have erected several small laboratories, and are now laying out £10,000 on one at **Wood's Hole**, and £20,000 on fishponds protected by piers of masonry. This Commission has received in all from the Imperial revenue some £300,000. In England a **Marine Biological Association** has been founded, towards which a site at **Plymouth**, a sum of money, and a small annual income has been granted by the Government. The Fishmongers' and other City Companies, the leading English scientific societies, and private individuals have subscribed. Altogether above £15,000 has been raised. The **Laboratory was formally opened** on June 30th, '88,

since when a large number of naturalists have made use of the facilities afforded by it for research. The **record of work** done in the Laboratory is to be found in the **Journal of the Association**, published at Plymouth. **Pres.**, Professor Ray Lankester; **Sec.** and resident director, W. L. Calderwood.

Marine Insurance, '91. See INSURANCE.

Marines, Royal. This corps, of which H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh is hon. colonel, is a military body specially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in the Naval votes. The **strength of the corps** for '91-92 amounts to 13,879, of which 353 are commissioned officers, 26 warrant officers, 877 staff sergeants and sergeants, 560 buglers and musicians, and 12,063 rank and file. The **wages** and allowances for these numbers amount to £444,311. Whenever an emergency arises, and there is an opportunity for active service, the Marines are certain to be the **first force** drawn upon and largely represented. In nearly all the naval and military operations in which this country has been engaged the marines have played a **prominent part**, and their motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of **their duties**. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillery (**Blue Marines**) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (**Red Marines**). The former have their headquarters at Eastney (near Portsmouth); the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer (near Deal) a **recruit depôt**, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the **long service system**, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The accepted candidates, whether officers or privates, are picked men, far above the average standard of the army. The **recruiting office** for London is at 22, Spring Gardens, but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Wakefield, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, and Taunton. As a rule, one-half the force is embarked for duty in Her Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills. It is from these men in the depôts that battalions of marines have been formed for co-operating with land forces abroad in Egypt, Soudan and elsewhere. A parliamentary paper, No. 129, dated March 4th, '91, shows the **training, pay and pensions** of officers up to and including the rank of captain Royal Marine Artillery. Price twopence. During the year, the policy styled by Sir Drummond Jervoise "Home Rule for the Navy" (*q.v.* NAVY, BRITISH), of placing the coaling stations under the control of the Admiralty, rather than the War Office, was warmly advocated in the House of Commons by the late Sir John Pope Hennessy and others. It was contended that they are essentially naval, not military stations, and that they would be much more suitably garrisoned by Royal Marines than by landsmen. The First Lord of the Admiralty, who opposed the proposal, but by no means heartily, did so on the plea that it would add to expense, while he confessed that it would probably conduce to increased efficiency. It would probably be economy in the long run to increase this splendid corps, and the First Lord intimated that if found feasible something might be done in the way suggested at the Falkland Islands and Hong Kong.

Markets, Principal London. Besides innumerable local markets, London contains thirteen principal markets, of which eight are owned by the Corporation of London. These are the **London Central Markets, Smithfield**, the **Central Fish Market, Farringdon Market, Smithfield Hay Market**, the **Metropolitan Cattle Market, Leadenhall Market, Billingsgate Market**, and the **Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.** The five others are **Spitalfields Market**, belonging to Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., and certain Freeholders; **Shadwell Fish Market**, owned by a former Billingsgate Trading Company; **Stratford Market**, established by the Great Eastern Railway Company; and the **Borough Vegetable Market**, which belongs to Trustees, who apply the profits to the reduction of the poor-rate in the parish of St. Saviour. Of these, the Corporation markets are held under charters, aided by statutory powers. The Borough, Shadwell, and Stratford Markets, established under Acts of Parliament, and Covent Garden and Spitalfields are held under charters granted by Charles II., the rights and duties of the owner of the former being defined and regulated by Acts of Parliament. The **Central Markets at Smithfield**, on the site of which a live cattle market formerly stood, were opened in 1869, the total cost of their erection amounting to close upon £1,750,000. The total delivery of meat, poultry, and provisions for the year '90 was 299,730 tons 15 cwt., producing in toll, at the rate of a ¼*d.* for every 21 lbs., £33,303 8*s.* 4*d.* These figures are considerably in excess of former years, and represent an increase of 134⅛ per cent. upon the tolls and deliveries during the first year the market was opened. Classifying the supplies under separate heads, the total delivery is made up as follows:—

Country—killed	108,000
Town—killed	74,503
General foreign meat and produce	26,864
American killed fresh meat	56,085
Australian and New Zealand killed fresh meat	34,759

A comparison with previous years shows a large increase in the supply of chilled and frozen meat. The total delivery of American-killed meat for the year was 56,085 tons, and of Australian and New Zealand, 34,759 tons. The letting of shops in the market is invested in the markets' committee of the Corporation, who submit their recommendations to the Court of Common Council. The average rent of premises is at the rate of 1½*d.* per sq. foot per week, or 6s. 6*d.* per year. In close proximity to the Central Meat Market is the Central Fish Market, forming part of a scheme for a general market for the sale of all articles of merchandise. The **Metropolitan Cattle Market**, at Islington, was opened by the late Prince Consort in '65, and replaced the cattle market formerly held at Smithfield. The continued restrictions upon the importation of cattle and sheep from abroad, and the increasing quantity of dead meat consigned direct to the Central Markets at Smithfield, has somewhat decreased the figures of recent years. The total number of animals received in the market in '90 was 882,760, comprised as follows:—

Beasts	140,005	Pigs	4788
Sheep	712,375	Horses	6152
Calves	15,740	Donkeys	3700

A pedlars' market, which forms one of the sights of London, is held here on Fridays. The **Foreign Cattle Market**, at Deptford, built on the site of a former Government dockyard, was erected at a cost of about £280,000, and is used exclusively for the reception of foreign cattle, which are slaughtered within ten days of their arrival. The number of animals landed in '90 was 306,878, producing in wharfage and lairage and market dues, £46,946 11s Attached to the market is the steamship *Racoon*, used for the transhipment of cattle at the mouth of the river. In the course of a year it made 238 trips, transhipping 63,032 beasts. Chill-rooms have recently been erected here at considerable cost, and were opened by the Lord Mayor in June '91. **The weight of fish** brought into Billingsgate Market in '90 was as under:—

Land borne	82,884
Water ,,	45,956
	128,840

yielding in toll, £5,597 10s. 3*d*. A new fruit and vegetable market is now in course of construction in Charterhouse Street, and will be opened in the early part of '92 This is intended to replace Farringdon Market, which, under the Markets Act, falls into disuse.

Markets and Fairs, Weighing of Cattle Act. See SESSION, sect. 86.

Mark Twain. See CLEMENS.

Marks, Henry Stacy, R.A., was b. in London Sept. 13th, 1829, and studied at Leigh's school, becoming student at the Royal Academy at the age of twenty-two. In '53 his **first picture**, entitled "Dogberry examining Conrad and Borachio," was exhibited at the R A, and was followed by "Toothache in the Middle Ages," "Dogberry's Charge to the Watch," "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," "**Old Friends**," and "From Sunny Seas." Many of his subjects **have been of a humorous** nature, and the exhibitions of his pictures of **bird life** attracted in '89 and again in '90 a large amount of public notice. Many public buildings have been decorated by Mr. Marks—notably Eaton Hall. The **proscenium friese** of the Gaiety Theatre, as well as the decorative work for the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, has been executed by Mr. M. In the Royal Academy '91 his picture entitled "A Select Committee" excited not a little amusement.

Marlborough, Rt. Rev. Alfred Earle, D.D., Bishop of, Bishop Suffragan of London, was b. 1832. Ed. at Oxford, and ordained deacon in '58. For some time vicar of Marlborough and afterwards of West Alvington, in the diocese of Exeter. Appointed **Archdeacon of Totnes** in '72, and **Canon Residentiary** and **Prebendary of Exeter** in '65. Recently appointed as rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, and **Bishop Suffragan of London**, under the title of **Bishop of Marlborough.**

Marlborough College, Wiltshire. **Founded** 1843, incorporated by Royal charter '45, received additional charter '53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Marlburian," £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s., fall vacant. Scholarships filled annually: 16 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 2 "Senior," £50; 6 "Junior," £30; 1 "House," £80, open; Minor Scholarships for Modern Languages, etc. **Pupils,** 580. **Head Master,** Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A.

Marriage Acts Amendment Bill. See SESSION, sect. 87.

Marriage of Nonconformists (Attendance of Registrars) Bill. See SESSION, sect. 88.

Marriage Regulations. The age of consent is fourteen in males and twelve in females, and it is not now necessary to have the consent of parents or guardians to the marriage by licence of minors. A marriage in a false name, unless by the connivance of both parties, is valid. An English subject marrying a foreign woman should be careful that she has, as far as she herself is concerned, carried out all the regulations in force in her own country dealing with the questions of consent of parents, notices, etc., or the marriage may be declared void; and an English woman marrying a foreigner should see that the laws on the same points as to the man have been obeyed, or the marriage may be declared void. If a British embassy or legation exist in a foreign town, two British subjects can be there married on making a formal declaration before one of the secretaries in the chancery, and then proceeding to have the marriage ceremony performed by the chaplain in the chapel of the embassy. If no religious ceremony be desired the consul can act as a registrar, but fourteen days' notice of the marriage must then be given. In **Great Britain** marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar. In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed. The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate of such bishop. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount from £2 2s. 6*d*. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony. The **special licence** can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons, and showing good grounds for the granting of it, and they are rarely issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any church, chapel, or other meet and convenient place. In the case of **banns**, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three consecutive Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. If the marriage is to be **before a registrar**, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (*a*) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (*b*) in any building certified as a place of worship, and registered as a place for the solemnisation of marriage,

but in presence of the district registrar and two or more credible witnesses, (c) according to the rites of the Church of England, in a church situated within the district of the registrar who issued the certificate, or (d) according to the usages of the Quakers or Jews. The fees for the certificate are 2s. for the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar. The registrar may also issue a licence as well as a certificate, in which case, for a fee of 1s., the notice is entered in the marriage notice book, which is open at all reasonable times to all who wish to inspect it. In this case notice need not be given to more than one registrar, and the notice need not be exhibited on the board as in the previous case, and the certificate may be issued in one instead of twenty-one days. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and 10s. to the registrar, and the ceremony may be performed in any of the ways—(a) (b) or (c) - above mentioned, except according to the rites of the Church of England (d). All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m and 3 p.m., in buildings with open doors. All marriages must be registered, if performed by a clergyman of the Church of England, by the clergyman, who transmits a copy to the superintendent registrar; in other cases by the district registrar, or the registering officer of the Quakers, or the secretary of the synagogue among the Jews.

Marriages, Dec. '90 to Nov. '91. The following is a list of some of the more important marriages of the year:—

Allsopp, Capt. the Hon. Herbert T., *b.* of Lord Hindlip—Edith Mary, 4th *d.* of Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Okeover (Aug. 11)

Ashley, Rt. Hon. Evelyn, *s.* of 7th Earl of Shaftesbury—Lady Alice Cole, *d.* of late Earl of Enniskillen (June 30)

Ashton, Hubert Shorrock, 2nd *s.* of R. S. Ashton, J.P., of Wilpshire, Lancs.—Victoria Alexandrina, *e. d.* of late Major-General Sir John E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., D.C.L., of Binfield, Beckenham (Oct. 3)

Astley, Thurlow, 3rd *s.* of late Sir Francis Astley, Bart.—Henrietta, 2nd *d.* of late Hon. Henry Hanbury-Tracy (Aug. 5)

Astor, John Jacob—Ava Willing (Feb. 17)

Auckland, Lord—Sybil Constance, *e. d.* of Col. G. M. Hutton (April 2)

Avonmore, Algernon William, 6th Viscount—Mabel Sara, 2nd *d.* of Mr. George Evans, of Gortmerron, Dungannon (Dec. 17, '90)

Baines, Talbot, *y. s.* of Fredk. Baines, of Leeds—Caroline Agnes, 2nd *d.* of J. G. Talbot, M.P (Oct. 13)

Balfour, James, *o. s.* of James Spencer Balfour, M.P.—Ethel Maud, *e. d.* of R. J. Sisson, J.P., of Talardy, St. Asaph (July 1)

Bambridge, George Fredk., private secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh—Ada, 2nd *d.* late Lieut.-Col. J. F. Baddeley (Jan. 28)

Barnes, Arthur Gorell, J.P., *e. s.* of Alfred Barnes, M.P.—Everilda Maria, 5th *d.* of Henry Frederick Beaumont, M.P. (July 16)

Barran, Henry, *s.* of J. Barran, M.P.—Rosalie Mary, *e. d.* of Edgar Flower, of The Hill, Stratford-on-Avon (Feb. 10)

Barreto, Victor, Baron de, of Brandon Park, Suffolk—Ethel, *e. d.* of Mr. Arthur Wolton (June 9)

Barry, Edward Arthur, *s.* of F. Tress Barry, M.P.—Eleanor Margaret, *e. d.* of Colonel Courtenay H. S. Scott (Feb. 10)

Beaumont, W. B., M.P.—Edith Althea, *wid.* of Sir George P. Pomeroy Colley, who was killed in the Zulu war (Feb. 17)

Bell, Charles Wentworth—Edith Mary, *d.* of Michael Biddulph, M.P. (March 31)

Berkeley, Capt. Hastings, *s.* of late Lord Berkeley—Aline, *d.* of Mr. Harris, British Consul for the Department of the Alpes-Maritimes (Jan. 28)

Bickford-Smith, Roanden Albert Henry, *e. s.* of W. Bickford-Smith, M.P.—Caroline Louisa Marianne, *o. d.* of J. E. Hilary Skinner (July 30)

Bramley, Frank, artist—Katherine Glenny, 3rd *d.* of John Graham, of Huntingstile, Grasmere (Oct. 17)

Brenton, Francis Garford—Alice Bruce, *d.* of Sir John Puleston, M.P. (March 12)

Burns, James C., *s.* of Sir John Burns, Bart.—Charlotte M. E. Nugent Dunbar, *d.* of late R. N. Dunbar, of Machermore (April 2)

Calverley, Horace, of the 5th Dragoon Guards—Louisa Mary, *y. d.* of Sir Brydges Henniker, Registrar-General of the United Kingdom (Jan. 6)

Calvert, William, *e. s.* of Colonel Calvert, of Ockley Court—Beatrice, *y. d.* of Rt. Hon. George Cubitt, M.P. (April 8)

Cantelupe, Viscount, *s.* of Earl De La Warr—Hon. Muriel A. Brassey, 2nd *d.* of Lord Brassey (Aug. 4)

Capell, Hon. Arthur A., *y. s.* of Earl of Essex—Miss Townsend Wilson, *e. d.* of late Lieut.-Col. Townsend Wilson, of the Coldstream Guards (Dec. 23, '90)

Carden, Sir J. Craven, Bart.—Sybil, *o. d.* of late General Valentine Baker (Feb. 10)

Carnegie, Lord, *e. s.* of Earl of Southesk—Ethel Mary Elizabeth Bannerman, *o. d.* of late Sir Alex. Bannerman, of Elsick (Aug. 1)

Cave, Harold Watkins, *e. s.* of Hon. Sir Lewis William Cave, a Judge of the High Court of Justice—Frances Maude, 2nd *d.* of J. Darlington, D.L., Bourton Hall, Warwickshire (Sept. 23)

Close, Major, 13th Hussars—Lady Muriel Stuart, *e. d.* of Earl of Castlestuart (June 2)

Cooke, William Russell—Margaret Mary Dilke, *wid.* of Ashton W. Dilke, late M.P. for Newcastle (Sept. 19)

Corbet, Reginald—Hon. Katharine Russell, *y. d.* of late Lord de Clifford (April 23)

Crossman, Robert, *e. s.* of Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Crossman, M.P.—Lizzie Helen, *y. d.* of late Capt. E. L. Clogstoun (April 9)

Cuffe, Hon. Otway F. Seymour, 3rd *s.* of late Earl of Desart—Hon. Elizabeth Blanche Emma, *e. d.* of Lord St. Levan (July 22)

Curzon, Hon. Alfred N., 2nd *s.* of Lord Scarsdale—Henrietta Mary, *d.* of late Hon. Spencer D. Montagu (April 29)

Daudet, Léon, *s.* of Alphonse Daudet, the famous novelist—Jeanne, *g.-d.* of late Victor Hugo (Feb. 12)

Davis, Sir Francis Boileau, Bart—Ella Alice, *o. d.* of Rev. Conrad S. Green, of Buxton (April 30)

Dimsdale, Charles, *s.* of Baron Dimsdale, M.P.—Mrs. Hastings, *d.* of Sir Brydges Henniker, Bart. (April 2)

Douglas, Francis John, 2nd surviving *s.* of late Sir G. Douglas, Bart.—Fanny Augusta, *y. d.* of Sir George Meyrick, Bart., of Hinton Admiral, Hants (Sept. 2)

Driver, Dr. Samuel R., Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford

—Mabel, *o. d.* of late Edmund Burr, of Burgh-next-Aylsham (July 7)

Dudley, William, 2nd Earl of—Rachel Gurney, *d.* of Mr. Charles Gurney, and adopted *d.* of Duke of Bedford (Sept. 14)

Dyke, Reginald Hart, *s.* of late Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke—Guinevere, *y. d.* of Lady Alfred Paget (Oct. 22)

Emmott, Charles, *s.* of Thomas Emmott, of Brookfield, Oldham—Lady Constance Campbell, *y. d.* of Duke of Argyll (June 27)

Esmonde, Sir Thomas H. Grattan, Bart., M.P.—Alice Barbara, *d.* of Patrick Donovan, J.P., of Frogmore, Tralee (July 21)

Feilden, William Henry, *e. s.* of Sir William Leyland Feilden—Evelyn Mary, *d.* of Sir Morton Manningham Buller (April 22)

Fergusson, Thomas Colyer, *s.* of Sir James R. Fergusson, Bart.—Beatrice Stanley, only surviving *d.* of Professor Max Müller (Jan. 30)

Fernie, William T., M.D.—Hon. Jane Adèle, *d.* of 3rd Baron Lord Graves (Jan. 8)

FitzGerald, Lord Henry, *b.* of Duke of Leinster—Inez, *d.* of Commander Casberd-Boteler, of The Elms, Taplow (Jan. 21)

Folkestone, Viscount—Julia, *o. d.* of late Mr. C. Balfour, of Newton Don, and cousin of the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Jan. 20)

Fry, John Pease, *e. s.* Theodore Fry, M.P.—Margaret Theodora, *e. d.* of F. E. Fox, of Crownhill, Devon (June 4)

Gordon-Cumming, Sir William, Bart—Florence Josephine, *d.* of late Commodore Garner, of New York (June 10)

Graves-Sawle, Colonel, Coldstream Guards, *e. s.* of Sir C. B. Graves-Sawle—Harriet Augusta, *e. d.* of Mr. Vernon-Wentworth (Feb. 9)

Greville, Hon. Ronald, *e. s.* of Lord Greville—Margaret Anderson, *step-d.* of Wm. M'Ewan, M.P. (April 25)

Hall, Alex. Nelson, *e. s.* of A. W. Hall, M.P., of Barton Abbey, Oxon—Susan Isabel, *e. d.* of Col. G. C. Porter, Fairford Park, Gloucestershire (Aug. 4)

Hamilton, Lord Ernest, M.P., *y. s.* of late Duke of Abercorn—Pamela, *d.* of Frederick A. Campbell, late Equerry to H.R.H. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne (June 2)

Hardcastle, Rev. Edward H., vicar of Weston, and 2nd *s.* of Edward Hardcastle, M.P.—Harriet Mackinnon, *d.* of late Dr. Samuel Crompton, of Cranleigh (Aug. 1)

Hardinge, Capt. the Hon. Henry, Rifle Brigade, *e. s.* Visct. Hardinge—Mary Francis Nevill, 3rd. *d.* of Hon. Ralph Nevill (July 8)

Heathcote, Gilbert Redvers, *s.* of Sir William Heathcote, Bart.—Pauline, *e. d.* of late Sir Arthur Wilson Trevelyan, Bart. (Oct. 15)

Heron-Allen, Edward, Necromancer of "Ye Sette of Odd Volumes"—Marianna, *d.* of Rudolph Lehmann (July 1)

Holms, Douglas Lyon, *e. s.* of late John Holms, ex-M.P.—Eileen Mary, *e. surv. d.* of Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P. (Feb. 4)

Hopkinson, Albert, M.B., *s.* of John Hopkinson—Olga, *d.* of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.B. (Oct. 22)

Howard of Glossop, Lord—Hyacynthe, 5th *d.* of late William Scott-Kerr (April 9)

Hoyle, Rev. Joshua Fielding, 2nd *s.* of Isaac Hoyle, M.P.—Zoë, 2nd *d.* of late Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. William Thomson, Archbishop of York (Feb. 3)

Irby, Hon. Gilbert Neville, *y. s.* of late Lord Boston—Esmé, *d.* of late Mr. G. Oldham Edwards, of Redland Court, Bristol (Jan. 1)

Isham, Charles, *s.* of Bradley Isham, N.Y.—Mary, *e. d.* of Robert Todd Lincoln, the U.S.A. minister, and *grand-d.* of the late President Abraham Lincoln (Sept. 2)

Jackson, Sir Robert W., C.B.—Gertrude Gelston, *y.d.* of Robert P. Daye (April 7)

Johnstone, Hon. Louis, 5th *s.* of Lord Derwent—Gwendoline, *e. d.* of H. C. Talbot (Jan. 8)

Keppel, Hon. George, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, 3rd *s.* of Earl of Albemarle—Alice, *y. d.* of late Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, Bart., C.B. (June 1)

King, Sir Charles S., Bart.—Sophia Louisa, *o. d.* of R. Bolton-Davis, J.P., of Leverford Park, Oxford (June 3)

Lambart, Capt. E. A., R.H.A.—Mary Louisa, *e. d.* of Sir James Walker, of Sand Hutton, York (April 14)

Lane, W. J., M.P.—Miss Mary Armstrong (Jan. 21)

Lascelles, Rev. Maurice George, 4th *s.* of Hon. G. E. Lascelles—Jane Barbara, *e. d.* of Robert B. Woodd, of Woodlands, Hampstead (July 8)

Lawson, Wilfrid, *e. s.* of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P.—Mary Camilla, *y. d.* of late Turner A. Macan, of Elstow (April 28)

Leigh, James Hamilton—Mabel Constance, *e. s.* of L. J. Jennings, M.P. (April 30)

Leighton, Bryan Mawddy, *e. s.* of Sir B. Leighton—Margaret, 2nd *d.* of Major J. Fletcher, of Saltoun (Dec. 3, '90)

Le Strange, Roland, *e. s.* of Mr. Le Strange, of Hunstanton—Hon. Agneta Frances Delaval Astley, *sis.* of Lord Hastings (Oct. 22)

Lloyd, Capt. W. Neville, of the Royal Artillery—Ella Margaret, *o. d.* Dr. Purey-Cust, Dean of York (July 23)

Lopes, Henry York Buller, *e. s.* of Sir Massey Lopes—Lady Albertha Louisa Florence Edgcumbe, 2nd *d.* of Earl of Mount Edgcumbe (Oct. 10)

Macartney, Mervyn—Miss Ritchie, *d.* of Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P. (July 8)

Mackenzie, Kenneth John, *s.* of Kenneth Mackenzie—Hon. Marjory Louisa, *e. d.* Viscount Stormont (April 8)

Maitland, Richard Anthony Fuller, *s.* of Thos. Fuller Maitland, of Garth, Breconshire—Adelaide Laura, 3rd. *d.* of Right Hon. G. Cubitt, M.P. (Oct. 20)

Matthews, Philip, Lord Mayor of York—Constance, *d.* of late T. R. Storey, of Nottingham (March 10)

Melville, Visct.—Hon. Violet Cochrane-Baillie, *y. d.* of late Lord Lamington (June 18)

Michaelovitch, Imperial Grand Duke Michael, cousin of the Czar of Russia—Countess Sophie de Merenberg, *d.* of Prince Nicholas of Nassau (March)

M'Neill, Charles Fitzroy Ponsonby, 3rd *s.* of Col. Duncan M'Neill—Lady Hilda Rous, 4th *d.* of late Earl of Stradbroke (Jan. 31)

Moncrieff, Col. Sir Colin Scott, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.—Mary Deborah, 2nd *d.* of Arthur Albright, of Mariemont (Dec. 30, '90)

Montgomery, Col. William Edward, of the Scots Guards—Alberta Victoria, *e. d.* of General Sir Henry Ponsonby, Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen, in whose presence the wedding ceremony was performed at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks (June 22)

Mostyn, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Savage, C.B.—Emily, 2nd *d.* of Rev. G. E. Welby (April 22)

Mowbray, Rev. E. G. L., rector of Durley, and *y. s.* of Sir John R. Mowbray, Bart., M.P.—

Caroline, 3rd *d.* of late Lieut.-Gen. G. T. Field, R.A. (Jan. 27)

Newton-Butler, Lord, *e. s.* of Earl of Lanesborough—Gwladys, *d.* of late Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Tombs, V.C., K.C.B. (Jan. 31)

Norman, Henry, well-known journalist, who acted as Special Commissioner of the *Pall Mall Gazette*—Ménie Muriel Dowie, authoress of "A Girl among the Karpathians" (Sept.)

Paravicini, Percy de, *y. s.* of late Baron de Paravicini—Lady Marcia Cholmondeley (May 21)

Parry, F. Sidney, 2nd *s.* of late Bishop of Dover—Anna M., *y. d.* of Rev. the Hon. Canon W. H. Fremantle, of Canterbury (Oct. 1)

Patchitch, M., Prime Minister of Servia—Mdlle. Doukovitch (June 7)

Preston, Capt. the Hon. Edward, *b.* of Lord Gormanston—Annie, 2nd *d.* of Mr. Samuel Grimshawe, of Errwood Park, Cheshire (Jan. 21)

Rees, John David, *s.* of late Lodwick Wm. Rees—Mary, 3rd. *d.* of General the Hon. Sir James Dormer, K.C.B. (Sept. 9)

Reuter, George de, 2nd *s.* of Baron de Reuter—Maud, *o. d.* of late Mr. John Potter, of Philadelphia (April 30)

Roberts, Charles Henry, Fellow and Tutor of Exeter Coll., Oxford—Lady Cecilia Howard, 2nd *d.* of Earl of Carlisle (April 7)

Rodney, Lord—Hon. Corisande Evelyn Vere Guest, 2nd *d.* of Lord Wimborne (Jan. 24)

Russell, Arthur, *e. s.* of Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P.—Florence, *d.* of Prof. Cuming, M.D., Queen's Coll., Belfast (Oct. 7)

Russell, Hon. Francis Rollo, *s.* of late Earl Russell—Gertrude, *e. d.* of Henry Joachim and niece of Herr Joachim, the eminent violinist (April 28)

Samuel, Edward Levien, *s.* of Sir Saul Samuel—Ray, *y. d.* of Abraham Cohen (Sept. 30)

Scott-Moncrieff, Robert—Hamilton Dora, 2nd *d.* of Sir Noel Paton (June 2)

Sergison, Charles W., of the Scots Guards—Hon. Florence Hanbury-Tracy, 2nd *d.* of Lord Sudeley (June 24)

Staples, Henry John, *e. s.* of late Sir John Staples, K.C.M.G.—Constance J. Leacroft (Sept. 15)

Stewart, Hon. Randolph, 2nd *s.* of late Earl of Galloway—Amy Minnie, *o. d.* of Mr. Cliffe, of Bellevue, co. Wexford (June 3)

Story, Julian Russell, *s.* of W. W. Story—Emma Hayden Eames, the well-known opera singer (Aug. 1)

Taylor, Philip Beauchamp, Captain in the Royal Artillery, *e. s.* of Maj.-Gen. Markham L. Taylor—Annie Emily, *e. d.* of Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson, Bart. (Aug. 6)

Terry, Fredk., well-known actor—Julia Emelie Neilson, whose *rôle* in "The Dancing Girl" brought her into public notice (Oct. 2)

Thicknesse, Philip, *s.* of Bishop of Leicester—Daisy, *d.* of late Dr. Oakley, Dean of Manchester (April 27)

Tilkin, Felix, who, under the stage name of "Ivan Caryll," directs the music at the Lyric Theatre—Geraldine Ullmar, well known from her acting in *La Cigale* (March 30)

Tinsley, J. H., 2nd *s.* of late J. Tinsley, of Graffe Hall, Cheshire—Miss Jackson, *e. d.* of Right Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P. (Oct. 20)

Walter, Godfey, *s.* of John Walter, Bearwood, Berks—Edith, *d.* of Robert Smith, Goldings, Hertford (July 23)

Ward-Humphreys, George Herbert, L.R.C.P., of Cheltenham—Sophie, *e. d.* of Briggs Priestley, M.P., of Ferncliffe, Apperley Bridge, Yorkshire (July 29)

Williams, Arthur Vaughan, *s.* of late Judge Vaughan Williams—Evelyn, *o. d.* of Thomas Gooch, of Hemel Hempstead (Aug. 1)

Willshire, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur, Bart.—Frederica, *y. d.* of Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G. (July 22)

Wright, Sir Robert S., Judge of the High Court of Justice—Merriel Mabel Emily, *d.* of late Rev. Seymour Chermside, rector of Wilton (Aug. 11)

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

The following list gives a brief *resumé* of the history of this movement to change the existing law in regard to marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Before 1533, marriages of consanguinity and affinity were wholly governed by Canon Law. Such marriages were voidable (1533-1835). In the latter year, Lord Lyndhurst's Act made past marriages of affinity valid, future marriages void. The House of Commons rejected the prohibitory clause, but afterwards were persuaded to accept it temporarily.

'41—LORDS. Lord Wharncliffe's Bill lost without a division.

'42—COMMONS. Lord Francis Egerton's Bill lost, 123 to 100.

'47—A Royal Commission appointed to examine the Marriage Laws.

'49—Feb. 2.	COMMONS.	Rt. Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley brought in Bill.
June 20.	,,	Second Reading, 177 to 143.
'50—	COMMONS.	Mr. Stuart-Wortley.
Feb. 7.	,,	First reading, 149 to 65.
Mar. 6.	,,	Second reading, 182 to 130.
July 10.	,,	Third reading, 144 to 134.
'51—Apr. 25.	LORDS.	Lord St. Germans Bill lost, 50 to 16.

The attempts at legislation between '51 and '75 were frequent, but unsuccessful in obtaining their object. From '75 until '91, the following have been the results obtained in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons:—

'75—Feb. 9.	COMMONS.	Sir T. Chambers' Bill read first time.
Feb. 17.	,,	Second reading moved, Bill lost, 142 to 171.
'79—May 6.	LORDS.	Second reading, lost, 101 to 81.
'80—June 25.	,,	Second reading lost, 101 to 90.
'82—June 12.	,,	Second reading lost, 132 to 128.
'83—June 11.	,,	Second reading carried, 165 to 138.
,, ,, 28.	,,	Third reading lost, 145 to 140.
'84—May 6.	COMMONS.	Resolution carried, 238 to 127.
'86—May 24.	LORDS.	Bill second reading lost, 149 to 127.
'88—Apr. 18.	COMMONS.	Second reading carried, 239 to 182.
'89—May 9.	LORDS.	Second reading lost, 147 to 120.
'90—Apr. 30.	COMMONS.	Second reading carried, 222 to 155.

'91—Feb. 11. COMMONS. Second reading carried, 202 to 155.
,, —June 10. ,, Committee Stage.

Successive majorities for the Bill in Committee.—107 to 36; 141 to 60; 136 to 78; 153 to 74; 174 to 74; 166 to 92; 213 to 53; 175 to 94. **Colonial Bill**.—The same in principle as previous measure (Deceased Wife's Sister Bill), but intended to make marriages of this class legally contracted in the Colonies legal also in England:—

'77—Feb. 28. COMMONS. Second reading carried, 197 to 141.
'78—Feb. 27. ,, Second reading carried, 182 to 161.

In both of these years the Conservatives were in power. In the second year (1878) the Government opposed the bill, and were, as above, defeated. **Scotch Bill.** The object of this bill was to make such marriages legal in Scotland, where the highest authorities believe them to be already legal. But there is a doubt. '89 April 3rd, Commons, 2nd Reading carried 184 to 131. Thus this struggle has been going on in England for more than fifty years. It arose as early as '35, out of a bill brought in by Lord Lyndhurst, with the real object of legitimating the present Duke of Beaufort, whose father had married the deceased wife's half sister, having as issue of the second marriage the present Duke. By process in an Ecclesiastical Court the latter's claim to the title and estates might have been set aside. To gain his primary object Lord Lyndhurst consented to a demand of the bishops that the bill should make all future marriages of the kind void *ab initio*, instead, as he intended, of their being made voidable only within two years of the date of contract, and afterwards not liable to be called in question. The Commons (the Conservatives being in power) strenuously opposed what had now become the Bishops' Bill, and threw it out on the Second Reading. On the very urgent representations of the Government, however, to the effect that most serious issues to individuals depended on the immediate passing of the measures at last agreed, with the universal understanding that the Act was to come up for revision the following year The Government, however, did not carry out this intention; the Bishops have consequently had their way. From Feb. '75, the present bill has never failed to gain a large majority, averaging about sixty, in the House of Commons. **The Colonies.**—These marriages are legal in every Christian country in the world, except the United Kingdom. They have been specially legalised under the sanction of the Crown in each of the Australian Colonies, in Canada, Barbados, Ceylon and the Mauritius. Bills similar to the English Bill have also been passed in Natal (twice) and New Zealand. These were, however, refused ratification (by the Crown) for special or technical reasons. Throughout India marriages of the kind are universally legal among all sects and creeds except European Protestants. In all the colonies not here named they become legal in all respects on the death of the husband or wife. Opposed to the existing law is the **Marriage Reform Association**, of which the Sec. is Mr. T. Paynter Allen. Its office is at 21, Parliament Street, S.W. Defending the law as it stands is the **Marriage Law Defence Union**, of which the Sec. is Mr. G. J. Murray 1, King Street, Westminster. See also SESSION, sect. 89.

Married Women's Property, Law on, in '91. *In re Shelton* (Chancery Division, July 9th, '91) raised a question whether a legacy of £1,000 to a married woman was bound by a settlement made on her marriage. It appeared that the lady was married in '80, when she was an infant, and that the settlement contained a covenant by her husband and herself to settle her after-acquired property. The legacy of £1,000 was bequeathed to the lady absolutely in '89, and in Dec., '90, the lady was divorced on the petition of her husband. In July, '90 the executors of the will paid the £1,000 to the trustees of the settlement. The lady had since remarried, and it was contended that she was entitled to disaffirm the settlement. It was, however, submitted by the executors and trustees that, even if she could disaffirm, the fund was bound by the covenant of the husband. To this it was replied that the legacy was the separate property of the lady by virtue of sect. 5 of the Married Woman's Property Act, '82, which provides that a married woman married before '83 shall be entitled to have and to hold as her separate property all property her title to which shall accrue after '82. Mr. Justice Chitty held that the legacy had been rightly paid to the trustees.

Married Women (Maintenance in case of Desertion) Act, '86. This Act provides that it shall be lawful for any married woman deserted by her husband to summon him before two justices in petty sessions or a stipendiary magistrate. If satisfied that the husband, being able partly or wholly to maintain his wife, or wife and family, has wilfully neglected to do so, and has deserted his wife, the justices or magistrate may order him to pay to her such weekly sum not exceeding £2 as may be considered to be in accordance with his means and any means the wife may have for her support, the payment to be enforced in the same way as the payment of money under an affiliation order. The order may be varied by the justices or the magistrate upon proof given that the means of husband or wife have varied since the order was made. No order for payment shall be made in favour of a wife proved to have committed adultery, unless such adultery has been condoned; and any such order may be discharged upon proof that the wife since the making thereof has committed adultery. The Act does not extend to Scotland.

Marseilles Drainage. On Oct. 8th, '91, was celebrated in a public manner a great scheme for the drainage of the town. The scheme adopted was devised by M. Cartier, the total length of piping being 112 miles, and the outfall some distance out at sea. As Marseilles is the principal French port of entry for vessels from the tropics, the health of the place is considered of national importance, and the works were deemed imperative, as the death rate had reached 32 per 1000.

Marshall, Wm. Calder (retired), R.A., was b. in Edinburgh 1813, and received training under Chantrey and Bailey. First exhibited at the Royal Academy in '35; A.R.A., '44; R.A., '52. He has chiefly devoted himself to classical and poetical subjects. Many commissions have been received by Mr. Marshall from the Art Union, whose prize of £500 was rewarded to him for his "Dancing Girl Reposing." The statues of

Lord Clarendon and Lord Somers were executed by him for the Houses of Parliament, and those of Sir R. Peel in Manchester and Jenner and Campbell in London are from his chisel. In '57 he was awarded the **first prize** of £700 for a **design** for a **national memorial** of the Duke of Wellington. Mr. M. has not recently exhibited at the Academy. He resigned his membership of the Royal Academy (Dec. '90).

Martin, Sir Theodore, K.C.B., was b. in Edinburgh 1816. Ed. at the High School and University of Edinburgh, subsequently practising as a solicitor in that city. In '46 he removed to London, and in '58, under the *nom de plume* of "Bon Gaultier," published, with the assistance of the late Professor Aytoun, his "**Book of Ballads,**" and a **translation** of the "**Poems and Ballads of Goethe.**" His "**Life of the Prince Consort**" was written by command of her Majesty, who, on the completion of the work in '80, created him a K.C.B. The **most important** of his **other works** are translations of "Odes of Horace," the Complete Works of Horace, Œhlenschläger's dramas, *Corrigio* and *Aladin*, Goethe's *Faust*, the "Vita Nuova" of Dante, and Henrik Hertz's drama *King René's Daughter*, and a "Life of Lord Lyndhurst." In '51 he **married** the celebrated actress **Helen Faucit.** Sir T. M. was elected **Rector** of the **University of St. Andrews** in '80.

Martineau, Rev. James, D.D., LL.D., comes of an old Huguenot family. He is a brother of the late Harriet Martineau, and was b. at Norwich 1805. Educated at Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's School at Bristol, and Manchester New College (*q.v.*). He entered the Unitarian ministry in '28. After officiating for some years as minister in Dublin and Liverpool, accepted the chair of **Mental and Moral Philosophy at Manchester New College** '41. Was minister of Little Portland Street Chapel '59, and **Principal of Manchester New College** '68. Many eminent men, including Darwin and Lyell, were occasional worshippers at Little Portland Street Chapel during Dr. M.'s pastorate. He retired from the ministry in '73, and from the professorate in '86. Dr. M. is a **voluminous writer** on **ethical** and **theological questions**, and amongst the best known of his works are "Studies of Christianity," "The Seat of Authority in Religion," "Modern Materialism," "Ideal Substitutes for God Considered," "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," "Types of Ethical Theory," and "**Study of Religion**" ('88). Dr. M. is hon. LL.D. Harvard and D.D. Leyden and Edinburgh, and D.C.L. Oxford, '88. Issued (Dec. '90) a work entitled "Essays, Reviews, and Addresses."

Martinique. A West Indian island of the Windward group. It is a French colony. Area 379 sq. m.; pop. 169,232. **Fort Royal** (or Fort de France) is the seat of government; **St. Pierre**, pop. 18,000, the principal town. Originally settled by France in 1635, it has several times been in English hands, but was finally confirmed to France in 1814. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Mashonaland is a portion of British Zambesia, and is comprised within the sphere of influence over which the **British South African Co.** exercise rights. At the end of '90 the Royal Geographical Society voted £200 to Mr. Theodore Bent for the purpose of exploring the ruins at Zimbaleye, which had been known since the sixteenth century. The ruins were found to contain many phallic images, vases etc. and are supposed to prove that the Phœnicians visited and possibly colonised the spot. At the end of Sept. '91 there were about 2,000 white men in the country, including 600 policemen. The Tuli Trading Association, formed of merchants of Kimberley and Port Elizabeth, deliver provisions at Fort Tuli between the 15th and 22nd of the month, and arrangements were also made for the delivery during the dry season of daily supplies for 3,000 men. There were also numerous storekeepers who sold clothing and ordinary food at reasonable prices. The great difficulty was that of transport, for which there are three routes—one by the Transvaal, the second by the Bechuanaland or health route, and the third and quickest by the Pungwé, *via* Port Beira. By the convention between Great Britain and Portugal, the latter was pledged to build a railway to the boundary of the British sphere of influence. There are several steamers going right up the river, but there is about 60 miles of tsetse fly country. If the railway be laid Fort Salisbury will soon become an important centre. The country is healthy, climate salubrious, and the soil fertile. The country round Fort Salisbury is well watered and wooded, and is a gold-bearing district. The Portuguese have a fortnightly postal service from Massi Kesse to the coast, and a road has been made from Fort Salisbury to Massi Kesse.

Massey, Gerald, poet and lecturer, was b. at Tring 1828. His parents being very poor, his childhood was passed under all the distressing circumstances to which children were liable previous to the adoption of the Factory Acts. At the age of fifteen he obtained a situation as errand boy at Messrs. Swan and Edgar's, Regent Street, and picked up **his education** by reading at the second-hand bookstalls at such odd moments as he could spare. He subsequently became **editor** of a Radical paper, the *Spirit of Freedom*, and in '54 published the "**Ballad of Babe Christabel and other Poems,**" which attracted the attention of Walter Savage Landor, who pointed out the great promise which the young poet gave in this volume. Mr. M. subsequently published other poems, which won for him great popularity; and for some years he wrote the poetical criticisms for the *Athenæum*. Mr. M. has also devoted much attention to the subject of **spiritualism**, and has lectured with great success in England, America, and the Colonies. Mr. M. was some years ago placed as a pensioner on the Civil List in recognition of his services to literature as "a poet sprung from the people." He has recently completed his new work on **Shakespeare**, and published "**My Lyrical Life,**" '89.

Massowah. An island and town at the entrance of a bay on the African coast of the Red Sea, about 330 miles N. of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. It is the natural port and commercial outlet for Tigré and Northern Abyssinia. Was an Egyptian possession till 1885-6, when taken possession of by Italy. War with Abyssinia soon broke out, and some reverse was at first experienced by the Italians, who, afterwards reinforced, have effectually made good their position, and have occupied territory to some distance inland, through which they are now pushing a railway. Massowah has been fortified, and its development as an Italian dependency may be anticipated.

Master and Servant, Law as to, in '91
A traveller employed by a food company agreed that he would not, in the event of

his engagement being terminated, call upon the firm's customers to solicit orders. He subsequently entered the services of a rival company, and called upon the customers of his late employers. It was held that the covenant was not void as being in restraint of trade, and that his former employers were entitled to an injunction. (**Mills** *v.* **Dunham**, Court of Appeal, Jan. 29th, '91.) In a case heard in the Bedford County Court, Feb. 19th, where a groom had been dismissed before a month's notice had expired, because he grew a moustache, contrary to the wishes of his mistress, judgment was given against the employer.—An important decision as to the extent to which the Chancery Courts will interfere with contracts for personal service was given by the Court of Appeal (March '91). The **Whitwood Chemical Company** had engaged **Mr. Hardman** as manager for a term of ten years, and there was an agreement by which it was provided that he should devote the whole of his time to the company's business. On the other hand, there was no corresponding stipulation that he would give none of it to any other business. He consequently joined another company in the same neighbourhood in the character of a director. His contention was that he was able to devote the whole of the ordinary business hours to his original employers, but the Whitwood Company applied to the Chancery Division to restrain him from giving any of his time to their rivals. Mr. Justice Kekewich granted the injunction, but the Court of Appeal set it aside, declining to go beyond the strict letter of the agreement. It held that Mr. Hardman, not having bound himself to serve no other company, was at perfect liberty to do so, provided that it did not interfere with his attention to the interests of the plaintiffs; while if it did there was a sufficient remedy to be had in an ordinary action for breach of agreement.—In the case of **Armstrong** *v.* **The South London Tramway Company** (HAZELL'S ANNUAL, '91, p. 399), the Court of Appeal gave an important decision towards the close of '90. The plaintiff was a conductor in the service of the defendants, and signed an agreement, by which all wages due to him might be retained in case of breach of the rules, and the manager was to be the sole judge whether any breach had been committed, his certificate to be conclusive in all courts. A dispute having arisen, the manager, without allowing the conductor a hearing, gave a certificate depriving him of wages due. The Queen's Bench Division held, that although the agreement was oppressive, yet, as the conductor had signed it, he was bound by it. The Court of Appeal, however, held, reversing this decision, that the man ought to have been first heard, and that under the circumstances, his wages must be paid to him.—In a case in the Westminster County Court, where a female servant had been dismissed because she had declined to wear a cap, and where there had been no agreement that she should be so attired, a verdict was given against her employer, who had summarily dismissed her.—The Court of Appeal (Oct. 27th, '91) held, that a grocer's assistant is not a workman within the meaning of the Employers' and Workmen's Act, and therefore could not be summarily convicted by a magistrate for leaving his employment. (**Bound** *v.* **Laurence.**)

Matabeleland. An extensive country in South Africa between the Limpopo and middle Zambesi rivers, north of **Transvaal** and **Bechuanaland**. Is mountainous, and has been famous from a very early age for its productive gold mines. Ancient ruins of unknown origin have been seen here by Mauch, who passed through the country. Was conquered fifty years ago by King Moselekatse and a Matabele army, the native tribes, Mashona and Makalaka, subdued and incorporated, and a military despotism set up on the model of Chaka's in Zululand. This endures under Lo Benguela, successor of Moselekatse. Its proximity to the British Protectorate, and its auriferous wealth, are also likely to bring Matabeleland into public attention ere long. The Matabeles (near kinsmen of the Zulus) are numerous, warlike, drilled in regiments, every able-bodied man a soldier, and they are said to be well armed. The king is an absolute autocrat, possessing unquestioned authority.

Mathew, Sir James Charles, was b. in 1830. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was **Senior Moderator** and **Gold Medallist.** Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('54). He was a member of the South-Eastern Circuit, and, like Lord Justice Bowen and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, had not taken silk when he was appointed a **Judge of the Queen's Bench Division.** Just previously Mr. Mathew had acted as a member of the Committee on the subject of the "Costs of Legal Proceedings." Mr. Justice Mathew was the third Catholic judge appointed since the Catholic Emancipation Act.

Matthews, Rt. Hon. Henry, M.P. for East Division of Birmingham, and Home Secretary, is the son of the Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon, where he was born in 1826. He was educated partly on the Continent and partly in England. Having graduated at the Univ. of Paris B.A., he studied at Univ. Coll., London, and subsequently graduated B.A. and LL.B. at the London Univ., where he obtained the Univ. Law Scholarship of £50 a year for three years. In the same year he was appointed a Fellow of Univ. Coll., the only other Fellow of the year being Bagehot the economist. In '45, when he was only eighteen, Mr. Matthews was admitted at Lincoln's Inn, and in '50 he was called to the bar. Eighteen years later he took silk, was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was returned to the House of Commons as Independent Conservative member for Dungarvan. From '72 to '76 he acted as **Examiner in Common Law** to the **Council of Legal Education.** In '85 he unsuccessfully contested North Birmingham as a Conservative. In July '86 he contested East Birmingham, and by the fusion of the Unionist Liberals with the Conservatives was returned. When Lord Salisbury formed his second administration after the general election, Mr. Matthews was appointed **Home Secretary.** He has been connected with several *causes célèbres*, notably the Borghese case, the Slade case, Lyon *v.* Home (the spiritualist), Boulton and Park, the Tichborne case, Armstrong case, and the Crawford divorce case. He delivered an important speech at Accrington in Nov. '91.

Mauritius. So named by the first Dutch occupiers in 1598, after Prince Maurice of Holland. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2000 miles from India, and 2300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. Area 708 sq. m., pop. 368,145. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital

and chief port is **Port Louis**, pop. 30,000, connected with other centres by lines of railway and excellent macadamised roads. Dependent **appanages** of the colony, under the administration of its governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. The **Seychelles, Rodriguez**, the **Amirantes, Diego Garcia**, and the **Chagos Islands**, are the chief of them. Total area about 350 sq. m., pop. 16,000. **Mauritius** is mountainous, the highest peaks attaining 2700 feet. A **Governor** presides over administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils, both of Crown nominees. For **financial statistics**, see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). The capital is strongly defended, but former large garrison reduced to 400. There is now a constabulary of about 1,000. The Church of England and the Roman Catholic bodies receive some State aid. There is a Royal College, and also many Government and other schools. **The Dutch** abandoned the island in 1710. In 1721 the French took possession, and the island was then called **Isle of France.** A British force under Abercrombie captured Mauritius in 1810, since when it has remained a colony of England.—**Sir Chas. Cameron Lees**, K.C.M.G., Governor of Barbados, was appointed Governor of Mauritius, in succession to Sir John P. Hennessy (Oct. '89).

May-Day Demonstrations. See LABOUR.

Meat Supply of London. See MARKETS, PRINCIPAL LONDON.

Melbourne. Capital of **Victoria** (*q.v.*), on Port Philip; pop. 427,000.

Mercantile Marine of the World. The **total number of steamships** and **sailing vessels** in the **world**, of **100 tons register** and **upwards**, in **'91**, is **32,326**, and their **estimated tonnage** about **22,939,958 tons**. According to **Lloyd's Register** of British and Foreign Shipping, from July 1st, '91, to June 30th, '92, from which the following statistical tables are taken, the number of such ships belonging to the different countries in the world are as given in Table A. The **number of sailing vessels of all countries** is **20,621**, with a **net tonnage** of **9,123,449 tons**. The number belonging to the above-mentioned nations and our Colonies are given in Table B. The number of **steamships** in the **world** is **11,705**, having a **gross tonnage** of **13,816,509**. Of these **steamers**, the numbers owned by the before-mentioned countries are given in Table C. Table D **shows the number and tonnage** of all **ships** of 100 tons and upwards built by each of the **several** countries of the world during **'90**, as recorded in "Lloyd's Register." Table E shows the **material of construction** of which vessels of 100 tons and upwards were built in the world in '90, and their tonnage. Table F gives an account of the **number of ships classed** by each of the principal classification societies of the world.—The late **Liverpool Underwriters' Registry** is now amalgamated with Lloyd's Register. The figures stated **above as** to the latter do not include ships classed in the Society's Yacht Register. **Germany** and **France** are the **only two foreign nations** which build any **appreciable number** of **iron and steel ships**, though Sweden and Norway **construct** what **merchantmen** they **require**. **There is** but little for **British shipbuilders to fear from competition with France, but much from Germany, as the latter is fast becoming a shipbuilding country, and now builds about two-thirds of her large requirements. No nation, however, except the** United Kingdom, can now supply a demand for **shipbuilding beyond itself**. At the end of the **first half of '91** there was a far less amount of tonnage building in the United Kingdom and preparing for construction exclusive of war ships than for corresponding periods. It appears that there are building of steamers 673,064 tons, and of sailing vessels 161,907 tons. These figures include ships for foreign account, which represent about 15 per cent. of the total. Preparations were made for building 75,649 tons of

TABLE A.

Countries.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage net of sailing vessels and gross of steamers.
British. United Kingdom	9,098	10,585,747
British. Colonies	2,808	1,342,877
Total	11,906	11,928,624
America (United States)	3,357	1,943,442
Argentine	143	50,825
Austro-Hungarian	349	265,980
Belgian	90	111,744
Bolivian	3	2,302
Brazilian	524	,167,249
Chilian	147	100,394
Chinese	40	43,825
Columbian	3	685
Costa Rican	4	1,103
Danish	818	295,944
Dutch	533	401,273
French	1,345	1,082,674
German	1,864	1,678,446
Greek	1,014	332,107
Hawaiian	25	16,498
Haytian	8	1,814
Italian	1,574	828,158
Japanese	354	178,800
Mexican	32	10,254
Montenegrin	18	5,047
Norwegian	3,394	1,665,477
Persian	1	838
Peruvian	36	11,005
Portuguese	208	91,783
Roumanian	5	936
Russian	1,173	426,765
Sarawak	7	2,616
Siamese	9	3,708
Spanish	868	539,372
Swedish	1,452	473,101
Turkish	947	239,481
Uruguayan	33	12,102
Venezuelan	12	2,913
Zanzibar	5	4,314
Other Countries	25	18,359
Total	**41,044**	**34,628,988**

steamers and 69,850 tons of sailing vessels at the end of June, as compared with 111,739 tons of steamers and 77,730 tons of sailing vessels at the end of the previous quarter, and 215,288 tons of steamers and 77,430 tons of sailing vessels at the end of '90. **This reduced production** applies more to the Clyde than the east coast of England. **To a very large extent** the new tonnage consists of **sailing vessels**, and consequently the **effective increased carrying power is much less than of recent years, when the** production has mainly **been steam** tonnage. The tonnage of **sailing vessels** now

building is larger than for many years, and for the year will exceed the losses, whereas for a very long period the inverse ratio has been the result. For the first half of '90 the losses of steamers have been about 210,500 tons, and of sailing vessels 100,900 tons. During the same period the steamers added to the British register represent 381,000 tons, and sailing ships 100,800 tons. In each case the figures include ships sold to or purchased from foreigners. The net increase has been about 170,500 tons of steamers, which is equal to about 2 per cent. of the total number of British merchant

TABLE B.

Countries.	No. of Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage Net.
British. United Kingdom	3,342	2,417,985
British. Colonies	1,969	857,096
Total	5,311	3,275,081
America (United States)	2,897	1,356,000
Argentine	81	27,587
Austro-Hungarian	218	108,792
Belgian	10	3,374
Bolivian	3	2,302
Brazilian	388	85,551
Chilian	117	67,916
Chinese	7	1,282
Columbian	2	444
Costa Rican	1	288
Danish	587	126,461
Dutch	352	154,203
French	803	234,152
German	1,058	623,547
Greek	910	231,795
Hawaiian	9	5,397
Haytian	3	475
Italian	1,357	524,234
Japanese	99	27,205
Mexican	16	3,302
Montenegrin	17	3,190
Norwegian	2,921	1,360,241
Persian	..	
Peruvian	35	8,057
Portuguese	161	42,580
Roumanian	2	407
Russian	934	268,223
Sarawak	1	347
Siamese	6	3,064
Spanish	478	116,118
Swedish	961	283,238
Turkish	846	166,774
Uruguayan	12	2,532
Venezuelan	6	980
Zanzibar	...	...
Other countries	12	7,410
Total	**20,621**	**9,123,449**

steamers. If new steamers only continue to be ordered on a similar limited scale to that prevailing in the last eighteen months, the effect will soon be noticed in the value of steamers and in freights. The present production of sailing vessels is thought to be in excess of the regular requirements of the market, whereby they will soon prove unremunerative. The number and net tonnage of ships built at the leading shipbuilding ports in the United Kingdom, exclusive of ships built for foreigners in '90, are as under, viz. :—

Ports.	Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Hartlepool, E. and W.	—	—	36	52,817
Liverpool	4	6,670	10	10,201
Southampton	8	233	3	1,462
Stockton	1	2,337	30	41,217
Sunderland	2	4,894	70	98,661
Tyne Ports	2	231	81	96,840
Glasgow	19	12,630	94	73,827
Greenock	2	4,390	15	26,707
Port Glasgow	35	52,171	10	2,955
Belfast	8	3,550	27	39,280

The total number and tonnage of ships which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at United Kingdom ports from and to foreign countries in British possessions and coastwise for '90 were: Entered:—British ships, 342,570,

TABLE C.

Countries.	No. of Steamers.	Tonnage Gross.
British. United Kingdom	5,756	8,167,762
British. Colonies	839	485,781
Total	6,595	8,653,543
America (United States)	460	587,442
Argentine	62	23,238
Austro-Hungarian	131	157,188
Belgian	80	108,370
Bolivian	...	...
Brazilian	136	81,698
Chilian	30	32,478
Chinese	34	42,543
Columbian	1	241
Costa Rican	3	815
Danish	231	169,483
Dutch	181	247,070
French	542	848,522
German	806	1,054,899
Greek	104	100,312
Hawaiian	16	11,101
Haytian	5	1,339
Italian	217	303,924
Japanese	255	151,595
Mexican	16	6,952
Montenegrin	1	1,857
Norwegian	473	305,236
Persian	1	838
Peruvian	1	2,048
Portuguese	47	49,203
Roumanian	3	529
Russian	239	158,542
Sarawak	6	2,269
Siamese	3	644
Spanish	390	423,254
Swedish	491	189,863
Turkish	101	72,707
Uruguayan	21	9,570
Venezuelan	6	1,933
Zanzibar	5	4,314
Other countries	13	10,949
Total	**11,705**	**18,816,509**

with a tonnage of 73,251,203. Of these 154,980, with a tonnage of 12,213,636, were sailing vessels, and 187,590, with a tonnage of 61,037,567, were steamers. The number of foreign sailing ships which entered were 14,894, having a tonnage of 4,287,752, and the number of foreign steamers 12,611, having a tonnage of 7,035,369. The number of ships that cleared were: British sailing vessels, 131,394 of 11,124,557 tons, and British steamers, 180,745 of 57,473,533 tons; foreign sailing vessels, 14,919 of 4,281,191 tons, and foreign steamers, 12,388 of 6,886,752 tons. The total number and tonnage of British and foreign ships which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast coastwise at ports in the United Kingdom were: Entered, 307,240, having a tonnage of 47,738,612. Of these 150,641 were sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 10,270,254, and 156,599 steamers of 37,468,358 tons. The ships cleared numbered 276,270, with a tonnage of 42,317,876, of which 127,426, with a tonnage of 9,038,022, were sailing vessels, and 148,844 steamers of 42,317,876 tons. The total number and tonnage of the registered ships of the United Kingdom used in the home and foreign trades, and the number of persons employed therein, in the year '90, are given in the following table:—

	Number.	Tonnage.	Persons employed.		
			British.	Foreign.	Total.
Sailing vessels	11,570	2,893,572	72,199	11,809	84,218
Steam	5,855	5,021,764	113,948	15,418	151,890
Totals	**17,425**	**7,915,336**	**186,147**	**27,227**	**236,108**

Since '40 the British shipping trade has increased more than eight times, while foreign ships have not increased sevenfold. Norway and Germany principally compete with Great Britain. The former nation has about 25 per cent. of the foreign shipping, and Germany about 22 per cent. Holland, Denmark, France, Sweden and Spain come next in order. The British tonnage was increased last year by 1,500,000 tons, while foreign tonnage only increased by 900,000 tons. Great improvement has been made in steamships during the last six years by triple-expansion engines, whereby much economy in fuel is effected. With this type of engine and 160 lb. boiler pressure the consumption of coal is about 1·7 lb. per h.p. per hour, which is only about one-third of the fuel required to develop this power in '45. There is a tendency to increase the present high pressure. For several years Messrs. Denny & Co., of Dumbarton, have been constructing, both for new steamers and for altering the machinery of old ones, engines on the quadruple-expansion principle, whereby the steam is successively expanded through four cylinders with 180 lb. boiler pressure. This, it is stated, will cause a further saving in coal; and as means are devised for using even higher pressures there will be further economy in propelling progress. Much difference of opinion exists respecting **forced draught**, and it is a question far from being satisfactorily settled. In the mercantile marine its successes are more numerous than its failures; but it has been found that in the ships of the Navy it has proved a failure, and is only used therein in cases of emergency. It appears that the cause of this failure is that the tubes leak at the combustion chamber ends when forced draught is used. An excellent paper was read on the subject at the Institution of Marine Engineers on Oct. 19th, '89, and several cases were mentioned in which, owing to lack of attention to details, faulty design of boilers, or inferior arrangement of forced draught, bad results had followed. It was, however, stated by the chairman, in summing up the arguments, that, with a few improvements and the construction of boilers to meet the conditions of forced draught, its general introduction into the merchant service would be accepted without question. This opinion is still entertained, and it is confirmed by the fact that forced draught is and has been used with great effect in the fastest ocean liners, including the *Teutonic* and *Majestic* of the White Star Line, and the *City of Paris* and *City of New York* of the Inman and International Line. The White Star steamers are fitted with hot-air blast apparatus, on Howden's system, while the Inman and International ships work under a different forced-draught method, being fitted with closed stokeholes and cold blast appliances. Mr. W. A. Martin, of the firm of W. A. Martin & Co., furnace engineers, of Pocock Street, Blackfriars Road, London, has introduced and patented a system of **Induced Draught**. Under this new system it is claimed that there will be increased work out of the boilers at a less expenditure of fuel, and the stokehole, open as it is to the free air, becomes almost the coolest part of the ship, whereby stoking will be less laborious and difficult, and the impinging of the blast upon the tube plate will be greatly diminished. His plan is to draw the hot air through the tubes by a fan placed at the foot of the furnace instead of forcing it through the tubes by fans in the stokehole. Experiments with induced draught have been made at the Admiralty dockyards at Portsmouth with a boiler from H.M.S. *Polyphemus*, from which it appears that a boiler can be steamed at a much higher rate with induced than with forced draught, and with perfect safety. The *Marine Engineer* states that the difference between these two draughts is that the former will easily double the boiler power, and it may be trebled without incurring any damage to the boiler. The coal also gives a higher rate of work than is generally obtained, because the gases are thoroughly consumed with induced draught, whereas they escape with natural or forced draught for lack of power in such to efficiently burn the coal. During the last seven years first-class ocean passenger ships have been better constructed than previously, both for safety and speed,

while the comfort of passengers has been further improved, and especially in the enlargement of cabins, and better food and sanitary accommodation, and the installation of the electric light. As regards the **extraordinary speed of ocean steamers** during '90 the most noteworthy are those between **Queenstown and**

TABLE D.

Country in which built.	Whether sail or steam.	No.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	Sail	84	121,015
	Steam	632	1,070,220
	Total	**716**	**1,197,235**
British Colonies	Sail	92	37,355
	Steam	16	7,185
	Total	**108**	**44,540**
America (U.S.)	Sail	145	89,075
	Steam	30	58,903
	Total	**175**	**148,878**
Austro-Hungary	Sail	2	661
	Steam	5	1,352
	Total	**7**	**2,013**
Denmark	Sail	9	1,500
	Steam	12	8,685
	Total	**21**	**10,185**
France	Sail	18	6,896
	Steam	14	27,666
	Total	**32**	**34,562**
Germany	Sail	12	15,083
	Steam	55	87,382
	Total	**68**	**102,465**
Greece	Sail	32	8,704
	Steam		..
	Total	**32**	**8,704**
Holland and Belgium	Sail	4	2,757
	Steam	20	23,376
	Total	**24**	**26,133**
Italy	Sail	43	19,297
	Steam	1	345
	Total	**44**	**19,642**
Norway	Sail	20	9,983
	Steam	36	17,170
	Total	**56**	**27,153**
Russia	Sail	15	4,073
	Steam	2	979
	Total	**17**	**5,052**
Sweden	Sail	33	12,692
	Steam	.	.
	Total	**33**	**12,692**
Other countries	Sail	6	969
	Steam	23	6,586
	Total	**29**	**7,555**
Totals	Sail	482	318,268
	Steam	880	1,328,541
	Grand Total	**1362**	**1,646,809**

New York and Southampton and New York. The twin-screw steamers *Teutonic* and *Majestic* of the White Star Line, built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, which are now the swiftest ocean steamers in the world, have during the nine months ending Sept. '91 made nine voyages to and from New York in less than six days, the average of the nine trips being 5 days 21 hours and 6 minutes. At the end of July the *Majestic* crossed from Queenstown to New York in 5 days 18 hours and 8 minutes, the fastest passage on record up to that date. Her daily runs were: 470, 501, 497 501, 491, and 317 = 2777 knots; average speed, 20·11 knots per hour. But even this rapid passage was in turn surpassed by the *Majestic's* sister ship *Teutonic*, which was propelled from Queenstown to New York in the middle of August in 5 days 16 hours and 31 minutes, thus taking

TABLE E.

Material of construction.	Whether sail or steam.	No.	Tonnage.
Steel	Sail	95	141,000
	Steam	685	1,234,183
	Total	**780**	**1,375,183**
Iron	Sail	10	9,294
	Steam	135	74,157
	Total	**145**	**83,451**
Wood and Composite	Sail	377	167,974
	Steam	60	20,201
	Total	**437**	**188,175**
Total	Sail	482	318,268
	Steam	880	1,328,541
	Grand Total	**1362**	**1,646,809**

the first position on the Atlantic as regards speed. Her log shows the following daily runs: 460, 496, 505, 510, 517, and 290 = 2778 knots; average sped 20·35 knots per hour. The fifth day's run is also the longest day's run on record, and is equal to more than 21½ knots per hour for that day's steaming. At the end of September a voyage was made by the *Teutonic* from New York to Queenstown

TABLE F.

Name of Classification Society.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers	Total No of ships classed in each Register.
Lloyd's Register	3,007	5,257	**8,264**
Bureau Veritas	5,020	1,252	**6,272**
Germanischer Lloyd	803	258	**1,061**
Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Assuradeuren	1,194	858	**2,052**
Norske Veritas	2,718	362	**3,080**
Record of American and Foreign Shipping	2,002	204	**2,206**
Registro Italiano	822	156	**978**
Veritas Austro-Ungarico	1,493	42	**1,535**
Veritas Ellenico	277	6	**283**

in 5 days 21 hours and 22 minutes. This is the fastest eastward passage made across the Atlantic. Her daily runs were, 447, 456, 462, 466, 456, and 504 = 2791 knots; average speed 19·74 knots per hour. The twin screw steamer *City of New York* of the Inman and International Line in September crossed from Sandy Hook, near New York, to Queenstown, in 5 days 22 hours and 50 minutes. Her

daily runs were 44, 436, 461, 460, 462, 462, and 452 knots. In the previous month she made the eastern voyage between these places in 6 days and 51 minutes. Her daily speed was 60, 425, 450, 462, 450, 458, and 470 knots. In the same month she made a western passage in 6 days 1 hour and 15 minutes, her daily runs being 441, 478, 454, 491, 473, and 437 knots. In a previous western voyage made in March, which was performed in 6 days 2 hours and 10 minutes, she was propelled on the second day 502, on the fourth 501, on the fifth 500, and on the sixth 503 knots. In three consecutive days' steaming she made 1504 knots. The twin screw steamer *City of Paris*, of the same line, crossed from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in 6 days 1 hour and 56 minutes. On the third day she was driven 503, and on the fifth 500 knots. The westward passage, between Southampton and New York, was performed by the *Furst Bismarck*, of the Hamburg-American Line, in 6 days 14 hours and 15 minutes in May. Her daily speed was 426, 473, 475, 494, 481, 498, 239 = 3086 knots; average, 19·5 knots. In the same month her homeward voyage was performed in 6 days 13 hours and 25 minutes. Her daily runs were: 89, 449, 462, 462, 452, 458, 460, and 282 = 3114 knots. Average, 19·78 knots. In September she crossed from New York to Southampton in 6 days 12 hours and 58 minutes. Her daily runs were 411, 451, 450, 452, 460, 464, and 360 knots = 3084 knots; average, 19·4 knots. The *Normannia* of this line was propelled in this eastern route in July in 6 days 15 hours and 15 minutes. Her daily runs were 348, 451, 450, 448, 452, 460, 456, and 18 = 3083 knots; average, 19·35 knots. The *Columbia*, also of the Hamburg-American Line, made the outward voyage in 6 days and 15 hours in October. Her daily runs were 345, 445, 435, 445, 463, 453, 459 = 3045 knots; average, 19·15 knots. It was expected by the shipping community that the *Havel* and *Spree*, two new ocean liners belonging to the North-German Lloyd's Line, would have made one or more passages in '91 to equal at least the speed of the *Normannia* and *Columbia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, but they have not done so. It is, however, highly creditable to the North-German Lloyd's Company that they possess a greater number of very fast ocean steamers than any company in the world, which must be self-evident to those who are aware of the high speed records of the *Spree*, *Havel*, *Lahn*, *Trave*, *Saale*, *Aller*, *Fulda*, *Werra*, *Eider*, *Ems*, and *Elbe*. After the speed record of the *Columbia* in '91, the best for this year is that of the magnificent screw steamer *La Touraine*, belonging to the General Transatlantic Company, and which is run on their line between Havre and New York. In June she made the voyage between these ports, a distance of 3154 knots, at an average speed of 18·33 knots an hour. Her daily runs were 64, 443, 450, 450, 432, 456, 469, and 390. On the Pacific the record has been appreciably lowered from Yokohama to Vancouver by the *Empress of Japan*, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. On Aug. 19th she left Yokohama at 8.45 a.m., and arrived at the Royal Roads off Victoria at 4.24 a.m. on the 29th, thus making the voyage in 9 days 19 hours and 39 minutes. As the Canadian Pacific Railway Company wished to try how quickly the transit of mails from the far East to London could be accomplished, they despatched a special train from Vancouver with the mails and passengers from this steamship at 1.8 p.m. on the day of her arrival. This train, which only consisted of one mail and baggage car and one sleeping car, ran to Brookville, Ontario, a distance of 2792 miles, in 76 hours and 31 minutes, the average speed being 36·23 miles an hour. The train at Brookville crossed the ferry to Morristown, where it entered the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Line, and ran to Utica. There it got on the New York, Central and Hudson River systems, and reached New York on Sept. 2nd. From Morristown to that city the distance is 361 miles, which was covered in 6·58 hours, the rate being 51·81 miles an hour. The mails were put on board the *City of New York*, which sailed at 6.30 a.m. on Sept. 2nd, and were landed in London at 10.10 a.m. on the 9th of that month, although the mails had to be taken on to Liverpool instead of being left at Queenstown. They were brought to London from Liverpool by a special train in 3 hours and 49 minutes. This performance is said to be a marvellous one, as the whole time taken in the transit of mails from Japan to London was under 21 days. The voyage to the Cape has been greatly reduced by the *Scot*, of the Union Line. She was built and engined by Messrs. Denny Bros., of Dumbarton. Her gross tonnage is 6850, and her indicated horse-power 12,000. She is employed in the mail service between Southampton and the Cape Colony and Natal. On her first outward voyage she left Southampton on July 25th at 6.49 p.m., and arrived at Capetown at 4.41 a.m. on Aug. 10th, after a voyage of 15 days 9 hours and 52 minutes gross, and 15 days 2 hours and 10 minutes net steaming time. Her average speed was 16·5 knots an hour, and her daily runs were 310, 421, 412, 275 (stoppage at Madeira) 400, 395, 400, 403, 390, 398, 372, 392, 350, 388, 396, and 274. On the homeward voyage the *Scot* left Capetown at 6·33 p.m. on Sept. 2nd, and arrived at Plymouth at 4.18 p.m. on the 17th, after a gross passage of 14 days 21 hours and 45 minutes, and a net steaming time of 14 days 16 hours and 15 minutes. Her average speed was 16·7 knots per hour. The daily runs were as under—viz., 298, 412, 407, 412, 415, 404, 416, 397, 384, 403, 393, 331, 361, 389, 388, 73. These voyages are much shorter than those performed by the *Dunottar Castle*, of the Castle Line, which was the fastest steamer to the Cape in '90. Her fastest steaming time in '91 was from Capetown to Plymouth, about ninety miles nearer than Southampton, in August, being 15 days and 12 hours. She was detained on the passage five hours. A rapid voyage was made from Marseilles to Sydney, at the rate of 16 knots an hour by the new ocean liner *Polynesien*, belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Company. Of the more important new ocean liners which were built in '91 are the following: (1) For the Atlantic service *La Touraine*, of the General Transatlantic Company, of 8000 tons and 18½ knots speed, by the owners at their shipbuilding yard at St. Nazaire. (2) For the Australian service the *Ophir*, for the Orient Company, 6500 tons and 18 knots speed, by Napier & Sons, Glasgow; and the *Polynesien*, for the Messageries Maritimes Company, at their La Ciotat Yard near Marseilles, 6428 tons and 16½ knots speed. (3) For the Cape service the *Scot*, for the Union Steamship Company, 6850 tons and 17 knots speed, by Denny Bros. at Dumbarton. (4) For the Vancouver, Japan

and China service the *Empress of China* and the *Empress of Japan*, for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of 5905 tons respectively and 17 knots speed, by the Naval Construction and Armaments Company, of Barrow-in-Furness. Of the more important ocean liners building are the following: (1) For the Atlantic service two mammoth steamers, alleged to be larger than any afloat, and to have a greater speed, if this can be provided, than any existing steamer, for the Cunard Steamship Company, by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Glasgow. (2) For the Australian service the *Himalaya* and *Australia*, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, of 7000 tons and 18 knots speed, by Caird & Co., of Greenock; and the *Tasmanien* and *Armand Béhic*, for the Messageries Maritimes Company, of 6500 tons and 16½ knots speed, by the owners at their La Ciotat Shipbuilding Yard, near Marseilles. For the West Indies and Mexican Service *La Navarre*, of 6500 tons and 17 knots speed, and *General Chanzy*, of 2200 tons and 19 knots speed, for the General Transatlantic Company, at their yard at St. Nazaire. Liberal subsidies have been given for the encouragement of the building of steamships capable of being converted into cruisers during war by Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States. The following is a list of the reserved merchant steamers held by the owners for the use of the British Admiralty, viz.:—

Name.	Owners.	Gross Tonnage.	Average Ocean Speed.
Majestic . .	W. Star Co.	10,000	20½
Teutonic . .	,, ,,	10,000	20½
City of Paris .	In. & Int. Co	10,500	20¼
City of N. York	,, ,,	10,500	20¼
Etruria . .	Cunard Co.	7,718	18¼
Umbria . .	,, ,,	7,718	18½
Servia . .	,, ,,	7,392	17
Empress of India . .	Can. Pacific Ry. Co.	5,905	17
Empress of China . .	Can. Pacific Ry. Co.	5,905	17
Empress of Japan . .	Can. Pacific Ry. Co.	5,905	17
Aurania . .	Cunard Co.	7,269	16½
Britannic . .	W. Star Co.	5,004	10
Germanic . .	,, ,,	5,008	16
Victoria . .	P. & O. Co.	6,300	15½
Britannia . .	,, ,,	6,300	15½
Oceana . .	,, ,,	6,300	15½
Arcadia . .	,, ,,	6,300	15½
Gallia . .	Cunard Co.	4,809	15
Valetta . .	P. & O. Co.	4,911	14½
Massilia . .	,, ,,	4,908	14½
Ballarat . .	,, ,,	4,752	14½
Parramatta . .	,, ,,	4,759	14½
City of Berlin .	In. & Int. Co.	5,491	14½
City of Chicago	,, ,,	5,202	14½
Carthage . .	P. & O. Co.	5,[illegible]3	14
Rome . .	,, ,,	5,013	14
Adriatic . .	W. Star Co.	3,888	14
Celtic . .	,, ,,	3,867	14

There are numerous steamships on the Admiralty list complying with Admiralty conditions as regards sub-divisions which have no national tie. They are suitable for receiving an armament, but there is no contract with their owners except the promise of preference for occasional state employment. To meet the demand of the American public for a direct and expeditious means of reaching the shores of the Mediterranean during the fall and the winter months by the better class of ocean liners, the North German Lloyds Company despatch one of their superior steamers every five weeks from New York to Genoa. The route follows the latitude of New York across the Atlantic, and passes through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. The voyage can generally be made in about eleven days. Special express trains are run in connection with the fast steamers leaving Liverpool and Southampton for New York, and also in connection with leading liners on other routes. The new Peninsula and Oriental special Brindisi express train, composed of sleeping and restaurant cars, in connection with the 3 p.m. club train from London every Friday to Paris answers an important requirement by voyagers to the East and Australia who wish to economise time. There is a scheme afloat for making **Milford Haven** a port of call for Atlantic steamers. A line of the very fast ocean steamers are building in the United States, to run between North America and Milford direct, not only for the carriage of mails and passengers, but light and perishable goods, at a reduced rate. Another project is to run a service of fast steamers between Milford and a point on the extreme east of the Labrador coast, presumably at St. Charles's Bay, from whence steamers can easily run to Milford Haven in 94 hours, as the distance from St. Charles's Bay to Milford is only 1870 miles, as against 3070 from New York to Liverpool. The time to be saved on the new route by a 20-knot steamer would be about 60 hours. The projected new route on the American side will form a straight line from the great West of the United States and Chicago to England. The proposed new route would therefore enable passengers to reach Chicago or England in about two days. So favourably does Milford now appear to be regarded as a first port of call for taking and landing the North American mails, that the Journal of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce states that if the postal authorities of this country should resolve to raise Milford to this position there will be no difficulty in Liverpool steamers calling there to take and leave the Transatlantic mails. In consequence of the considerable increase of shipping at Milford during the last two or three years when it was only a sub-port it has recently been made a port, and a customs office has been established there. As regards freights these have been very low on the whole up to Dec. '91, and particularly in the eastern trade. They are comparatively good, however, for the American and Australasian shipments, but are subject to fluctuate considerably. A few interesting particulars are given upon steam freights in '90 by Augier Bros. in their report on the subject for that year. In '90 all freights and values of steamship property suddenly relapsed from the high points reached in that year to about the lowest sums obtained during the long depression in this trade from '83 to '87. The decline began early in spring, and continued rapidly until the close of the year. This grievance was greatly aggravated by the abnormally high cost of coal, wages and all

working expenses. The rates then ruling left a heavy loss in working for all but cheaply built new steamers, namely, from £6 10s. to £7 per ton for good ships, with triple expansion engines of the best type, and from 9 to 10 knots speed. The United States, River Plate and Black Sea trades gave the most support to the great cargo-carrying ships, and only declined towards late in autumn. The Indian and Chinese traffic was comparatively small throughout the year, and Mediterranean and Baltic freights were small from early spring to the close of the year. Outward freights declined very conspicuously, and remained at unusually low rates throughout the year; the only exception was a short spurt in sugar and other cargoes to the United States from British and continental ports during the autumn, occasioned by the M'Kinley tariff. In no respect has the great struggle between capital and labour manifested itself so conspicuously as in the British shipping industry. So much have the shipowners connected with it been harassed and injured in their business by the system of dictation, boycotting and oppression of the Seamen's and Firemen's and other unions of labourers employed in this industry, that a Shipowners' Federation (see LABOUR) of shipowners' companies and persons whose interests are closely connected with the shipping trade was formed in September '90 to take united action in all matters relating to shipping, and to protect and indemnify its members against all losses they sustain through any action which, in the opinion of the Federation, is calculated to advance the interests of the trade. The Federation represents about seven-eighths of the tonnage of the United Kingdom, and which employ abut 200,000 men. The **Institution of Naval Architects** was founded in '60. Its objects are to promote the improvement of ships and of all that particularly belongs to them, firstly, by the bringing together of those results of experience which so many shipbuilders, marine engineers, naval officers, yachtsmen and others acquire independently of each other in various parts of the country, and which, though almost valueless when unconnected, tend much to improve our ships when brought together in the printed Transactions of an institution; secondly, by the carrying out by the collective agency of the substitution of such experimental and other inquiries as may be deemed essential to the promotion of the science and art of shipbuilding, but which are of too great magnitude for private persons to individually undertake; and, thirdly, by the examination of new inventions and the investigation of those professional questions which frequently arise and which were left undecided before the establishment of this institution, because no public body to which professional reference could be made then existed. The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland (founded in '57), the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders (established in '85), and the Institute of Marine Engineers (founded in '89), do much good in promoting a knowledge of shipbuilding and marine engineering by having papers read and discussed at their meetings.

Merchandise Marks Acts, '91. See SESSION, sect. 90.

Merchandise Marks Act, Case under in '91. An important judgment under this Act was delivered by the magistrate at the Marlborough Street Police Court. The defendants were auctioneers, and it appeared that among a number of pianofortes consigned to them for sale were two instruments which had false trade descriptions in the sense that the names of well-known piano manufacturers were attached to pianos which they had not made. A heavy penalty was imposed upon the defendants, but on appeal Sir P. Edlin reduced the fine in each case to £1. It was pointed out that it was upon the defendants to show that they had taken reasonable precautions to ascertain the genuineness of the trade descriptions in question.

Merchant Taylors' School, London. **Founded** (1561) by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. In 1875 it was reorganised, enlarged, and removed from Suffolk Lane to its present site in **Charterhouse Square.** Twenty-six scholarships, and **exhibitions** of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £60, to Cambridge—altogether 39. Pupils 500; on entrance must be over nine and under fourteen. **Head Master,** Rev. W. Baker, D.D. **Sec.,** C. Waters, M.A. **Motto**—*Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum.* A **Merchant Taylors' School Mission** has recently been founded at Shacklewell, West Hackney; Missioner, Rev. W. A. Buck, M.A.

Meredith, George, poet and novelist, is a native of Hampshire, and was b. 1828. After studying for some time in Germany he commenced his literary career with the publication of a volume of poems in '51. This was followed by the "**Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment**" ('55), "Farina, a Legend of Cologne" ('57), "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" ('59), "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads" ('62), "Emilia in England" ('64), "Rhoda Fleming" ('65), "Vittoria" ('66), "The Adventures of Harry Richmond" ('71), "The Egoist" ('79), "The Tragic Comedians" ('81), "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth" ('83), and "Diana of the Crossways" ('85). In '91 Mr. M. published a new novel entitled "One of our Conquerors."

Merv. An oasis in Central Asia, situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. In ancient times the city of Merv, now in ruins, was famous for its vast size, magnificence, and prosperity. The locality became notorious when Russia, having conquered Khiva in 1873, threatened to occupy the oasis. The oasis has an area of 1600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv; the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 troops are maintained in the oasis, distant 200 miles from Herat, and also including in its administrative area Penjdeh, half that distance from the key of India.

Messenger Services. A great advance has been made in the course of the year with the establishment in London of boy messenger services. So manifold and evident are the advantages to be derived from the employment of messengers, properly organised and controlled, upon the thousand and one errands in ordinary daily life, that rapid growth of the system in the metropolis and in the large towns of the country may be confidently predicted.

In America, messenger service companies have for many years been established in the principal cities, New York alone possessing three or four rival companies. Brought over to England, the idea received practical shape in '87, when **The Boy Messengers, Limited**, was incorporated, and stations, each supplied with a staff of boy messengers, were opened in different parts of London. It was soon found that the demand for the services of messengers, which quickly increased, required the use of the **Electric Call** wires, that it might be adequately met. In its endeavour to introduce the additional facilities the original company found itself hampered by legal difficulties under the Post Office and Telegraph Acts, and protracted negotiations with the Postmaster-General were the result. In March and April an agreement was arrived at under which the Post Office, while protecting its own monopoly by the establishment of a boy messenger service of its own, granted licences to the two companies already working, allowing them to carry on their business. Shortly afterwards, these two "The Boy Messengers and Electrical Call Company, Limited" (which had taken over the "Boy Messengers, Limited") and the "District Messenger Service and News Company," began full operations. With but slight variations the methods of working employed by both companies are the same, and the following outline description applies equally to each. The company takes an office, and proceeds to form a circuit with a radius of about five minutes' distance from the centre. Subscribers or customers receive call boxes in their houses, wires placing them in immediate connection with the centre, at which a staff of messengers is kept in instant readiness, and which is itself directly connected with the nearest police and fire stations. A simple arrangement of signals through the call box signifies to the circuit office the message of the customer, whether Messenger, Doctor, Cab, Fire, or Police. With the message the number of the call box is registered, and the address of the customer, kept for reference in a special drawer corresponding to the number is easily ascertained. Thus within a few minutes, with the least possible delay, a messenger is at the disposal of the customer, whether for carrying letters, parcels, running errands, or executing commissions, a doctor may be at his patient's door, the fire engine at work before the conflagration has made serious headway, and the police at hand to arrest the burglar in the act of robbery. Besides these ordinary calls, the uses to which the messengers of the companies are put are very numerous and of great variety. They are employed for offices, shops, theatres, public halls, and clubs, they meet trains, engage hotel rooms or lodgings, fetch luggage, and make arrangements of all kinds. Trustworthiness being essential, great pains are taken by the companies to secure messenger boys of good character and intelligence. The boys undergo preliminary tests as to sound health, knowledge of locality, and habits of promptness, and subsequently are drilled for the better discharge of their duties. They are uniformed, and encouraged by a system of record and prize medals to perform their tasks rapidly and efficiently. The companies guarantee the safe delivery of property up to £20 value. As regards the **Boy Messengers and Electric Call Company, Limited**, the following particulars may be interesting. The Hon. Patrick Bowes Lyon, Managing Director; **Sec.**, Mr. Loftus D. Tottenham. **Central Office**, Star Yard, Carey Street, W.C. It has **offices** at Billiter House, Billiter Street, E.C.; 36, Gresham Street, E.C; 63, Cannon Street, E.C.; 4, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.; 26, Copthall Avenue, E.C.; 39, Haymarket; 18, Great George Street, Westminster; 242, Oxford Street; 132, Euston Road; with **official stations** at the House of Commons, the Royal Courts of Justice, the Stock Exchange, the Wool Exchange, the Corn Exchange, the Metal Exchange, and elsewhere. Its **tariff** is 3*d.* per mile, 6*d.* per hour; 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* per day; 10*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* per week; cab, 2*d.*; police and fire, 2*s.* The **District Messenger Service and News Company, Limited**, has its **chief offices** at 50 and 51, Lime Street, London, E.C. **General Manager**, Mr. Chas. T. Russell; **Sec.**, Mr. Arthur Lord. The **district offices** are: Trafalgar Square, S.W., 4, Charing Cross; Windsor Hotel, 42, Victoria Street, S.W.; 82, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, S.W.; 2, Holbein Place, Sloane Square, S.W.; Prince's Hall, 193, Piccadilly, W.; 30, Ladbroke Grove Road, Notting Hill Station; 269, Regent Street, W.; 51, Lime Street, E.C.; Park Side, Hyde Park Corner, W.; 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.; 66, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and Charing Cross District Railway Station; and other **offices** are **to be opened** at South Kensington, St. John's Wood, Hyde Park, and elsewhere. Its **charges** are: half mile or under, 3*d.*; over half mile to 1 mile, 6*d.*; over 1 to 1½ mile, 9*d.*; detention of messengers over five minutes, at the rate of 1*d.* for each five minutes; cab calls from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. 2*d.* each, from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m., 4*d.* each; letters or telegrams to nearest Post Office, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., 2*d.*; 8 p.m. to 7 a.m., and Sunday, 4*d.*; messengers by the hour, 8*d.*, exclusive of 'bus or railway fares. Special terms for messengers by the day, week, or month on application to the district office.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. See Poor Law.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade (established Jan. 1st, 1866). During the twenty-five years of its existence the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled, although no material alteration has been made in the constitution of the force, which consists of 55 land stations, 4 floating stations, 52 hose-cart stations, 179 fire escape stations, 9 steam fire engines on barges, 47 land steam fire engines, 95 manual engines, 33 miles of hose, 105 hose-carts and reels, 8 steam tugs, 13 barges, 224 fire escapes, 9 long fire ladders, 9 ladder vans, and 707 officers and men. The **chief officer, Captain Shaw**, who had had the command of the Brigate since its commencement, resigned his post in Oct. '91; and his duties, prior to the appointment of a successor, are being performed by the **second officer, Mr. J. Sexton Simonds**, appointed '81. The **area protected** by the Brigade is about 118 square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. An excellent system of **Fire Alarm telegraphs and telephones** between fire stations, and to police stations and to public and other buildings, is provided. At the end of '89 every land station had an appreciable method of fire alarm which gave about 365 call points within the Brigade area. The substitution of telephones for telegraphs is now com-

pleted throughout the whole of the system. The **total annual expenditure** of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is about £136,000. Of this sum the **fire insurance companies** contribute £27,000; the **Government** £10,000, for the protection of the public buildings; and the **ratepayers** £99,000. The **last published report** of the London fires in '90 shows an **increase** of 217 as compared with those in '89. The number of **calls** for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 3546. Of these 768 were **false alarms**, 223 proved to be only chimney alarms, and 2555 were calls for fires, of which 153 resulted in serious damage, and 2402 in slight damage. The total distance run by the fire-engines of the Brigade was 65,455 miles, the number of journeys of the engines being 33,261. **Headquarters**, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund. For a long period it has been customary on the Continent to make a special collection on one Sunday in the year in the churches for the hospitals in the district. The practice is now pretty general in this country. The **Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund** was started in '73 by the late Dr. James Wakley, editor of the *Lancet*, and by the then Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., who is still its Vice-President. The total sum collected on behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund during '90 was **£42,700**. Report of the Council is published in the third week of December. **Sec.**, H. N. Custance; **address**, Mansion House, E.C. There are also one or more days set apart, as the delegates of the Hospital Saturday Fund (which is quite distinct from the Hospital Sunday Fund) may from year to year determine, for collection in aid of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the auspices of the **Hospital Saturday Fund**. The total collected in '91 by the street collection amounted to **£5096**, and from the workshops **£15,287**, making a total of **£20,333**, which was divided amongst 141 hospitals (*q.v.*), dispensaries and other institutions. The **offices** of the latter fund are at 59, Farringdon Road, E.C. **Sec.**, R. Frewer.

Metropolitan Hospitals Committee. See SESSION, sect. **129**.

Metropolitan Police. Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police **area** is 688·31 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police **district** consists of twenty-one land divisions, in addition to its jurisdiction on the river Thames. Every division is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, and the subdivisions under that of inspectors. A certain number of beats are provided in each subdivision to be patrolled by constables, and are visited by sergeants who have sections of beats allotted to them for this purpose, and who report to their inspectors the occurrences thereon. The sections are also supervised by the inspectors both day and night, and very frequently by the superintendent. The former officers send reports daily to their superintendents respecting public matters in their subdivisions, and the superintendent furnishes daily reports to the Commissioner concerning occurrences in the division under his charge. Each subdivision has a station house in charge of inspectors, who are sometimes assisted by sergeants. Mounted police patrol the more distant parts of the outer subdivisions. In each division there are from thirty to forty men selected as a reserve force to carry out special duties, headed by an inspector and assisted by several sergeants. The **supreme government** of the Metropolitan police is vested in the **Commissioner** appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary. This office is now held by Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.B. (*q.v.*). There are three **Assistant Commissioners**—Mr. Bruce, Dr. Anderson and Mr. Howard—and five Chief Constables. **Latest returns** for the year ending '90 give the strength as 15,264, comprising 31 superintendents, 858 inspectors, 1534 sergeants, and 12,841 constables. There is also a receiver, a chief surgeon, two surveyors, and about thirty Civil Service clerks. There are local surgeons of the police in the divisions. The most important branch of the police not engaged in ordinary divisional duty is the **Criminal Investigation Department**, which was organised in '78 under a "director," and is now presided over by Dr. Anderson, assistant commissioner. A part of this service is at Scotland Yard, and consists of a superintendent, five chief and three first-class inspectors, seven second-class inspectors, and about fifteen sergeants. There is also another part of the service in each division, under the charge of an inspector, responsible to the director. The number of members belonging to each branch is regulated according to circumstances. The **Convict Supervision Office**, established in '79, is a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department. It registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and other criminals under police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of '71. The development and progress of this office, has been immense, and the amount of good it has done in co-operation with Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and otherwise for the repression of crime, not only in the metropolis but throughout the provinces, cannot be exaggerated. The number of licence holders and supervisees registered by the Metropolitan Police from '64 to the end of December '90, was 40,701; the number of persons subject to police supervision in the Metropolis under the Prevention of Crimes Act was 21,388; the photographs of penal servitude convicts and supervisees received and entered in the books of the Convict Supervision Office in '90 was 7249; the number of licence-holders and supervisees liberated or removed into the Metropolitan Police District in '90 was 860, and into other districts of Great Britain 978, making a total of 1838; the number of licence-holders, supervisees, and expirees apprehended for fresh offences during '90 (including the offence of failing to report), was 701, of whom 627 were re-convicted. Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the executive branch, the public carriage branch, the lost property branch, and the common lodging-house branch. Satisfactory provisions are made for rewards for diligence and praiseworthy acts by the police, as well as for punishment for breach of discipline. Appreciable regulations also exist for promotion and testing by examination the qualifications of members to fill the higher

offices. Provision is made by the Police Act '90 for **payment of pensions** for life to all ranks in the force who have completed 25 years' approved service; and the pension is to be not less than ½, or more than $\frac{31}{60}$, of his annual pay, with an addition of not less than $\frac{1}{60}$, or more than $\frac{2}{60}$, of such pay for every year of approved service above 25 years, so that the pension shall not exceed more than ⅔ of his yearly pay. Provisions are also made for payment of pensions to policemen who have served a less number of years, and who are incapacitated by injuries in the performance of their duty. Those who have served less than 15 years, and are mentally or physically incompetent to do duty, may be paid a gratuity. Pensions are to be paid to the widows and allowances to the children of a member of the force who dies from the effect of an injury received in the execution of his duty. **Gratuities** may also be granted in other cases to the widow and children of a policeman who dies from any other cause while in the force. Gratuities may also be paid to the widow and children of such a member to whom a pension has been granted if he dies within twelve months afterwards. The Pension Fund is made up from various sources. Towards this sums at a rate of not more than 2½ per cent. on the pay of each person is to be deducted, and such stoppages of pay during sickness, and such fines for misconduct, as may be provided by the regulations respecting the force. For grave misconduct a member of this body may be deprived of a pension. The ratable value of the Metropolitan area for '90 was £35,452,963. The police rate is now fixed at 9*d.* in the £, of which 4*d.* in the pound is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. The pay of the Metropolitan Police Force alone was for '90 £1,206,287. A report is prepared annually by the Commissioner for the Home Secretary, and is by the latter presented to the House of Commons.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association. The invasion of bricks and mortar at almost every point of the green border-land of London, and the increasing congestion of the population within, have made the provision of Metropolitan recreation grounds necessary for sanitary, if for no other reasons. The difficulty of securing breathing spaces is annually increasing; and would probably be insurmountable, but for the action of the **Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.** Some of its income has in past years been subscribed on the condition that it should be expended in wages to the "unemployed," but since '88 it has suffered great diminution owing to the absence of any Mansion House funds for the purpose, from which grants have hitherto been obtained, and to the deaths, in '90 especially, of several generous supporters. The **laying-out** of disused burial and other **grounds**, the provision of **seats** and the **planting of trees** in thoroughfares, the formation of **public gymnasia, opposing** threatened **encroachments** upon commons, open spaces, burial-grounds, etc., are part of the work of this society. Funds are urgently needed at the present time, when many grounds, representing over twenty acres of open space, await laying out at an estimated cost of £5000. Income in '90 was £3650. More than sixty gardens and playgrounds (total area over eighty acres) have been laid out since the Association was formed in '83. **Chairman,** The Earl of Meath; **Sec.,** Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

Metropolitan Radical Association. An organisation of the London working men's clubs for political purposes. It issued in July '90 a labour programme of a strongly socialistic character. **Hon. Sec.,** James Tims, L.C.C., 6, Queen Anne Terrace, Battersea, S.W.

Mexico. A country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. Area, 741,791 sq. m.; pop. 11,488,664. Capital **Mexico,** pop. 300,000. Chief ports on Gulf of Mexico are Vera Cruz, Campeche, and Tampico; on the Pacific, Mazatlan and Guaymas. Besides these some twelve important cities. Divided into twenty-seven states, one territory, and one district.—The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. **The Republic** is governed by a President and Ministry. There is a Senate, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected by universal suffrage. The states have also their individual autonomous local governments. Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but all sects tolerated, and none state-aided or allowed to possess land. Primary education nominally compulsory, but the law is not enforced. There are some 10,720 **schools** publicly supported. There is an **army** of 28,000 on the peace footing, raised to 160,000 in time of war. The **navy** consists of five small gunboats.—Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals, agriculture, and cattle-herding. **Revenue** ('90), $37,900,000; **expenditure,** $36,729,542; debt about £42,000,000; **imports** ('89), $44,500,000; **exports,** $60,158,423. There are 5,012 miles of **railway.** Capital joined to New York by rail. Of the inhabitants 19 per cent. are Europeans or of European origin, 38 per cent. are Indians, and 43 per cent. are of mixed race. Proclamation of independence, 1810; Emperor Hurbide shot and republic proclaimed, '24; Emperor Maximilian shot and republic again proclaimed, '67. Of late years there has been decided progress and less disorder The opening of railways and spread of education are aiding in the development of this fine country.—There was a severe shock of earthquake (Dec. 2nd, '90). It was announced (31st) that the President had approved the Bill admitting United States corn free of duty. **'91.** General Cayetano Saneberg died **(Feb. 8th)** from wounds inflicted by soldiers who had been arrested for insubordination. The troops succeeded in killing Demetrio Jauregui and his band of six robbers who had for long ravaged the State of Jalisco. It was reported **(Oct. 4th)** that there had been an outbreak amongst the Indians in the Tulamago district arising from the colonisation of their lands by German settlers. The Indians attacked the German settlement by night and butchered 200 men, women, and children. News was received that the Yaqui Indians had declared war, and had entered on the campaign.

Mexico (Valley of) Drainage. This work, it was stated in Nov. **'91,** is divided into two parts, a tunnel and a canal, the former being about 6¾ miles long and the latter about 30 miles. It dates from the time of the Emperor Maximilian, when the engineers determined

the levels, and it was continued intermittently until March '88, when an English firm, Messrs. Read & Campbell, undertook the task. Since then various modifications have been made, and the contract date for completion is March '94. The canal connects the drainage system of the city with the tunnel, and 7 miles of it had been completed in '89, when the contract was handed over to Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, of London.

Middlesex, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Middlesex Registry Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. **80.**

Milan Obrenovitch I., ex-King of Servia, was b. 1854, at Jassy, in Moldavia. He studied at Paris, at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand. The assassination of his cousin, Prince Michael, caused his recall to Servia, where he was proclaimed prince at the age of fourteen. A Council of Regency administered the government till the Prince came of age ('72). In '75 he married the Princess of Stourdza, from whom he is now divorced, and by whom he has a son, Prince Alexander. Owing to the troubles arising out of disagreement with the Queen, he **abdicated** in favour of his son March 6th, '89, but retained the command of the Army. Visited England in the early part of **'91**, but was not received at Court. Met his son, King Alexander of Servia, and journeyed in Switzerland and France in his company (Aug.).

Millais, Sir J. Everett, Bart., R.A., was b. at Southampton 1829. At the age of eleven he became a student at the Royal Academy, gaining the principal prizes for drawing. His first picture "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," was exhibited at the Academy ('46). In conjunction with Dante Rossetti and Holman Hunt he set up a school of painting from nature, which obtained the title of "**pre-Raphaelite,**" and published a periodical entitled "**The Germ, or Art and Poetry,**" in support of this school ('50). He was elected an A.R.A. ('53) and became R.A. ('63). He has exhibited a large number of pictures up to the present time. A large and **representative collection** of his **works,** embracing from his earliest to his latest styles, and illustrating his emancipation from the trammels of "pre-Raphaelitism," was **exhibited** at the **Grosvenor Gallery** in '87. Sir J. E. M. was decorated with the "**Legion of Honour**" ('78), and a **baronetcy** was conferred upon him ('85). In the Royal Academy **'91** he exhibited "Glen Birnam" and some admirable portraits.

Military and Naval Men Deceased (Dec. '90 to Nov. '91). See OBITUARY.

Militia, The.—The militia is a force which has proved its value whenever the country has been involved in any serious military enterprise. It is a reserve which is always available for immediate embodiment. Of late years it has become somewhat reduced in numbers, owing, it may be, to a want of proper official encouragement; but its officers are a loyal and industrious body of soldiers who do their utmost to maintain the force in a condition of efficiency. They are not, however, supported as they should be by those in administrative authority, and to this fact has to be attributed, to a great extent, the falling off of returns. At the training of '90, the last year for which official records are forthcoming, the **total** of those actually present during training was **99,628** of all ranks, *i.e.*, **Artillery,** 13,784, **Engineers,** 1,640, and **Infantry,** 84,204. The **total establishment** is 135,722; viz., **England,** 89,987, **Scotland,** 15,720, and **Ireland,** 30,015. **Ministerial Summary.**—In his statement on the Army estimates for 1891-92, the **Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope,** the Secretary of State for the War Department, said "the number of enrolled Militiamen has decreased in the last twelve months by 1,865. Considering the revival in trade, and the facilities given to Militiamen to purchase releases from their engagements, this decrease in numbers can scarcely cause surprise. It would have been more marked, but for the revision of Militia establishments last year, which provided for increase in those localities where recruits could be more easily obtained. The recommendations of Lord Harris's Committee are being followed in the extension of the course of musketry for recruits, the issue of flannel shirts, and in the provision of greater comforts to Militiamen under canvas. The reports of the Inspecting officers are almost uniformly creditable to the Militia. Much zeal is evinced in all ranks during the training." **Regimental Details.**—From an official return showing the number of all ranks present at training in the year '90, it appears that the **strongest regiments** (over 1,000) are: Scottish Rifles (Head-quarters, Hamilton) 1,729; Worcestershire (Worcester), 1611; Manchester Regiment (Ashton-under-Lyne), 1432; Highland Light Infantry (Hamilton), 1315; King's Liverpool Regt. (Warrington), 1233; Sherwood Foresters (Nottingham), 1158; Royal Lancaster Regiment (Lancaster), 1103; Northamptonshire Regiment (Northampton), 1101; Cameron Highlanders (Inverness), 1061; Lancashire Fusiliers (Bury), 1044; there are three who mustered more than 900—viz., the 3rd and 4th Royal West Kent (Maidstone), 972; 4th Durham Light Infantry (Newcastle-on-Tyne), 940, and 3rd Seaforth Highlanders (Dingwall), 939. The musters run down from this to 371, in the case of an Irish battalion, which was the smallest recorded. **Transfers to the Army, etc.**—The number of Militiamen who joined the Regular Army, Royal Navy, and Royal Marines during the year '90 was 13,107. The number of **recruits** enlisted for the Militia during the year was 35,634. The Inspector-General of Recruiting says in his annual report, dated Feb. 13th, '91.—"The larger number of Militiamen who each year join the Line amounting to about one-third of the total number enlisted, unquestionably causes a drain upon the Militia, and leads to the belief, on the part of some, that recruiting for the Militia should be conducted on independent lines; but the benefits to the territorial regiments of allowing men who desire it, to make the Militia a stepping-stone into the Line, appear overwhelmingly great; and it further seems doubtful, in view of the numbers required annually from each territorial area, whether any such change of system would not set up a competition between the services which does not now exist. Apart from the men who join the Militia on leaving the Regular Army, the real mainstay of the Militia should be the wage-earning classes, with fixed residences in the County, a source which in prosperous times is apt, from more causes than one, to run dry. In this connection officers commanding Regimental Districts, under instruction from H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, have recently, without making appeals to patriotism, which in the circumstances would probably be mistaken, addressed themselves to the great employers of labour, pointing out the great advantages which

the country, and they specially, derive from a suspension of the Ballot Act. Their representations have been, in most cases, cordially received, and if followed up it may be hoped that the serious drain proceeding from discharge by purchase and desertion, amounting in the past year to 18,251 men, may be brought within more reasonable limits " In answer to this explanation, many Militia Commanding Officers argue that they are placed in difficult positions by the continual drain of transfers to the Line, whereas the number of trained soldiers coming to them from the Line is comparatively small. The system of all Continental armies is reversed in fact, as the Reserve has to feed the Army, whereas under the short service system, as it is carried out in the case of Continental nations, the Army feeds the Reserve. The strain of the existing system falls very severely on the Militia, and it is but right that Commanding Officers, and Officers generally, should have every allowance made for them under all the circumstances of the situation. **The Militia Committee and its Results.** –The following changes have been made in the force, upon the recommendation of the Committee, presided over by Lord Harris, which reported two years ago (1) **Recruiting.**—Recruiting in excess of establishment has been allowed in certain cases. (2) **Discharges by purchase (Recruits).**—Recruits purchasing their discharge at end of recruits drill, are not now allowed to take away their boots and shirts. (3) **Militia Non-Commissioned Officers.** –Old Line Non-Commissioned Officers are given an annual bounty of £3, and have their pay raised to that of the Permanent Staff, on accepting Non-Commissioned Officers' rank in the Militia. (4) **Musketry Course** (*a*).—The recruits' course is extended from 40 to 80 rounds. (*b*) The recruit also goes through musketry course with his company. (5) **Drilling on Enlistment** (*a*).- The Militia Colonel is *encouraged* to visit the Dépôt to inspect his recruits. (*b*) A Militia Officer may always be employed at the Dépôt, when not less than forty Militia recruits are training there. (*c*) The recruits' musketry course to be carried out at the Headquarters of his Militia brigade or battalion. For this purpose the drill of the recruit on enlistment to be reduced by seven days, so that he may be trained in musketry immediately before the training of the regiment for a period of fourteen days. (6) **Training in Camp.**—Tent boards to be provided when necessary, upon the recommendation of General Officers Commanding Districts. (7) **Clothing** – Flannel shirts to be issued gradually. (8) **Instruction of Officers** (*a*).—Increased opportunities to be given to Militia Officers to attend at Woolwich and Hythe, so that no brigade or battalion shall be without at least one artillery or musketry instructor. An assistant instructor to be allowed when recommended. (*b*) Subaltern Officers to be required to attend for two months' instruction, either at a school or with a Line regiment, as well as to attend the annual training, during their first twelve months' service. They to receive pay and allowances whilst under instruction. (9) **Title.** The Militia to be no longer included in the title "Auxiliary Forces," but to be styled "The Militia." **Appointment of Officers.**—The Lord-Lieutenant of a County recommends for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, for submission to Her Majesty, the names of candidates for first appointments as subaltern officers in the Militia. Candidates must not be less than seventeen years of age. If a Lord-Lieutenant fails to recommend the name of a gentleman within thirty days after the date of the official letter from the War Office, notifying a vacancy to have occurred, his power of recommendation lapses, and it devolves upon the Commanding Officer to recommend a gentleman for the vacant commission. A subaltern appointed to the Militia is expected within the first year of his service to pass the examination in drill, musketry, and regimental duties necessary to enable him to retain his commission. If an officer fails to obtain his certificate he can be examined again within six months, and in the event of a second failure he has to resign his commission. Cavalry and artillery officers appointed from the Regular Army to infantry battalions have to obtain certificates in infantry drill, and in like manner infantry officers appointed to artillery brigades have to obtain artillery certificates. **Commands and Retirement of Officers.** –All appointments as Commanding Officers made subsequent to April 1st, '90, are for a tenure of five years. An extension of command will, however, be given upon the recommendation of General Officers commanding districts. Officers who held command July 1st, '81, are allowed to retain their appointments up to the age of sixty-two, but can be extended if thought desirable. Officers appointed Lieut.-Colonel subsequent to July 1st, '81, have to retire at fifty-five, but can be extended for five years. Majors who held that rank on July 1st, '81, are retired at fifty-five, those appointed subsequently at fifty. Captains have to retire at fifty. But extensions are permitted on the same terms as in the case of Lieut.-Colonels. **Recruiting and terms of Enlistment.**—Militia recruiting is conducted by officers commanding Regimental Districts, officers commanding Auxiliary Artillery Districts, and Commanding Royal Engineers, acting under orders from the Inspector-General of Recruiting. The recruit is enlisted for six years, and may re-engage if under forty-five years of age for a further period of four years. Recruits are liable, at any time after enlistment, to be assembled for preliminary drill for such period not exceeding six months, as may be directed from time to time by the Secretary of State for War. Brigades and regiments are called out annually for twenty-seven days' training, which may be extended to fifty-six days if deemed expedient. **Militia Reserve.**–The quota of men to be enlisted in the Militia Reserve is one-third of the establishment of gunners in each unit of Artillery, and one-fourth of the establishment of sappers and privates in each unit of Engineers or of Infantry. Men volunteering must be over nineteen years of age, have served two trainings, and bear good characters. The Reserve engagement coincides with the Militia engagement. Men entering the Militia Reserve are required when called up to enter upon any service (in case of national emergency), and required to fulfil all conditions of service attaching to an ordinary Militia engagement.

Mill Hill School (London, N.W.). Founded 1807, reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '69. Awards the "Bousfield" **scholarship** of about £50, tenable either at University College or New College, London, for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £45 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £50). Pupils, 150. **Motto,** ***Et virtutem,***

et musas. The "**Old Mill-Hillians**" **Club** (President, the Earl of Stamford) numbers 370 members. **Head Master**, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.M.

Mines, Proposed Secretary for. See SESSION, sect. **36.**

Mines, Royal Commission on Explosions in. The following are the members of this Commission: Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. (Chairman), Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, Sir Wm. T. Lewis, Prof. Harold B. Dixon, Mr. Emerson Bainbridge, and Mr. Charles Fenwick, M.P. The **Sec.** of the Commission is Mr. John Wilson, 23, Great George Street, S.W.

Mining Royalties. A **Royal Commission** was appointed in the session of '89 to inquire into the terms and conditions under which the royalties are paid, as well as the economic operation thereof upon the mining operations of the country. It is further to inquire into the terms and conditions under which mining enterprise is conducted in India, the Colonies, and foreign countries, by the system of concession or otherwise, and the economical operation thereof. The **Commissioners** are the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Macnaghten, Sir William Thomas Lewis, Messrs. William Abraham, M.P., Alfred Barnes, M.P., Thomas Burt, M.P., David Dale, George Baker Forster, Henry Hucks Gibbs, M.P., Archibald Hood (President of the Mining Association of Great Britain), George Auldjo Jamieson, William Kenrick, M.P., John Knowles, Joseph Edwin Crawford Munro, LL.D., William Coles Pendarves, Christopher Talbot Redington, Frederick Parker Rhodes, Robert Chisholm Robertson, Josiah Thomas, Charles Algernon Whitmore, M.P., and Nicholas Wood, M.P.

Ministry. When a Ministry **resigns** it is the function of the Sovereign to call upon some person to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses. If the individual chosen undertake the task of forming a ministry, he commences by nominating his Cabinet, taking himself the principal position, which is variously designated as head of the Government, or First Minister, or Prime Minister, or Premier. The **offices** which invariably give the holder **Cabinet rank** are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty. For many years the **Prime Minister** of the day took the office of First Lord of the Treasury himself, but Lord Salisbury has twice given that position to another member of the Cabinet, and associated with himself the office of Foreign Secretary. The Prime Minister may be First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal. The **other offices**, the holders of which may or may not be in the Cabinet, include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster General, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Local Government Board. **Appointments to all these offices**, and to **many others, a full list** of which **follows** this **article**, are made by, or on the recommendation of, the new Prime Minister, and each person so appointed may hold office as long as he does. **Cabinets** vary in **number** from eleven or twelve to sixteen or seventeen; their **members** are necessarily **Privy Councillors**, and their deliberations are confidential. If a Cabinet minister was in office before election there is no re-election necessary, as there is when the acceptance of office comes after a general election. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the **duration** of a **ministry** but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be **defeated** upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is placed in a minority there upon some question of importance. In such a case the **Prime Minister** either **places** his **resignation** in the **hands** of **Her Majesty**, or asks leave to **appeal to the country,** and should the latter course be decided upon a **general election** follows. If the elections go against the Government, it is now the custom for the ministry to resign and a new administration to be formed before the meeting of the new Parliament. The **chief Executive power,** though **theoretically** vested in the **Crown,** is **actually** exercised by the **Cabinet,** which is responsible to Parliament, and to the House of Commons more especially, for all its acts. While each minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues, the most important business of every office is brought under the consideration of the whole Cabinet, who in Parliament are bound to act together on all executive questions. From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a **privy council**; matters of State being discussed in the sovereign's presence, and the result determined by vote subject to his pleasure. The **selection** by the sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says **Macaulay,** that the interior council began to attract general notice. "It at length drew to itself the chief executive power, and has now been regarded, during several generations, as an essential part of our polity. Yet, strange to say, it still continues to be altogether unknown to our law; the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose it are never officially announced to the public; no record is kept of its meetings and resolutions; nor has its existence ever been recognised by any Act of Parliament." The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council. "The **Cabinet,**" says Mr. Gladstone ("Gleanings of Past Years"), "is the **threefold hinge** that **connects** together for action the British constitution of King or **Queen, Lords and Commons.** . . . Every one of its members acts in three capacities: as administrator of a department of State, as member of a legislative chamber, and as a confidential adviser of the Crown. Two at least of them add to those three characters a fourth; for in each House of Parliament it is indispensable that one of the principal ministers should be what is termed its leader." We now give a full list of all those who go out of office at a change of ministry, and under corresponding headings throughout this work will be found a summary of the powers and duties exercised by many of them. See PARLIAMENT.

Ministries from 1880 to 1891.

Notes.—The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (*). In columns 1, 2, 3, and 4, the names of those forming the original administrations are printed in roman type, and those who took any particular office subsequently *in italics*.

Office and Salary.		Mr. Gladstone's 2nd Administration (Apr. '80—June '85).	Ld. Salisbury's 1st Administration (June '85—Jan. '86).	Mr. Gladstone's 3rd Administration (Jan.—July '86).	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (formed July '86).	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Ad. as at present constituted (Nov. 18th, '91).
Prime Minister		*Mr. Gladstone.	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Gladstone.	*M. of Salisbury.	*M. of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury	£5,000	*Mr. Gladstone.	*E. of Iddesleigh.	*Mr. Gladstone.	*M. of Salisbury. **Mr. W. H. Smith.*	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor	£10,000	*E. of Selborne.	*Ld. Halsbury.	*Ld. Herschell.	*Ld. Halsbury.	*Ld. Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	£2,000	*E. Spencer. **Ld. Carlingford.*	*V. Cranbrook.	*E. Spencer.	*V. Cranbrook.	*V. Cranbrook.
Lord Privy Seal	£2,000	*D. of Argyll. **Ld. Carlingford.* **E. of Rosebery.*	*E. of Harrowby (unpaid).	*Mr. Gladstone (unpaid).	Earl Cadogan.	*E. Cadogan.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	£5,000	*Mr. Gladstone. **Mr. Childers.*	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach	*Sir Wm. Harcourt.	*Ld. R. Churchill.	*Mr. G. J. Goschen.
Home Secretary	£5,000	*Sir Wm. Harcourt.	*Sir Rich. Cross (1).	*Mr. Childers.	*Mr. Hy. Matthews	*Mr. Hy. Matthews.
Foreign Secretary	£5,000	*E. Granville.	*M. of Salisbury.	*E. of Rosebery.	*E. of Iddesleigh. *Mr. Edward Stanhope. **Sir Hy Holland (5)*	*M. of Salisbury.
Colonial Secretary	£5,000	*E. of Kimberley. **E. of Derby.*	*Sir Frederick Stanley (2)	*E. Granville.		*Lord Knutsford.
Secretary for War	£5,000	*Mr. Childers. **M. of Hartington.*	*Mr. W. H. Smith. **V. Cranbrook.*	*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.	*Mr. W. H. Smith.	*Mr. E. Stanhope.
Secretary for India	£5,000	*M. of Hartington. **E. of Kimberley.*	*Lord Randolph Churchill.	*E. of Kimberley.	*V. Cross.	*V. Cross.
First Lord of the Admiralty	£4,500	*E. of Northbrook.	*Lord G. Hamilton	*M. of Ripon.	*Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*Ld. Geo. Hamilton.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	£20,000	E. Cowper. **E. Spencer.*	*E. of Carnarvon.	E. of Aberdeen.	M. of Londonderry.	E. of Zetland.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	£8,000	Ld. O'Hagan. *Mr. H. Law.* *Sir E. Sullivan.* *Mr. Naish.*	*Ld. Ashbourne.	Mr. Naish.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	£4,425	*Mr. W. E. Forster. *Ld. F. Cavendish.* *Mr. G. O. Trevelyan.* *Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.*	Sir William Hart Dyke. **Mr. W. H. Smith.*	*Mr. John Morley.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach *Mr. A. J. Balfour.*	*Mr. W. L. Jackson.
Secretary for Scotland	£2,000	—	*D. of Richmond.	*Sir Geo. Trevelyan. *E. of Dalhousie.*	Mr. A. J. Balfour.	Marquis of Lothian.
Chancellor of the Duchy	£2,000	*Mr. Bright. **E. of Kimberley.* **Mr. Dodson.* **Mr. G. O. Trevelyan*	Mr. Chaplin.	Mr. Heneage. *Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.*	*Ld. John Manners (7).	*Duke of Rutland.
President of Board of Trade	£2,000	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*D. of Richmond. **Mr. Ed. Stanhope.*	*Mr. Mundella.	*Lord Stanley of Preston.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

President of Local Gov. Board £2,000	*Mr. Dodson (3). **Sir C. W. Dilke.*	Mr. A. J. Balfour.	*Mr. Chamberlain. **Mr. Stansfeld.*	Mr. C. T. Ritchie.	*Mr. C. T. Ritchie.
President of Board of Agriculture, £2,000.	—	—	—	—	*Mr. H. Chaplin.
Postmaster-General . . £2,500	Mr. H. Fawcett. **Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre.*	*Ld. Jno. Manners.	Ld. Wolverton.	Mr. H. C. Raikes.	Sir J. Fergusson.
Vice-President of the Council (Education.) £2,000	Mr. A. J. Mundella.	*Mr. Stanhope. **Sir Hy. Holland.*	Sir Lyon Playfair.	Sir Hy. Holland.	Sir W. Hart-Dyke.
First Commissioner of Works £2,000	Mr. W. P. Adam. *Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre.* **E. of Rosebery.*	Mr. David Plunket.	E. of Morley. *E. of Elgin.*	Mr. David Plunket.	Mr. David Plunket.
Junior Lords of Treasury (3) £1,000 each	Sir A. D. Hayter Mr. J. Holms. Mr. C. C. Cotes. *Mr. H. Gladstone.* *Mr. R. W. Duff.*	Mr. Charles Dalrymple. Mr. Sidney Herbert. Lt.-Col. Walrond.	Mr. Cyril Flower. Mr. G. Leveson-Gower. Sir Edward Reed.	Lt.-Col. Walrond. Mr. Sidney Herbert. Sir Herbert Maxwell.	Lt.-Cl. Sir Wm. Walrond. Mr. Sidney Herbert. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Financial Sec. to the Treasury £2,000	Ld. F. Cavendish *Mr. L. H. Courtney.* *Mr. Hibbert.*	Sir Hy. Holland. *Sir M. W. Ridley.* *Mr. W. L. Jackson.*	Mr. Hy. Fowler.	Mr. W. L. Jackson.	Sir John Gorst.
Patronage Sec. to the Treasury £2,000	Ld. R. Grosvenor (4).	Mr. Akers Douglas.	Mr. Arnold Morley.	Mr. Akers Douglas.	Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Paymaster-Gen. . . . (unpaid)	Ld. Wolverton.	E. Beauchamp.	Ld. Thurlow.	E. Beauchamp. *E. Brownlow.* *E. of Jersey.*	Lord Windsor.
Judge-Advocate-Gen. . . £2,000	Mr. O. Morgan.	Mr. Marriott.	Mr. J. W. Mellor.	Mr. Marriott.	Sir W. T. Marriott (6).
Naval Lords of the Admiralty . .	Adm. Sir A. C. Key. Vice-Adm. Lord John Hay. *Adm. Ld. Alcester.* *Vice-Adm. Sir W. Hewett.* *Rear Adm. Sir F. W. Richards.* Rear Adm. A. H. Hoskins. *Rear Adm. T. Brandreth.*	Vice Adm. Sir Arthur Hood. Vice Adm. Sir Anthony Hoskins. Vice Adm. Brandreth. Capt. William Codrington.	Adm. Ld. Jno. Hay. Vice Adm. Sir Anthony Hoskins. Vice Adm. Graham. Rear Adm. Erskine.	Adm. Sir Arthur Hood. Vice Adm. Sir A. Hoskins. Vice Adm. Graham. Capt. Ld. Charles Beresford. *Rear Adm. Hotham, C.B.* *Adm. Sir R. V. Hamilton.*	Adm. Sir Antony H. Hoskins, K.C.B. Vice-Adm. H. Fairfax, C.B. Vice-Adm. John Ommaney Hopkins. Rear-Adm. F. G. D. Bedford, C.B.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty £1,000	*Mr. G. W. Rendel.* Sir Thos. Brassey. *Mr. W. S. Caine.*	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.	Mr. R. W. Duff.	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.

(1) Now Viscount Cross.
(2) Now Lord Stanley of Preston.
(3) Now Lord Monk-Bretton.
(4) Now Lord Stalbridge.
(5) Now Lord Knutsford.
(6) No provision was made in the Estimates for '88-92 for a salary to the holder of this office.
(7) Now Duke of Rutland.

Office and Salary.		Mr. Gladstone's 2nd Administration (Apr. '80—June '85).	Ld. Salisbury's 1st Administration (June '85—Jan. '86).	Mr. Gladstone's 3rd Administration (Jan.—July '86).	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Administration (formed July '86).	Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Ad. as at present constituted (Nov. 18th, '91).
Sec. to the Admiralty	£2,000	Mr. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre. *Mr. G. O. Trevelyan.* *Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.* *Sir T. Brassey.*	Mr. Ritchie.	Mr. Hibbert.	Mr. Forwood.	Mr. Forwood.
Under Sec. Home	£1,500	A. W. Peel. *Mr. L. H. Courtney.* *E. of Rosebery.* *Mr. Hibbert.*	Mr. C. Stuart Wortley.	Mr. Broadhurst.	Mr. C. Stuart Wortley.	Mr. C. Stuart Wortley.
Under Sec. Foreign	£1,500	*Mr. H. Fowler.* Sir C. W. Dilke. *Ld. E. Fitzmaurice*	Mr. Robt. Bourke (now Lord Connemara).	Mr. Bryce.	Sir Jas. Fergusson.	Mr. J. W. Lowther.
Under Sec. Colonial	£1,500	Mr. M. E. Grant Duff. *Mr. L. H. Courtney.* *Mr. E. Ashley.*	E. of Dunraven.	Mr. Osborne Morgan.	E. of Dunraven *E. of Onslow.*	Baron H. de Worms.
Under Sec. for War	£1,500	E. of Morley.	V. Bury.	Ld. Sandhurst.	Ld. Harris.	E. Brownlow.
Under Sec. for India	£1,500	M. of Lansdowne. *V. Enfield.* *Mr. J. K. Cross.*	Ld. Harris.	Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth. *Mr. Stafford Howard.*	Sir John Gorst.	Mr. G. N. Curzon.
Under Sec. for Ireland	(unpaid)	—	—	—	*Col. King-Harman* (app. April '87, died '88).	Office not since filled up.
Sec. to the Board of Trade	£1,200	Mr. E. Ashley. *Mr. J. Holms.*	Baron Henry de Worms.	Mr. Charles Acland.	Baron H. de Worms *E. of Onslow.*	Lord Balfour of Burleigh
Sec. to Local Gov. Board	£1,200	Mr. J. T. Hibbert. *Mr. G. W. E. Russell.*	E. Brownlow.	Mr. Jesse Collings. *Mr. Borlasé.*	Mr. Walter Long.	Mr. Walter Long.
Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance	£1,500	Gen. Sir J. M. Adye. *Mr. H. Brand.*	Mr. Guy Dawnay.	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote (11).	Office abolished.
Financial Sec. to War Office	£1,500	Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. *Sir A. D. Hayter.*	Mr. Henry Northcote.	Mr. Herbert Gladstone.	Mr. W. St. John Brodrick.	Mr. W. St. John Brodrick.
Attorney-General	£7,000	Sir H. James.	Sir Rich. Webster.	Sir Chas. Russell.	Sir Rich. Webster.	Sir Richard Webster.
Solicitor-General	£6,000	Sir F. Herschell.	Sir John Gorst.	Sir Horace Davey.	Sir Edward Clarke.	Sir Edward Clarke.
Lord Advocate	£2,388	Mr. J. McLaren. *Mr. J. B. Balfour.*	Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald.	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald. *Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.*	Sir C. Pearson.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	£955	Mr. J. B. Balfour. *Mr. Asher.*	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.	Mr. Asher.	*Mr. M. T. Stormonth Darling.* *Sir C. Pearson.*	Mr. Graham Murray.

Attorney-General for Ireland	£5,000	Mr. H. Law. *Mr. W. M. Johnson.* *Mr. A. M. Porter.* *Mr. Naish.* *Mr. S. Walker.*	Mr. Hugh Holmes.	Mr. Walker.	Mr. Hugh Holmes. *Mr. J. G. Gibson.* *Mr. Peter O'Brien.*	Mr. Serjeant Madden.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	£2,000	Mr. W. M. Johnson. *Mr. A. M. Porter.* *Mr. Naish.* *Mr. S. Walker.* *The Macdermott.*	Mr. Munroe. *Mr. J. G. Gibson.*	The Macdermott.	Mr. J. G. Gibson. *Mr. Peter O'Brien.* *Mr. Serjt. Madden.*	Mr. Atkinson.

Household Appointments.

Lord Steward	£2,000	Earl Sydney.	E. of Mt.-Edgcumbe.	E. Sydney.	E. of Mt.-Edgcumbe.	E. of Mt.-Edgcumbe.
Lord Chamberlain	£2,000	E. of Kenmare.	E. of Lathom.	E. of Kenmare.	E. of Lathom.	E. of Lathom.
Master of the Horse	£2,500	D. of Westminster.	E. of Bradford.	E. of Cork.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.
Master of the Buckhounds	£1,500	E. of Cork.	M. of Waterford.	Ld. Suffield.	E. of Coventry.	E. of Coventry.
Treasurer of the Household	£904	E. of Breadalbane.	V. Folkestone (12).	E. of Elgin.	V. Folkestone (12).	E. of Radnor.
Comptroller of the Household	£904	Ld. Kensington.	Ld. Arthur Hill.	Mr. E. Marjoribanks.	Ld. Arthur Hill.	Ld. Arthur Hill.
Vice-Chamberlain	£924	Ld. Charles Bruce.	V. Lewisham.	V. Kilcoursie.	V. Lewisham (13).	
Lords-in-Waiting	£702 each	V. Enfield (8). *E. of Dalhousie.* Ld. Methuen. Lord Sudeley. E. of Zetland. *Ld. Thurlow.* E. of Listowel. *Ld. Sandhurst.* Ld. Ribblesdale. Ld. Wrottesley.	Ld. De Ros. E. of Kintore. V. Hawarden (9). Ld. Henniker. E. of Hopetoun. Ld. Elphinstone. Ld. Boston.	Ld. Camoys. Ld. Thurlow. Ld. Houghton. Ld. Methuen. Ld. Kensington. Ld. Hothfield.	Ld. De Ros. Ld. Henniker. E. of Hopetoun. Ld. Elphinstone. E. of Onslow. E. of Limerick. E. Waldegrave. *Lord Balfour of Burleigh.* *V. Torrington.*	Ld. De Ros. Ld. Henniker. Ld. Elphinstone. E. Waldegrave. E. of Romney. Ld. Churchill. Ld. De Ramsey.
Parly. Groom-in-Waiting	£334	Col. W. H. P. Carington. *Mr. W. H. Grenfell.* *Col. Gerard Smith.*	Sir Hy. Fletcher.	Hon. Rbt. Spencer.	Lord Burghley.	Lord Burghley.
Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard	£1,200	Ld. Monson (10)	V. Barrington.	Ld. Monson.	E. of Kintore.	E. of Limerick.
Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	£1,200	E. of Fife. *M. of Huntly.* *Ld. Carrington.*	E. of Coventry.	Ld. Sudeley.	V. Barrington. *E. of Rosslyn.*	E. of Yarborough.
Mistress of the Robes	£500	Ds. of Bedford. *Ds. of Roxburghe.*	Ds. of Buccleuch.	(Vacant).	Ds. of Buccleuch.	Ds. of Buccleuch.

(8) Now Earl of Strafford. (9) Now Earl De Montalt. (10) Now Visct. Oxenbridge. (11) Now Sir (H.) Stafford Northcote, Bart. (12) Now E. of Radnor. (13) Now E. of Dartmouth.

Mineralogy. Mineralogy having been raised from the catalogue (descriptive) level to the rank of an experimental science by the application of the principles of chemistry and physics, one of the chief contributions to mineralogy during '91 naturally came from a chemist, who is also a physicist. In a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, on May 15th, **Prof. Liveing** endeavoured to show, by quasi-mathematical reasoning, that crystalline forms, with all their regularity and symmetry, are the outcome of the accepted principles of mechanics. The only forces he invoked were those that produce the rise of a liquid with a capillary tube, and the surface tension at the boundary of two substances which do not mix. Another important contribution to the natural history of crystals was made by **Prof. Judd** in a lecture at the Royal Institution on Jan. 30th. Prof. Judd restated some of the fundamental laws of crystallography, of which the two following are of most interest by reason of their analogy to similar laws regarding the growth of certain lower organisms: (1) "Crystals possess the power of resuming their growth after interruption; and there appears to be no limit to the time after which this resumption of growth may take place. 2. If a crystal be broken or mutilated in any way whatever, it possesses the power of repairing its injuries during subsequent growth." Most of the recent advances in geological mineralogy have been made by the examination of their transparent sections of pieces of rock, examined under the microscope by the aid of polarised light. Largely by this means (as well as by chemistry) it has been shown that the crust on our globe is made up of crystals and crystal fragments in all stages of growth and decay. As an illustration of the methods of chemical and microscopical petrology, by which the history of the crust-forming rock masses is being brought to light, there may be instanced **Prof. Sollas'** memorandum (**Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Jan. '91**) on the "Histology and Physiology of the Granites of Leinster." Another phase of recent mineralogical activity is seen in the mineral syntheses, so numerously effected of late, that there remain very few of the more common rock-forming minerals which have not been artificially prepared in the laboratory. The list has been further reduced by **Kroustchoff** artificially reproducing, in well-formed crystals, the mineral *hornblende* (see *Comptes Rendus*, April '91). By a series of ingenious experiments in the Geological Laboratory of Edinburgh University, **Alexander Johnstone** has accurately determined the conditions under which the various forms of the mineral pyrites are produced in nature, upsetting, by his results, the theory of Ebelmen. Amongst the new minerals discovered are (1) **aguilarite** (called after the discoverer, Senor Aguilar, Mexico), of the composition $Ag_2 S, Ag_2 Se$ (see *American Journal of Science*, May '91), and (2) titanate of manganese ($MnTiO_3$), found in the neighbourhood of Harstigen by Dr. Hamberg (see Geol. Foeren i Stockholm, 12 Band, 598). In a paper contributed to *Nature* (March 19th), **Mr. Creak** showed that instances of disturbance of the compass on ships in North-West Australian waters were due to the action of magnetic minerals at the bottom of the sea adjacent to the ship. In the collection of rocks brought home by Prof. Haddon from Torres Straits further evidence has been found in favour of the belief that the famous "Eozoon" is not an organic but a purely mineral structure—a disputed point which long afforded one of the vexed problems of palæontology. At the April meeting of the Manchester Geological Society Mr. Tonge contrasted British mining in '89 and '51. In '51 there were rather more than 50,000,000 tons of coal and other minerals raised; in '89 185,187,260 tons. In '51 there were 216,217 persons employed above and below ground in coal mining; in '89 563,735. In '51 there were 984 deaths caused by accidents in and about mines, being at the rate of 4·56 persons per 1,000 employed; in '89 there were 1,069 deaths being at the rate of 1·88 per 1,000 employed. In '51 there was 1 death from accident for every 219 persons employed; in '89 1 for every 530, the degree of safety being two and a half times greater in '89 than in '51.

Mines The official statistics dealing with the mines in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man for '90 are very interesting, and some of the more important are appended. The number employed in and about all the mines was 655,287, of whom 5599 were females, the aggregate increase being 48,132. The total number of fatal accidents was 899, and the total number of deaths occasioned thereby 1206, being a decrease of 13 in the number of fatal accidents, and an increase of 78 in the number of lives lost, compared with the totals of the preceding year. There was 1 death for 543 persons employed, which was more favourable than the ratio, 1 in 538, of the preceding year. The total number of persons employed in and about the mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act was 613,233, of whom 4206 were females working above ground, the aggregate increase being 40,498, compared with the preceding year. There were 861 **fatal accidents** and 1160 **deaths,** the number of accidents being 13 more than in the preceding year, and the number of deaths being 90 more. There was 1 fatal accident for every 712 persons employed, and 1 death for every 528 persons employed. The accident ratio was more favourable, but the death ratio slightly less so than in the preceding year. The total number of persons employed in and about mines, including those employed on private branch railways and tramways, and in washing and coking coal on premises adjacent to or belonging to the mines, was 674,434, of whom 5890 were females above ground. The number of persons employed on **private branch railways** and tramways, and in washing and coking coal on premises adjacent to or belonging to the mines, was 19,147, of whom 291 were females. The number of fatal accidents was 33, and the number of deaths resulting therefrom was 34. There was 1 fatal accident for every 580, and 1 death for every 563 persons employed, which are more favourable ratios than in the preceding year. The total number of persons employed under the **Metalliferous Mines** Regulation Act was 42,054, of whom 1393 were females employed above ground. There were 38 fatal accidents and 46 deaths, the number of accidents being 26 less and the number of deaths 18 less than in the preceding year. There was 1 fatal accident for every 1106 persons employed, and 1 death for every 994 persons employed, which were more favourable ratios than in any preceding year. The **total quantity of mineral** wrought in the different districts was 194,605,887 tons, of which 181,614,288

was coal and 8,117,476 ironstone, the rest being fire-clay, oil shale and other minerals, making a total increase of 4,972,231 tons compared with the preceding year. There was an increase of 4,697,564 tons of coal, but a decrease of 153,066 tons of ironstone. The ratios of the fatal accidents and the deaths to the number of persons employed in and about mines under the present and former Coal Mines Acts showed that the occupation of the miner is now more than twice as safe as it was at the commencement of the Mining Acts, the average ratio under the first Act being 1 death in every 233 persons employed, under the second Act 1 death in 258, under the third Act 1 death in 312, under the fourth Act 1 death in 466, whilst for the present year it is 1 in 528—a much more favourable ratio. From the ratios of accidents and deaths to the number of persons employed and tons of mineral wrought in each of the districts, a general average is obtained of 226,023 tons of mineral for every fatal accident, and only 167,763 for every death, as compared with the slightly less favourable quantity of 223,624 tons per fatal accident, and the considerably more favourable quantity of 178,227 tons per death in the preceding year. A table of the hours of the deceased persons' shifts in which the fatal accidents happened shows that in only 5 cases had those to whom the accidents occurred worked more than 12 hours' overtime. **Explosions, '91.** To the end of June there were only 16 deaths from explosions in coal mines, as against 276 in the same period of '90, and 54 in '89. The explosions were: Beamish pit, Newcastle-on-Tyne (Feb. 10th), 7 deaths; Apedale Colliery, Staffordshire (April 2nd), 10; Elkrington Colliery, Middleton (April 26th), 1; Moss Mine, Ashton-under-Lyne (May 14th), 1; Caerphilly, South Wales, 1.

Mint, The Royal The existence of a mint in this country is of very ancient date, regulations concerning it having been made as early as 928, by Athelstan. The present building was erected between 1806-'10, at a cost of £262,000. It was somewhat injured by fire in '15, but restored. By an Act passed April 4th, '70, the mastership of the Mint was absorbed in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the duties were devolved upon the deputy-master of the Mint. The report for '90 shows that the **gold** coined during that year amounted to £7,680,156, the **silver** to £1,694,688, and the **bronze** to £90,285. Of the gold £1,121,600 was in half-sovereigns. The withdrawals from circulation during the year amounted to £2,463,148, and the cost to the State of the withdrawal was £51,299. The average loss in weight of the sovereigns was 2·236 grains, and of the half-sovereigns 3·046 grains. The net addition to the silver circulation of England and Wales, deducting withdrawals, was £865,175. The number of threepenny-pieces issued amounted to £57,495. The mean price of silver during the year was 5⅞d. per oz. higher than in '89, and the seignorage was only 35½ per cent., as against 54 in '89. In the bronze coinage £2,170 was in farthings, £22,930 in halfpence, and the total issue exceeded that of '89 by £24,000. In the melting-house, 192 tons of gold, 388 tons of silver, and 74 tons of copper were melted and cast into bars for coinage, and 4½ tons granulated for alloy. Eighty-eight million coins were struck of 25 denominations, and of these 17,500,000 were rejected in the weighing room, being incorrect in weight, imperfect in ring, or defective in coinage; 36,009 assays were made. During the year a discoloured parchment was discovered amongst the old records of the Mint. It was described as "an exact survey of the ground plot or plan of His Majesty's Office of Mint in the Tower of London." It was dated Feb. 26th, 1700-1, and it is supposed to have been prepared by order of Sir Isaac Newton, who became Master of the Mint in 1699. The Mint buildings were situated between the rampart and the inner ward of the Tower, and appear to have followed the line of the ramparts all round, except on the river front, and included houses for the Master and Warden. The present **Deputy-Master** is Sir C. W. Fremantle.

Missionary Societies. The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. **The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts** was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The **Moravian Church** was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world. The **Baptist Missionary Society** was founded in **1792**, the **London Missionary Society** in **1795**, the **Church Missionary Society** at the commencement of the present century, and the **Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society** in **1814**. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.—**Baptist Missionary Society.** Received on behalf of the Society during **1890-'91**, £66,011; deficiency on the operations of the year £10,561. In India operations are carried on in Western India, Bengal and the North-West Provinces; there are 151 stations and sub-stations, 54 European missionaries, and 100 native evangelists. In the Island of Ceylon there are 107 stations and sub stations, 3 European missionaries, and 22 evangelists. In China the principal stations are in Shansi and Shantung; there are 122 stations and sub-stations, 21 European missionaries, and 18 native evangelists. In Palestine the chief station is at Nablûs, and there are 4 sub-stations and 1 European missionary. Africa has 4 stations on the Lower Congo and 6 on the Upper Congo. There are 27 European missionaries at work, and 6 native evangelists. Mission work is also carried on in the West Indies; at Jamaica; and in Norway, Brittany and Italy. The statistics for 1889-90 summarised show the following results: missionaries, 127; self-supporting churches, 61; evangelists, 736; baptised, 3862; number of members, 50,227; day-school teachers, 381; Sabbath-school teachers, 2244; day-scholars, 17,153; Sabbath-scholars, 27,146. **Mission House,** 19, Furnival St., Holborn, E.C.—The **Church Missionary Society** labours in West **Africa** (Sierra Leone, Lagos and Yoruba country, and the Niger); in **Eastern Equatorial** Africa (Mombasa, Taita and Chagga, Usagara, Unyamwezi, etc., and Uganda). **Palestine** (Jerusalem, Nazareth, Salt, **Nablûs, Jaffa, Gaza,** and Hauran). In **India** it has five missions, having headquarters in Calcutta, Lahore, Bombay, Madras, and Travancore and Cochin. Besides

these, mission work is carried on in Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, North-west America, and the North Pacific. The **summary** of the work shows the following results:—Stations, 327; Missionaries in holy orders, including European, Eurasian, native clergymen, female teachers, and native unordained teachers, 4358; native adherents, the great majority baptised, 195,463; native communicants, 50,005; schools, 1720; scholars, 70,311. **Mission House**, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London.—**London Missionary Society.** Amount received in year **1890-91**, £114,293 4s. 1*d*. Mission operations carried on in China, at Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Chiang Chiu, Shanghai, Hankow, Hiau Kan, Chung King, Tientsin, Chi Chou, Peking, and Mongolia. In India at Calcutta, Berhampore, Benares, Mirzapore, Singrovoli, Kumaon, Almora, and Ranee Khet, in the north; and at Belgaum, Bellary, Gooty, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Tripatoor, Salem, Coimbatoor, Madras, and Vizagapatam. Also in the kingdom of Travancore and other places in southern India. In Madagascar 28 principal stations are sustained. In South Africa there are 11 and in Central Africa 3 stations. Mission work is also carried on in the West Indies and Polynesia. A general summary shows that the Society has 196 European missionaries and 5419 native agents; 67,797 Church members, and 276,521 native adherents, while they conduct 2005 native schools, with 108,497 scholars. The total amount raised and appropriated at mission stations was £22,433 11s. 1*d*. **Mission House**: 14, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.—**Primitive Methodist Missionary Society.** The total receipts of this society for the year ending March 31st, **'91**, amounted to £15,186 11s. 6*d*. This comprises £14,876 subscribed to the general fund, and £3313 1s. 1*d*. given to the African fund. **Sec.**, Rev. J. Travis, 71, Freegrove Rd., Holloway, N.—**Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.** The total sum received in '90 (last statement to hand) from the home districts amounted to £100,04 7s. 5*d*. Ireland £4872 15s. 9*d*., foreign districts £4879 19s. 11*d*.; these sums, with a number of extraordinary receipts, amounting to £11,377 3s. 2*d*., made a total of £122,072 6s. 3*d*. The expenditure was £132,885 18s. 6*d*., leaving a deficiency, inclusive of the debt of 1889 (£8563 13s. 3*d*.) of £19,377 5s. 6*d*. Mission operations carried on in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and Malta; in four districts of Ceylon, seven districts of India, two districts in China, in Southern and Western Africa, and in the West Indies. The **summary** of the year gives the following results:—Circuits, 1519; chapels and preaching places, 3130; missionaries, 551; other paid agents, 2721; unpaid agents, 10,001; full church members, 113,437; on trial for church-membership, 18,765; scholars, 100,688. **Mission House**, Bishopsgate St. Within.

Mivart, St. George, F.R.S., was b. 1827. Ed. at Harrow, King's Coll., London, and St. Mary's Coll., Oxon. Called to the bar in '51, but abandoned the law for the study of natural history. He joined the Roman Catholic Church in '44. Appointed **lecturer at St. Mary's Hospital** '62. He is the author of "**The Genesis of Species,**" a work of much power, in which he grapples with **Mr. Darwin's theories of evolution.** Mr. M. does not dispute the existence of the principle of evolution, but contends that it does not extend to men. Among **other works** written by Mr. Mivart are "Man and Apes," "Lessons in Nature," "Contemporary Evolution," "Defence of Freedom and Liberty of Conscience," "The Cat," etc.

Mombasa-Victoria-Nyanza Railway (see last ed.). This line from Mombasa, on the East African Coast, to Kavirondo, on Lake Victoria Nyanza, will be 600 miles long, 2 feet gauge; the railway will be the property of the British East Africa Co. It was inaugurated on Aug. 26th, '90. A supplementary estimate was delivered to Parliament on July 17th, **'91**, for a grant in aid amounting to £20,000 in furtherance of this railway. On July 20th, Sir W. Harcourt having intimated that the estimate would be opposed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it would not be proceeded with this session. An article appeared in the *Times* of Sept. 28th, pointing out that in consequence of the State-aided efforts of the German East Africa Company, the British Company had been compelled to push forward at once to Uganda. It was now found that for a time the resources of the company were exhausted, and without such aid as that suggested for the railway, Uganda would have to be abandoned. On Oct. 8th the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society published a letter, which had been forwarded to the Premier, in favour of the railway.

Mommsen, Theodor, eminent German **jurist** and **historian**, was b. at Garding, Schleswig, 1817. Educated at the Univ. of Keil. **Professor** of law successively at Leipzig, Zurich, Breslau, and Berlin; and in '82 he was **tried** on a **charge** of libelling **Prince Bismarck**, and was **acquitted.** His **best known works**, in addition to his splendid collection of Latin inscriptions, are his "Earliest Inhabitants of Italy," and "**History of Rome.**" On the occasion of his **seventieth birthday**, in November '87, a congratulatory address was sent to him by members of **Oxford University**, signed by sixty-two Dons.

Monaco. A principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alps Maritimes, except to the south where it borders on the sea. Consists mainly of the town of **Monaco**, and its suburbs, 9 miles north-east of Nice. Area 9 sq. m., pop. 12,548; pop. of town 3242. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. Noted casino, where gambling is licensed. At the end of '89 the Prince of Monaco died at the Chateau Marchais, near Saon, in the department of 'Aisne, and was succeeded by his son, Prince Albert of Monaco.

Monckton, Sir John Braddick, the Town Clerk of the City of London, was b. 1832, and is the son of the late Mr. John Monckton, of Maidstone. After being ed. at Rugby, was admitted a solicitor nearly thirty years ago, and practised for many years. Elected **Town Clerk** in '73, and has been annually reappointed ever since. He is one of Her Majesty's Lieutenants, for the City of London, a **Past Grand Warden** of Freemasons of England, and he is decorated with the Belgian Order of Leopold, the Saviour of Greece, the Lion and the Sun of Persia, and the Golden Lion of Nassau. His wife, **Lady Monckton**, is an accomplished actress.

Money Lending, Law as to, in '91. A singular money lending transaction was exposed in the case of *Parker* v. *Brand* (Queen's Bench Division, April 23rd, **'91**). The plaintiff, a money lender, sent the defendant, a clergyman, one of his circulars, and the defendant wrote to inquire upon what terms he could borrow £100.

He was informed: "We are willing to make the advance of £100 at six months, the charge for which will be £30. Should this meet your views, please sign the enclosed note for £100, and on returning it to us we will remit you a cheque or note for the amount." The note for £100 was returned, signed by the clergyman, and the money lender sent his cheque for £70, deducting the £30 which was to be paid for the loan of £100. The clergyman wrote that he wanted the loan of £100, and that he had supposed the £30 was to be paid at the end of the six months. The money lender replied that he could have £30 on a fresh note, and sent him a note for £50, which he signed and returned, receiving upon it £35, the remaining £15 being deducted for interest. The notes were not paid, and the money lender brought an action on the two notes for £100 and £50. The Judge at Chambers (Mr. Justice Wright) made an order than on payment by the defendant of £105 (the amount received), with interest at 5 per cent. from the date of the note, the action should be stayed; otherwise that there should be leave to defend as to the residue. The plaintiff, the money lender, appealed, but the Queen's Bench Division upheld the order

Money Market. The money market in this country is **composed of three groups of dealers**—the Bank of England, the private and joint-stock banks, and the **bill brokers** (discount houses). The last named, as their title indicates, act as intermediaries between the banks, finding money for those who want to discount bills, and bills for those who want to invest money. The **banks**, on the other hand, collect and utilise the deposits intrusted to them by the public, issue notes, etc. There is, however, a great distinction between the Bank of England and the other banks of the country. The **Bank of England** is not only the banker of the Government, but also the bankers' bank. All the other banks keep their bullion reserves at the Bank of England, and it is this circumstance which gives that establishment its special importance as the centre of our monetary system. **The Bank's reserve** is really the banking reserve of the entire kingdom, and for this reason it forms the **barometer** of the **Money Market**. We work, as it is said, on a "one reserve" system, and the value of money in this country mainly depends upon the amount of reserve held by the Bank of England. The **discount rates** quoted by the other banks and bill brokers, who collectively are called "**the market**," are generally below the Bank of England rate; and one reason for this is, that there is a very **important difference** between "**gold**" and "**money**" as these terms are technically used. It is quite possible to discover that gold is scarce, whilst money is plentiful. For example, the Bank's reserve may be low,—which means that gold is scarce,—but if under such circumstances the bill brokers or merchants borrow money from the Bank for ten days or a month, the supply of money in the market would immediately be plentiful, although the Bank's stock of bullion would not have been increased by a sovereign. This is what is constantly occurring, and the level at which the private deposits at the Bank of England stand is therefore a very important element in controlling the course of market rates. The "**price of gold**" is another expression which constantly puzzles the public. It seems strange that anything can have a price measured in terms of itself, but the paradox is easily explained. By law the Mint is compelled to coin gold sovereigns for any person tendering bar gold at the rate of £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce; but, owing to the time taken by that establishment in minting, importers usually resort to the Bank of England, and sell it outright at the buying-price fixed by law for that institution—viz., £3 17*s.* 9*d.* As, however, the Bank, when selling bar gold, only does so at the price of £3 17*s.* 10½*d.*, the difference of 1½*d.* per ounce allows bullion brokers to make a profit in times when gold is in demand for export by intercepting imported gold and selling it to the exporters at a little below the Bank's price. The **gold movements** at the **Bank** are the result of banking operations made either on home or foreign account. The **internal** movements are remarkably regular. There is always an outflow of cash to the provinces during the spring and autumn, and a subsequent reflux of money to London in the early summer and the winter. These movements, however, have become less important during recent years. It is the **foreign** movements of gold that are of chief interest; and as regards these, the only law, if law it can be called, is that gold usually tends to leave the country during the autumn. It is then that we frequently export gold to the United States in payment for imports; and it is then, too, that the Continent and other parts of the world often draw upon our gold reserve for payments on foreign loans subscribed for here during the earlier part of the year. The **Bank's reserve** is seldom allowed to fall below £10,000,000. A fair average is £13,000,000 to £14,000,000. The **Bank rate** is never reduced below 2 per cent., and it has never exceeded 10 per cent. See Stock Exchange, Movements of.

Money Orders. See Post Office.

Monier-Williams, Sir Monier, distinguished Orientalist, was b. at Bombay 1819, of which Presidency his father was Surveyor-Gen. Educated at King's Coll. Lond., and Balliol and Univ. Colleges, Oxford. **Professor** of **Sanscrit** at **Haileybury** '44-58, and in '60 **Boden Sanscrit Professor** at **Oxford**. Prof. M.-W. is the author of a well-known **Sanscrit Grammar**, an **English and Sanscrit Dictionary**, and has **edited** a number of **Oriental classics**. His "Hindooism," "Modern India and the Indians," and "Religious Thought and Life in India," are amongst the most popular of his writings. Professor M.-W. has been instrumental in founding an **Indian Institute** and a **School of Indian Studies** at **Oxford**. He represented the **Government of India** at the **International Congress** of **Orientalists** at **Berlin**, in '81, and was knighted in '86. Was appointed **Duff Lecturer** at Edinburgh, '88.

Monte Carlo. The casino at **Monaco** (*q.v.*). First stone laid in '58. The **total annual income** from the gaming tables is about £800,000, the average daily profit from a roulette table being £200. To Prince Albert of Monaco the sum of £50,000 is paid annually for the concession to play. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco holds a contract, which was made with the late Prince Charles, and **expires in 1913**. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality. The present Prince has a high reputation for scientific and literary tastes. During the week ending March 14th, '91, the bank at the tables

was broken many times, no less than £20,000 being carried off by the gamblers on that day.

Montenegro. A principality under the patriarchal rule of Prince Nicholas I. (*q.v.*), which is practically absolute, though nominally shared with a council of eight, half elected by the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and half nominated by the prince. Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 3630 sq. m.; pop., 236,600. Capital, **Cettinjé**. pop. 1500. Prevailing religion, Greek Church, Education compulsory and free. -- **History, '91.** The Government sent a strong body of troops to the Albanian frontier in consequence of the disturbances in the district of Tirana. The severe winter and heavy snow falls in **Jan.** caused severe and general distress. An important seizure of arms and ammunition was made (**Sept.**) on the right bank of the Bojane, in Montenegrin territory. The munitions seized comprised 289 rifles, 270 revolvers, 136,000 cartridges, and 105,000 caps, which were found concealed in a secret store, belonging to the Malissory, the frontier tribe which had been causing some anxiety.

Montenegro, Prince of. See Nicholas I.

Montmorency Falls (Quebec), Utilisation. These falls are already used for electric lighting purposes in the city, and in May '91 it was reported that a number of local capitalists had secured permission from the Provincial Government to erect dams to raise the level of Snow Lake. From this lake flow the head waters of the Montmorency, and it is intended to increase the power of the falls where the river comes over the cliff into the St. Lawrence for manufacturing purposes.

Montreal. The largest and most attractive city in Canada, and the present commercial and financial centre of the Dominion. Pop. 200,000. Situated on the St. Lawrence river, in the province of **Quebec** (*q.v.*).

Montserrat. A British West Indian island, forming a presidency of the **Leeward Islands**. Capital, **Plymouth**. Governed as a Presidency of the Leeward Islands. Education well provided for. For **financial statistics**, see British Empire, etc. (table). Montserrat was colonised by English in 1632. It passed into French hands for a time, but was finally restored in 1784.

Moravians, The. A body of Christians, thought to have formed at one time a part of the **Hussites**. Withdrew into Moravia in the fifteenth century. In 1722 they formed a settlement called "**The Watch of the Lord**" on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. There were 500 members of the Church in 1727. The Society was introduced into England by Count Zinzendorf in 1738. In 1817 a London Association was formed. They also founded settlements abroad in 1732. The following are the numbers for '91 of day schools in the mission provinces, together with the number of teachers and scholars: Greenland, schools, 34; teachers, 39; scholars, 436. Labrador, 6 schools, 5 teachers, 200 scholars; N. America, 2 schools; Jamaica, 75 schools, 284 teachers, 7320 scholars; St. Thomas and St. Jan, 7 schools, 12 teachers, 395 scholars; Antigua, 13 schools, 85 teachers, 1781 scholars; St. Kitts, 7 schools, 32 teachers, 863 scholars; Barbados, 20 schools, 39 teachers, 2962 scholars; Tobago, 6 schools, 61 teachers, 812 scholars; Demerara, 1 school, 12 teachers, 156 schools; Moskito Coast, 11 schools, 12 teachers, 630 scholars; Surinam, 18 schools, 60 teachers, 2200 scholars; W. South Africa, 19 schools, 58 teachers, 2228 scholars; E. South Africa, 15 schools, 27 teachers, 769 scholars; Australia, 2 schools, 21 scholars; Central Asia, 3 schools, 11 teachers, 110 scholars. In the Sunday Schools, of which there are 106, there are 1114 teachers, 7376 adults, and 8447 children. See Missionary Societies.

Morisonianism, a name used to designate the principles held by members of the Evangelical Union, formed by Dr. Morison and others, in May 1843, of those who disagreed with the doctrine held by the Presbyterian Churches that Christ only died for the elect. Evangelical Unionism first originated in 1841, when its founder and three other ministers separated from the United Secession Church. The Evangelical Union Churches, which are mainly confined to Scotland, have a theological hall, where a number of students attend; and a weekly official organ, the *Christian News*. Many of the ministers, all of whom are total abstainers, have settled in England in Congregational churches, which are somewhat similar in church government. In all there are about ninety E. U. churches. The **distinctive tenets** are that the Divine Father loves all, the Divine Saviour died for all, and the Divine Spirit strives with all.

Morley, Rt. Hon. John, M.P., was b. at Blackburn 1838. Ed. at Cheltenham and at Lincoln Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. ('59). Subsequently called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('73). Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow Univ. **Author** of various works on the **French Philosophers of the eighteenth century**, of an essay on Compromise, a "**Life of Cobden**" and of "**Edmund Burke.**" He has also recently published an essay on aphorisms. He was for some time **editor** of the *Literary Gazette*, the title of which he altered to *The Parthenon*, and for fifteen years ('67-82) conducted the *Fortnightly Review* (*q.v.*). For three years he was editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (*q.v.*), with which he terminated his connection in 83, on his acceptance of the editorship of *Macmillan's Magazine*, from which he retired in '85. In '69 Mr. Morley unsuccessfully contested Blackburn as a Liberal. He was also defeated in Westminster in '80. Three years later, however, he succeeded at Newcastle-on-Tyne, for which he has sat ever since. When Mr. Gladstone propounded his **Home Rule** scheme he found in Mr. Morley one of his ablest and most enthusiastic supporters. Mr. M. subsequently became **Chief Secretary for Ireland.** He is one of the five Liberals who met (Jan. '87) for the purpose of discovering a *modus vivendi* for the reunion of the Liberal party. In '88 he visited Dublin in company with Lord Ripon, and was received with demonstrations of the most extraordinary enthusiasm. His literary work received an addition in '89 in the shape of "**Walpole,**" in the "Twelve English Statesmen Series." Mr. M. was called as a witness (March 25th, '91) at the Cork Assizes with relation to occurrences during the trial for **conspiracy at Tipperary** in Sept. '90. Delivered important speeches at Cambridge (Sept.) and at Newcastle (Oct.), dealing with the Liberal programme.

"Morning Advertiser," a daily paper founded Feb. 8th, 1794, is the recognised

organ of the licensed victuallers. It possesses distinctive features of its own; while being Liberal and Independent and Constitutional in politics, it is not exclusively the advocate of any one party. Editor, **Thos. Wright** (*q.v.*). **Offices**, 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

"**Morning Post**" (daily). Conservative in its politics, it is the fashionable chronicle of the party, giving events of interest among the higher circles of society. It also, in addition to news of the day, home and foreign, gives critiques on literature, science, and art. **Offices**, Wellington Street, Strand.

Morocco. The westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An **empire** consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Suse, Draha, and Tafilet, with the oasis of Twat. Area (estimated) about 260,000 square miles. Population estimated at from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000. There are **three capitals**: Fez (pop. 80,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). **Chief ports** are Mogador and Tangier, on the Atlantic; Tetuan and some smaller places on the Mediterranean. **Tafilet** is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara. Ruled by a sultan, **Muley-Hassan** (*q.v.*), usually styled "emperor" by Europeans. He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority. The sultan is head of religion as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the executive: Vizier, Ministers for Home and Foreign Affairs, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, and Chief Administrator of Customs. Disciplined standing army 10,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and some artillery; militia infantry 10,000, cavalry 10,000; irregular forces 40,000. Imperial **revenue** about £500,000 per annum. **Imports** ('88), £1,515,065; **exports**, £1,129,257. Trade chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany.—**'91.** Mr. W. B. Harris, a young Englishman, staying at Wazan, and a guest of the Sherifs, was attacked by Muley Thami, third son of the Great Sherif, on Christmas Eve. He was not seriously hurt, but on his appeal to the elder Sherifs, Muley Thami received one hundred and forty lashes, was put in irons, and sent to prison; the slaves who assisted him were also punished. Sir W. Kirby-Green, British minister, went on a special mission to the Sultan (**Feb.**), and as a result the Government agreed to pay £50,000 in settlement of the claims arising out of the murder of some persons connected with a British factory at Cape Juby in '89. In **Sept.** Captain Inglefield, on behalf of Queen Victoria, presented an elephant to the Sultan. In the interior fighting broke out (**Nov.**) between the Moorish Arabs and Kabyles. It was reported (7th) that a plot had been formed by Muley Ismail, the Sultan's favourite brother, to depose the Sultan and assume the throne. The plot, however, was discovered and defeated. (For relations of Morocco with Spain see SPAIN; and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.)

Morocco, Sultan of. See MULEY-HASSAN.

Morris, Lewis, author of the "**Epic of Hades,**" "Songs of Two Worlds," "Gwen," "The Ode of Life," "Songs Unsung," etc., originally published anonymously as the productions of "A New Writer," was b. in Carmarthen. Graduated First Class in Classics at Jesus College, Oxford, 1855. Called to the bar '61, and ('80) served on the Committee of Inquiry into Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales. He succeeded the late Mr. W. Adam as **vice-chairman** of the **political committee** of the **Reform Club.** He unsuccessfully contested Pembroke as a Home Ruler in '86. Mr. M. (Jan. '88) received a **silver medal** from Her Majesty in recognition of his **Jubilee Ode.** His last book of poetry is entitled "A Vision of Saints."

Morris, Michael, Lord, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, was b. 1827. Ed. at Trinity Coll., Dublin, becoming Senior Moderator and **Gold Medallist** '47; called to the Irish bar at the King's Inns, Dublin, '49, and became **Q.C.** in '63. Has held the offices of **Solicitor-General** and **Attorney-General for Ireland,** and represented Galway for a time in the House of Commons. Appointed a member of the Privy Council for Ireland in '66, and for England in '89. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and afterwards became **Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.** Has taken a great interest in the progress of **education** in Ireland. Created a baronet in '85. Elevated to the House of Lords as "**life peer**" on his appointment as **Lord of Appeal** (**Dec.** '89).

Morris, William, artist and poet, was b. at Walthamstow in 1834, and ed. at Marlborough and Exeter Col. Oxford. Mr. M. turned his attention for some time to the study of architecture; and in '68, together with his friends Dante G. Rossetti and Burne Jones, endeavoured to elevate the artistic taste of the public. For this purpose a business of "art fabrics," wall-papers, and stained glass, was started. Though undertaken rather as an artistic venture than as a business speculation, the concern has been extremely successful. Mr. M. published in '67 his poem "**The Life and Death of Jason,**" which was followed in '68-70 by "**The Earthly Paradise,**" a series of twenty-four romantic tales. His **later works** include "Love is Enough," "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung," and "Hopes and Fears for Art." He has recently translated the Odyssey of Homer, and in conjunction with Mr. Eirikr Magnusson rendered into English verse a number of **Icelandic Stories.** Mr. W. M. is one of the leaders of the **Socialistic Movement** in England. A book by him, entitled "The Glittering Plain," was published in '90, while in '91 there appeared "News from Nowhere." Spoke on "Pre-Raphaelite Painters" at Birmingham (Oct. 2nd).

Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, '91 See SESSION, sect. 91.

Mount-Stephen, George, 1st Lord, was b. at Dufftown, Scotland, in June 1829. Emigrated, in '50, to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal, amassing an immense fortune. In '78 he was chosen President of the Bank of Montreal. Having become interested in railways; was placed at the head of the company that constructed the Canadian Pacific Railway, and became first president of the road in '81. In '87, as a memorial of the Queen's jubilee, he and Sir Donald Smith **gave £250,000** to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. Was created **baronet** in '86 for his public services in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Received a **Peerage** (May '91).

Mozambique. A Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa, nominally extending from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay, over 1,200

miles, with area 382,683 sq. m., pop. 350,000. In reality the Portuguese only occupy a few points, to which their authority is limited. The **chief** of these **settlements** on the coast, mostly on islands, are Mozambique (the capital), Quilimane (at one of the entrances to the Zambesi), Sofala, Inhambane, and **Lourenko Marquez**, in Delagoa Bay. Up the Zambesi 120 miles is **Sena**, of little importance; 260 miles up is **Tete**, and 500 miles up the stations of **Zumbo** and **Chicova**. This territory has been in Portuguese hands since 1497, yet nothing has been done by them to open up the country. Government and trade are in the most debased condition. A small military force, composed of convicts and natives, is little respected. The slave trade continues in spite of laws against it. The coast is unhealthy, but rich in products. Gold has been worked at some places inland. Recently a splendid harbour has been discovered—**Nakala**, in Fernao Veloso Bay. Some portions of the inland border are now being opened up by the Blantyre Mission of the Universities' African Missions. The Mozambique Company contracted with Mr. Van Laun, of London, to construct a railway between the Mozambique coast and the British sphere of influence in Manicaland.

Muley - Hassan, the reigning Sultan of **Morocco**, was b. 1831, and **succeeded** his father, the Sultan Sidi-Mohamed, September '73. The popular title by which his subjects recognise him is "Emir-al-Mumenin" (Prince of True Believers).

Müller, Frederick Max, was b. 1823. Ed. at Leipsic Univ., where he graduated ('43). Studied for some time in Paris, and ('46) came to England, where he found employment in collating MSS. at the East Indian Museum and at the Bodleian. Appointed ('50) Deputy Taylorian Professor, and ('54) Taylorian Professor at Oxford. First **Professor of Comparative Philology** in **Oxford** ('68), with which University he has been associated ever since. Professor Müller is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, and is a Knight of the *Ordre pour le Merite*. He is an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh and Cambridge. Among his published works are "The Rig-Veda: Translation from the Sacred Books of the East," "The Religions of India," "A Survey of Languages," "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims," "**Lectures on the Science of Language**," "Chips from a German Workshop," "Biographical Essays," "Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryans," etc. Elected **Gifford Lecturer** on Natural Theology at Glasgow Univ. '89.

Murray, David, A.R.A., was b. 1849, and after commercial experience devoted himself especially to the painting of Scotch scenery, in which he excels. In '82 a picture of "**Glen Sannox**" attracted attention in the Academy. He is an associate of the Scottish Academy, and was elected **A.R.A.** in Jan. '91. He exhibited more than a hundred water-colour sketches at the Fine Art Society. A picture by Mr. M., entitled "**My Love has gone a-Sailing**," was purchased for the nation under the Chantry bequest. In the Royal Academy '91 his pictures were "Gorse" and "The Bridge."

Murray, David Christie, author and actor, was b. April 13th, 1847, at West Bromwich, where he was ed. Entering journalism, he was connected with the *Birmingham Morning News*, the *Scotsman*, the *Daily News*, and the *World*. He was *Times* special correspondent through the Russo-Turkish war. "A Life's Atonement" was his **first important novel**, and was published in '79 in *Chambers' Journal*. Other books followed, including "Hearts," "The Way of the World, and "Wild Darrie" ('89), and "The Bishop's Bible" (in collaboration with Mr. H. Herman). Mr. Murray has recently returned from a tour in Australia, where he appeared on the stage.

Muscat. For Political Agent see DIPLOMATIC.

Museums. The last few years has witnessed a remarkable development of these institutions, while many additions to their number have been made. It is now recognised that they are not intended as mere receptacles for curiosities, or, as Prof. Flower has so aptly said, that their portals should bear the legend, "Rubbish may be shot here." On the contrary, they must be, if anything at all, educational in aim, and scientific in their arrangement, yet withal, appealing to the understanding of the people. Of London museums it is almost unnecessary to speak. Foremost stands our **National Institution**, with its great branch the **new Natural History Museum** at South Kensington, probably now the finest of its class in the world. **South Kensington Museum**, the **Guildhall, Bethnal Green**, the **Sloane Museum**, and others, also afford Londoners the highest educational and scientific advantages. At the universities are the **Fitzwilliam Museum** at Cambridge, the **Ashmolean**, and the new **Pitt-Rivers** Museum at Oxford, the latter a striking illustration of private munificence. Dublin and Edinburgh are similarly provided with first-class museums. The foregoing are examples of **state-aided** or **specially endowed** institutions, and necessarily occupy a different position to **provincial rate supported museums**; those attached to schools and colleges for teaching purposes; and museums belonging to local societies. The first named are becoming increasingly important, and many of them have very able curators. Some have a **free library** attached, and occasionally a recognised **art gallery**, as at Maidstone, and Nottingham. It is very probable that further legislation will shortly enable this class of institution to levy a higher rate than hitherto for maintenance. The latest addition to their number is at **Hastings**, where one is in course of formation. The **Museums Association** was founded for the advancement of museums generally, and for the promot on of intercourse between curators. The **first annual meeting** was held at Liverpool in '90. President, Rev. H. H. Higgins. This year the association met at Cambridge, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Clark, M.A.

Museums and Gymnasiums Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. **92**.

Museums, Sunday Opening of. See SESSION, sect. **42**.

Music in '91. With scarcely an exception, each of our leading native composers contributed some new work to the record of the year, and in a few instances the interest evinced by the musical public was altogether uncommon. Particularly was this the case with Sir Arthur Sullivan's romantic opera "**Ivanhoe**," written for the inauguration of Mr. D'Oyly Carte's new

English Opera House in Cambridge Circus, and Professor Stanford's oratorio "**Eden,**" specially composed for the Birmingham Triennial Festival in October; whilst as regards productions from foreign pens considerable attention was attracted to the Requiem introduced by Dvorak at the Birmingham meeting, and to Mascagni's powerful one-act opera "**Cavalleria Rusticana,**" which, after an unchecked success of over eighteen months throughout Italy and in various other parts of the Continent, was made the chief feature of an autumn opera season by Signor Lago at the Shaftesbury Theatre in the middle of October. The year was also marked by a **Handel Festival** at the Crystal Palace, and by the recurrence of the Chester and Hereford (Three Choirs) gatherings. The first of these in order was that at Sydenham in June, when honour to the mighty Saxon was again fitly paid by the performance of "Messiah" on the Monday, and "Israel in Egypt" on the Friday, with a lengthy selection from oratorios, cantatas, operas, and instrumental compositions on the intervening Wednesday. This was according to a custom that could scarcely be improved upon, since it represented the many-sidedness of Handel's genius. A special feature of the Selection programme was a "Gloria Patri" for double chorus and double orchestra, composed in Rome in 1707, when Handel was in his twenty-third year, and probably never previously performed. Some portions of the Chandos anthem "O come, let us sing," were also fresh to the Crystal Palace. The executive force was of the wonted strength and completeness, and Mr. August Manns again warranted his appointment as conductor of such a vast assemblage. The attendance at this (the tenth) triennial festival did not equal the highest figures yet attained, namely, 87,784 in '83, but it reached the very respectable total of 80,796 for the three days and preliminary public rehearsal. Considering that a Handel celebration is now very far from "a new thing," such an issue was eminently satisfactory. The next musical festival was at **Chester**, where distinct success accompanied the performance of a new cantata called "**Rudel,**" by Dr. Joseph Bridge, the organist of the cathedral. In September came the **Hereford** meeting, under the conductorship, for the first time, of Mr. Robertson Sinclair, who was appointed the cathedral organist on the death, in '89, of Dr. Langdon Colborne. The absolute novelties here were a motet by Dr. H. J. Edwards for soprano solo, chorus and orchestra, entitled "Praise to the Holiest," the words from Cardinal Newman's "The Dream of "Gerontius"; "A Song of Judgment," a sacred cantata by Dr. C. Harford Lloyd, so closely associated with the Three Choirs annual gathering; and Dr. Hubert Parry's setting of "**De Profundis.**" The latter, written for twelve part chorus, orchestra and soprano solo, proved one of the most notable compositions dated this year. The massiveness and sublimity of effect, no less than the singular skill exhibited in the simultaneous working of the three separate choirs, justified the designation of "the English Bach" being applied to a composer who during the past four years has made such rapid advance on the road to abiding fame. Noticeable revivals were Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Te Deum," Sir John Stainer's "St. Mary Magdalen," and Spohr's "Calvary." In more than one respect Mr. Sinclair showed a progressive spirit, and, favoured by splendid weather, the festival on the banks of the Wye was even more successful than had been hoped for. The diminution of late years in the receipts of the Birmingham Festival, whether there was an abundance or a paucity of novelties, demonstrated the desirability of a change in the arrangements. It being thought that the autumn holiday-making proclivities of the present generation had a great deal to do with the matter, it was decided to postpone the festival from the last week in August, when it has been generally held, until the beginning of October. This proved a step in the right direction. The Town Hall was well filled at each of the eight performances. Besides the novelties by Stanford and Dvorak respectively above referred to, there was a new and elegant setting by **Dr. A. C. Mackenzie** of the "Veni, Creator Spiritus," as paraphrased by Dryden. "Eden" is in every way a remarkable work, original in design and execution. The poem by Mr. Robert Bridges, arranged in dramatic form, was issued separately some time before the performance. With its first act opening in "Heaven," and comprising the hymning of the new creation by the angels; with the second act devoted to the fierce maledictions and vain strivings of the fiends surrounding Satan in "Hell"; and with the illustration of the Fall in the "Garden of Eden," followed by Adam's vision of the various plagues afflicting earth as the penalty of his sin, and concluding with the promise of the advent of Christ, it afforded abundant scope for a composer resolved to cast aside the bonds of the conventional. A composition so unlike any other known oratorio—the nearest approach, perhaps, being M. Benoit's "Lucifer" heard at the Royal Albert Hall a few years back—could not but evoke considerable discussion. The difference of opinion concerning Professor Stanford's work did not extend to the **Requiem Mass** of **Dvorak.** Of this, high commendation was unanimous. The breadth, dignity and pathetic force contained in each section were as warmly recognised as the technical ingenuity and general structural merit, entitling it to a place beside the "Stabat Mater," by which the composer acquired his reputation. There can be no doubt that this "Requiem" is a noble addition to sacred musical art. Dvorak came to this country expressly to conduct the work he had specially written for Birmingham. The only other distinguished composer who honoured England with his company professionally was **Signor Sgambati,** who by invitation brought to the Philharmonic Society his "**Sinfonia Epitalamia.**" At the close of January musical attention was absorbed by Mr. D'Oyly Carte's production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's opera **Ivanhoe.** This was a rather curious experiment. It had been often said that the comparative apathy evinced by British lovers of opera towards works of the more elaborate and thoroughly modern school penned by their own countrymen was in part due to the inability or objection of most operatic organisations to present an important novelty a sufficient number of times to make the public conversant with its merits. In reply it was pleaded that as one party of vocalists could not be expected to endure the strain of singing the same arduous characters night after night, frequent changes of programme were compulsory. Determined to give Sir Arthur Sullivan's first serious opera (the book by Mr. Julian Sturgis) every chance, Mr. D'Oyly Carte hit upon the plan of

doubling and in a few instances trebling the cast of principals, so that all the more hard-worked singers could obtain the prescribed rest. By this means the opera, magnificently mounted, could be played every evening, and the supporters of English lyric art be afforded time for accurately gauging the quality of the composition. The three companies were introduced at the first three representations, and the scheme of alternation was found to work extremely well. Although to many who had hitherto known Sullivan simply in connection with delightfully comic operas at the Savoy, and with platform ballads, it seemed strange that his pen should produce dramatic music of a vigorous and occasionally stern description, "**Ivanhoe**" was universally accepted as an able work warranting the hope that further efforts of a like order might diversify the composer's popular essays in another vein. Before the season terminated it had attained over a hundred and fifty consecutive performances—a circumstance unequalled in the history of English opera of the grand type. "**Ivanhoe**," it may be added, brought into favour several vocalists hitherto but little known. Among these were Mr. Eugene Oudin (the Sir Brian), Mr. Norman Salmond (King Richard), and Mr. Avon Saxon (the burly Friar Tuck, whose song, "Ho! jolly Jenkin," and musical dialogue with the Black Knight in the forest, so vividly recalled the bright humour of the Savoy productions). Mr. D'Oyly Carte's announcement that he hoped this work would virtually prove the foundation of a national opera worthy of the name was widely endorsed, but as our supply of composers is hardly extensive enough just at present to meet the managerial demand for operas of the calibre of "**Ivanhoe**," resort to the Continent is still necessary. This was the explanation of Mr. D'Oyly Carte securing an English version of M. André Messager's "**La Basoche**" successfully produced at the re-opening of the house in Nov. Of foreign **opera** Sir Augustus Harris enjoyed a monopoly until the autumn Having an exceedingly numerous force of distinguished vocalists at his command, he entered in April at Covent Garden upon a season of no less than sixteen weeks. There were ninety-four representations in all of twenty operas, most of which required great scenic preparation. The "bright particular stars" among the better known **artistes** were Mesdames Albani, Melba and De Lussan, the Brothers De Reszke, and MM. Lassalle, Maurel and Ravelli The Sisters Ravogli, who in Signor Lago's autumn season in '90 had given new life to Gluck's **Orfeo**, joined Sir Augustus Harris, and opened the season with this work. A notable success was achieved by **M. Van Dyck**, a Dutch tenor who had acquitted himself most satisfactorily at the Wagnerian performances at Bayreuth. Here he made a host of friends in Massenet's **Manon** and in **Faust**, the only operas in which it was practicable for him to sing during his short stay here. **Miss Eames**, an American soprano, who had high credentials from Paris, was also well received here, and particularly distinguished herself as Margherita and as the heroine of Gounod's unjustly neglected **Mireille**. Another addition to Sir Augustus Harris' *repertoire* was **Tannhäuser**, with Madame Albani, Signor Perotti and M. Maurel as the three principals The famous French baritone, by the way, had several opportunities during the season of illustrating his theory of voice-colour, previously expounded in a lecture at the Lyceum Theatre, by playing such contrasted parts as Rigoletto, Wolfram, Federico di Telramondo, Germont père, Di Nevers and Iago. Besides repeating such approved assumptions as Juliet and Lucia, **Madame Melba** redeemed a promise made the preceding year by appearing in the secondary part of Michaela in "**Carmen**" to the wicked gipsy of Mlle. Zélie de Lussan, the Don José of M. Jean de Reszke, and the Escamillo of M. Lassalle—altogether a cast unexampled for attractiveness, and in which the services of the Australian *prima donna* were thoroughly appreciated. The special event of the season, however, was the production of Verdi's "**Otello**" with M. Jean de Reszke as the Moor, Madame Albani as Desdemona, and M. Maurel (as already stated) in his original character of the treacherous Ancient. Interest was augmented by some postponements in consequence of the indisposition of the celebrated Polish tenor, who in undertaking a character hitherto identified in this country (at the Lyceum in '89) with Tamagno, was of course anxious to appear at his best. The performance, whether lyrically or dramatically, was not a whit disappointing. Towards the close of the season "**La Luce dell Asia**," a new cantata transformed into an opera, by Mr. Isidore de Lara, was announced, but circumstances arose to compel postponement. The presence of the German Emperor in London was made the occasion for a State performance at the Opera, when a splendid spectacle was presented before the curtain by the brilliant uniforms, the numerous gathering of Imperial and Royal personages in the huge central box, and the extraordinary decorative display of flowers. The programme consisted of the first act of "**Lohengrin**," scenes from "**Romeo et Juliette**" and "**Orfeo**," and the third act of "**Les Huguenots**." For political reasons, none of the eminent French **artistes** in the company took part in this gala representation. The Emperor also attended a concert at the Royal Albert Hall, at which a miscellaneous selection had as pendant the principal scenes from Sir Arthur Sullivan's "**The Golden Legend**." For the operatic performances in Oct. and Nov., Sir A. Harris had for mainstay several of the famed artistes of the Parisian Opera Comique, with M. Leon Jéhin as conductor. With this assistance he was enabled to present for the first time in this country Gounod's **Philémon et Baucis** and M. Bruneau's **Le Rêve**, both of course in French. The votaries of light comic opera were furnished during the year at the Prince of Wales's with Mr. De Koven's "**Maid Marian**," destined to give way to the musical dumb-show play "**L'Enfant Prodigue**"; at the Criterion with "**Miss Decima**," a version of the notorious "**Miss Helyett**" with M. Audran's pretty music; and at the Savoy with Mr. Edward Solomon's "**The Nautch Girl**." The latter, which was the first important work produced at Mr. D'Oyly Carte's Strand establishment without the signature "Gilbert and Sullivan," was eventually preceded by an amusing little piece called "**Captain Billy**," music by Mr. Francois Cellier. At the Lyric in October the deserving "**La Cigale**" celebrated its birthday. The students of the **Royal Academy of Music** gave an excellent performance of Gounod's "**The Mock Doctor**," which was also taken in hand by a company

headed by Mr. Richard Temple. The Saturday afternoon concerts at the **Crystal Palace** were again noticeable for the unsurpassed efficiency of the performances under the baton of Mr. Manns, and for the abundant evidences of the resolve to keep abreast of the time. Besides Signor Sgambati's work before mentioned, the veteran **Philharmonic Society** included in the performances of the season Mr. Charles E. Stephens' Symphony in G minor, and Dr. Mackenzie conducted his effective music composed for the play "**Ravenswood**" at the Lyceum. The **Royal Choral Society** with old and modern oratorios; the **Symphony Concerts** conducted by Mr. Henschel; the Monday and Saturday **Popular Concerts** with the choicest of chamber compositions; the Handel Society; **Sir Charles Hallé's** Concerts, the **Sarasate** and **Albeniz** Concerts; the Wind Instrument Chamber Music Society, and the leading amateur associations also sustained their prestige. The custom of offering oratorios during the Lenten season was revived by Sir Augustus Harris, who in this way several nights turned Covent Garden Theatre to good account. Promenade concerts were held here in the early autumn for a few weeks. The **Richter Concerts** at St. James's Hall as usual relied mainly upon Wagner and Beethoven, but room was found for a few novelties, conspicuous among which was a stirring setting by Professor Stanford for choir and orchestra of Campbell's poem, "The Battle of the Baltic," the favourable verdict passed upon which was soon after endorsed at the Hereford Festival. The **Bach Choir** produced a new Mass by Mr. A. Somervell without forfeiting its pretensions to judgment and earnestness. The more interesting miscellaneous events of the year included farewell of the public platform by **Mr. Sims Reeves** (in May at the Royal Albert Hall) after a brilliant career extending over half a century, the event being productive of much sympathy and countless testimonies of respect; the reappearance of **Mr. Santley** and **Madame Patey** after their respective lengthy tours in far-distant climes; the **Tonic Sol-fa** Jubilee gatherings; a performance of **Messiah** in Westminster Abbey in Nov. in aid of the Royal Society of Musicians; the celebrations at home and abroad of the **centenary of Mozart's death**; the representations of "**Tannhäuser**" at **Bayreuth**; and the performances in Paris, after preliminary threatenings that came to naught, of Wagner's "**Lohengrin.**"

Music, Guildhall School of. See GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Music, Royal Academy of. See ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Music, Royal College of. See ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Mutsu Hito, the present Mikado (or Emperor) of Japan, was b. 1852. Ascended the throne in '67. His reign has been marked by great reforms, prompted by a liberal spirit, resulting in abolishing entirely the feudal system which has impeded the general progress of the country. Under the rule of the present Mikado, Japan has entered into an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has recently given the Japanese a parliamentary constitution based on European principles. See JAPAN.

Mysore. For Resident, see DIPLOMATIC.

N

Naples Elevated Railway. In June '91 it was reported that the "highest" elevated railway was to be built at Naples, to connect the central part of the city with the high ground. In some places the railway will rest on towers 128 feet high, fitted with elevators. M. Adolfo Aveno is the engineer, and the estimated cost £250,000. The trains will be run by electricity, generated by a waterfall on the river Serreno.

Napoleon Victor, son of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, was b. 1862. When his father, after the death of the Prince Imperial in '79, took the position of **head of the house of Bonaparte**, the claim was disputed by M. Paul de Cassagnac and several other Imperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival. But this move was not encouraged by the son, though the latter, it is understood, was nominated in the Prince Imperial's will as his successor. When the Expulsion Bill of '86 became law, the Prince and his father were exiled from France.

Nasr-ed-Din, **Shah of Persia**, son of the late Mehemet Shah, was b. 1829. He ascended the throne in '48. At the age of fourteen he was made Governor of Azerbeidjin. On his accession he was for some time guided by the counsels of the Ameer, Mirza Taghi, who was appointed Grand Vizier. The Ameer, being a man of great ability and energy, instituted many reforms, and was rewarded for his eminent services with the hand of the Shah's sister in marriage. The jealousy of courtiers, however, subsequently influenced the Shah's mind against the Grand Vizier, who was banished and, according to some accounts, murdered. The Shah's position, owing to the rival claims of England and Russia for influence at his court, and for commercial intercourse with his subjects, is not an easy one. He has shown his desire to cultivate closer relationships with England by the commercial concessions he granted last year in a convention obtained through the influence of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. The Shah made a **tour of Europe** in '73, and again in '89, when he was favourably received in **England** and elsewhere.

Natal. A British colony on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco de Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Sea-board extends from the Umtamfuna river on S., to the Tugela on N., a distance of 170 miles. Zululand borders the colony on the N.E., Transvaal on N., Orange Free State and Basutoland on W., Transkeian Territories on S.W. Area 24,000 sq. m.; pop. 477,100. Capital **Pietermaritzburg**, pop. 15,767; the only port is **D'Urban**. Other centres inland are Verulam, Isipingo, Richmond, Ladysmith, etc. The colony is divided into

fourteen districts. The colony has representative **government**. There is a Governor, an Executive Council of officials, and a Legislative Council of thirty members, of whom seven are nominated by the Governor and the remainder elected by property-holders in the boroughs and counties. Religion well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 13 Government schools, 30 aided, besides others, and 85 native and Indian schools. There is a force of 179 mounted police and 1,285 volunteers. **Revenue**, June 30th, '91, £1,312,372; **expenditure**, £1,026,984; **exports**, £1,315,625; **imports**, £3,602,809.—'**91** The Legislative Council (Feb. 10th) passed a Bill for giving the Colony responsible government, with a single Chamber of 37 elected members, and a Cabinet of six, the seats to be redistributed on the basis of population. See ZULULAND, SWAZILAND, TRANSVAAL, etc.; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

National Association for the Advancement of Art, and its Application to Industry. Was founded for the purpose of holding of **Art Congresses** in the principal manufacturing towns of the kingdom to discuss problems of a practical nature connected with the welfare of the Arts, Fine and Applied. Bears the same relation to Art that the British Association (*q.v.*) bears to Science. The **first Congress** was held at Liverpool Dec. '88, the **second** at **Edinburgh** Oct. 27th to Nov. 1st, '89, the **third** at **Birmingham**, Nov. 4th to 8th, '90. **Hon. Sec.**, Lionel Cust. **Office**, 22, Albemarle St., W.

National Footpath Preservation Society. This was formed Sept. 30th, 1884, for the "preservation of ancient foot and bridle paths, and all other rights of way by land and water, fishing, vacant spaces, as village greens, roadside slips of land, etc." **Branch societies** have been formed at Henley, Kendal, Lancaster, Ackworth, Keswick, Carlisle, Cardiff, Leicester, Bristol, Wirrall District, Godalming, Whitby, Northampton, Scarboro', and elsewhere. The Society publishes a lengthy list of Vice-Presidents, the Duke of Westminster being Patron, and Lord Ribblesdale the President. The subscription is 5*s*. a year, but a 10*s*. 6*d*. subscription entitles the member to legal advice gratis. **Complaints** may be addressed either to a local Footpath Society or to the **Sec. and Surveyor**, Mr. Henry Allnutt, 42, Essex St., Strand, W.C.

National Gallery. (For earlier history see ed. '88.) The **present trustees** of the Gallery, in the order of their nomination, are:—Sir Henry Layard, Sir William H. Gregory, Lord Northbourne, Viscount Hardinge, the Right Hon. Lord Savile, G.C.B., and the Earl of Carlisle. The Director is Sir F. W. Burton; the Keeper and Secretary is Mr. Charles L. Eastlake; the Clerk being Mr. George E. Ambrose. The **abolition** of the **autumnal recess**, during which the Gallery was formerly closed for six weeks; the extended hours for keeping the collection open to the inspection of visitors; and the annual grant by means of which the contents of the **library** have been supplemented, are all recent measures which indicate that the trustees and director are keeping pace with the times. What was for a long time urgently needed —viz., **a new edition** of the **official catalogue** —was published in '89, after enlargement and revision. The National Gallery, as may be supposed, contains by far the best examples of the **English school** of painting to be found, comprising as it does the **masterpieces** of Turner, Reynolds, Landseer, Gainsborough, Wilkie, Romney, Constable, Herring, Callcott, Etty, and others. On the other hand, the **foreign masters** are well represented, the paintings including **works** of Raphael, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Rubens, Cuyp, Teniers, Correggio, Titian, Holbein, Velasquez, Murillo, and others. Among the **additions** during '90 were "The Ambassadors," by Holbein; "Portrait of the Spanish Admiral Pulido-Pareja," by Velasquez, and the "Portrait of an Italian Nobleman," by Moroni, which were purchased from the Longford Castle Collection for a sum of £55,000, of which sum the Government provided £25,000, and Lord Rothschild, Lord Iveagh, and Mr. Charles Cotes each contributed £10,000. "The Origin of the Milky Way," by Tintoretto, and "Unfaithfulness," by Paul Veronese, were purchased from the Earl of Darnley. The "Ecce Homo," ascribed to Giovanni Bellini, was purchased from the Perkins Collection. The total number of pictures purchased was thirteen, at a cost of £58,740 5*s*. A portrait of Miss Caroline Fry (afterwards Mrs. William Wilson), by Sir Thomas Lawrence, was bequeathed to the Gallery by Mr. William Wilson; the "Portrait of Girolamo Savonarola," by a painter of the Florentine School, was presented by Dr. William Radford, and the "Portrait of a Man" by Juan Bautista del Maza Martinez, was presented by Mr. C. H. Crompton-Roberts. The Gallery was visited during the year by 539,960 persons on the public days, showing a daily average on such days (208 in number) of 2,595; on students' days, 41,802 persons were admitted, paying fees amounting to £1,045 1*s*., which shows an increase on the sum—£994 11*s*.—received in '89. The total number of students' attendances was 24,300; 1,170 oil-colour copies of pictures were made, 558 from the works of 95 old masters, and 612 from the works of 44 modern painters. The Gallery is **open to the public** on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of sixpence on the students' days, Thursday and Friday. Much **information**, compiled independently of the National Gallery Authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National Gallery," and also in "The National Gallery" *Pall Mall Gazette Extra*, while official details appear in an *Annual Report* issued by the director.

National Liberal Federation, The. (For history see ed. '88.) The **headquarters** of the Federation are at 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. **President**, Mr. Robt. Spence Watson, LL.D.; **Sec.**, Mr. F. Schnadhorst; **Asst. Sec.**, Mr. Robt. A. Hudson.

National Pensions. See STATE PENSIONS.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has for its **object** the prevention of the cruel treatment, wrongful neglect, or improper employment of children, also all conduct by which life or limb or health is wrongfully endangered or sacrificed, or by which morals are imperilled or depraved. These objects are sought to be secured by (1) remonstrance and moral suasion; (2) enforcement of existing laws; (3) promotion of any amendment of the law that may be necessary or desirable. **Hon. Director**, Rev. Benj. Waugh. **Organ**, *The Child's Guardian*; Editor, **Rev. B. Waugh. Central Office** (where a **shelter**

for children (is provided), 7, Harpur Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

National Union of Teachers, The, founded 1870.—**Objects:** (1) promoting the spread of education; (2) bringing practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) uniting the teachers of public elementary schools in a strong professional organisation; and (4) watching the interests and advancing the welfare of teachers. The Union includes local associations and district unions, consisting of not less than three local associations, whose object is to guide public opinion in various ways. **Conferences** are held at Easter. There are now more than 360 local associations in England and Wales with over 16,000 members. There are a **Provident Society, Benevolent Fund** and **Orphanages** in connection with the Union. **Sec.,** T. E. Heller. **Office,** 71, Russell Square, W.C.

Naval Manœuvres, British, '91 (for 1887, '88, '89, and '90, per eds. '90 and '91). Before proceeding to describe the manœuvres of '91 and their result, it should be pointed out that it is by no means necessary that mobilisation should always be followed by these operations. **Mobilisation** may be considered a short title for the arrangements made for putting the Navy on a war footing, and for giving it the needed expansion to fulfil its additional duties in face of an emergency. **Manœuvres** are for testing *materiel* and training *personnel*. A trial mobilisation may be, and is frequently, made without moving a man or commissioning a ship. Once a year, however, it has now become usual to hoist the pennant in a certain number of extra ships, that the manœuvres may be carried out on a large scale, and that flag officers may have an opportunity of handling fleets such as they might be called on to command in time of war. This mobilisation is of a partial nature, and, as a rule, is merely such a step as might be taken at any time when hostilities threatened. It is effected by placing the men in the training establishments, and the officers who are on half pay or harbour vessels, on board those ships in the dockyards which are immediately ready for sea. Naturally the time for this partial mobilisation is made to synchronise as nearly as possible with the date at which the classes for instruction close, so that the studies of officers and men in gunnery and torpedo work may be interfered with as little as needs be. It is thus a matter of common knowledge when the operation is likely to take place, and there is no secrecy about it, such as there should be about the usual tests for mobilisation, if they are to be of practical value. For two years obstacles of a diplomatic nature have prevented the manœuvres being carried out as early as they should be, but this year nothing interfered, and the partial mobilisation took place on July 8th, a week after the classes ended, and the men became available. Reports had been current that a scarcity of men existed, but these were shown to have little foundation, for no difficulty occurred in manning 76 ships, or only two less than in the previous year. In '90 the number of battle-ships was 18; in '91, 20; cruisers, 24—21; gun-vessels and gun-boats, 6—11; coast defence ships, 5—0; miscellaneous vessels, 3—4; and torpedo boats, 22—20. In addition to the vessels specially commissioned for the manœuvres, there were also several which had hoisted the pennant as reliefs for ships on foreign stations, and these were temporarily detained at home to take part in the operations. An entirely new departure was made in '91 in the **scheme of operations.** Hitherto the ships have been divided into two strong squadrons, which have been opposed to one another; but on this occasion three distinct sets of manœuvres were carried out by four separate squadrons. The principal of these were supposed to have a tactical character, and consisted of a series of exercises performed by two independent fleets, one of which assembled in the Downs and operated in the North Sea; the other met at Portland and exercised in the Atlantic. The secondary manœuvres consisted of operations in the St. George's Channel, and were undertaken by two small squadrons opposed to one another, one of them comprising a strong flotilla of torpedo boats. Before the manœuvres proper took place each fleet and squadron made an introductory cruise, so that the instructive evolutions of fleet anchoring and getting under way could be practised. After the manœuvres a period was devoted to target practice, and special orders were given that this target practice in mobilised and newly commissioned ships was only to be carried out when the guns' crews had grown accustomed to their work, practice from aiming rifles fitted to the guns being carried out previously, so as to insure a careful performance. An attempt was made to ascertain what arrangements could be made at the home ports at short notice for the landing—after a general action with the enemy—of a considerable number of wounded requiring hospital treatment. Instructions were issued to the captain of each vessel, as he returned to port after the operations, to communicate by telegraph to the Commander-in-Chief the aggregate number of assumed wounded he had on board requiring hospital treatment. And suitable means of conveyance for the transport of the assumed wounded men from the ships to the hospital was provided, reports of the steps taken being sent to the Admiralty. The objects of the tactical manœuvres were as follows: Enemy's fleets were supposed to be coming from the Baltic and the Bay of Biscay, and the Northern and Western British fleets respectively were supposed to be about to engage them, with a view to ascertaining (1) the best organisation in which to engage a hostile fleet, taking into consideration the mixed nature of the opposed force; (2) the grouping of a fleet, in order that the weak points of one ship might be counterbalanced by the disposition of others; (3) the most advantageous position for the admiral's ship; (4) the position of the smaller vessels, scouts, look-out and connecting vessels with regard to the main body of the fleet; and (5) distant signalling. In order that these points might be practically tested, the officers in command were instructed to detach vessels from their fleet to represent an enemy's cruisers, the scouts of the hostile fleet. These vessels were to endeavour to ascertain the position of the British fleet without being themselves discovered. Further, the fleets were to be subdivided, that parts might represent the hostile squadrons, and then to pass one another in different formations at a high rate of speed, opening fire on one another with blank charges as they passed, so as to give an idea of a fleet action. As will be seen from the story of the operations, various causes interfered to lessen the value of these manœuvres; but that results of some importance will be obtained from the

FOR THE PRINCIPAL MANŒUVRES.

THE NORTHERN FLEET.—Vice-Adm. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., in the *Camperdown*; Rear-Adm. Loftus F. Jones in the *Anson*.

Place of Assembly { 1st—The Downs. 2nd—Frith of Forth.

Ship.	Commander.	Displacement.	I.H.P.	Men.	Sea Speed in Knots.	Armament. Heavy.	Armament. Light.
BATTLE-SHIPS:							
Camperdown	F. C. B. Simpson	10,600	11,500	526	13·5	10	26
Anson	G. T. H. Boyes	10,600	11,500	524	13·4	10	26
Howe	H. H. Boys	10,300	11,500	515	13·5	10	26
Rodney	J. B. Warren	10,300	11,500	514	13·5	10	24
Nile	G. H. V. Noel	11,940	12,000	543	13·7	10	25
Sanspareil	C. A. G. Bridge	10,470	14,000	587	13·8	15	29
Conqueror	H. Rose	6,200	6,600	335	12·7	6	17
Hero	J. A. T. Bruce	6,200	6,600	335	12·7	6	17
CRUISERS:							
Aurora	A. D. Fanshawe	5,600	8,500	464	14·6	12	23
Immortalite	Sir W. Wiseman	5,600	8,500	464	14·6	12	23
Iris	E. N. Rolfe	3,700	7,330	280	15·5	10	13
Mersey	P. Aldrich	4,050	6,000	325	13·5	12	14
Pallas	A. MacLeod	2,575	7,500	190	14·5	8	12
Latona	Hon.A.G.Curzon Howe	3,400	9,000	253	17·0	8	13
Medea	E. Rooke	2,800	9,000	300	15·8	6	11
Medusa	A. C. B Bromley	2,800	9,000	300	15·8	6	11
Tartar	H. L. Fleet	1,770	3,500	156	13·2	6	10
GUN-BOATS:							
Speedwell	P. M. Hely-Hutchinson	735	4,500	85	15·0	2	4
Salamander	J. A. Frazer	735	4,500	85	15.0	2	4
Sheldrake	A. B. Farquhar	735	4,500	85	15.0	2	4

(The *Active* and *Ruby* were also attached to the Fleet, but not for manœuvres.)

THE WESTERN FLEET.—Vice-Adm. R. O'B. Fitzroy in the *Alexandra*; Rear-Adm. N. Bowden-Smith in the *Swiftsure*.

Place of Assembly { 1st—Portland. 2nd—Berehaven.

Ship.	Commander.	Displacement.	I.H.P.	Men.	Sea Speed in Knots.	Armament. Heavy.	Armament. Light.
BATTLE-SHIPS:							
Alexandra	J. Fellowes	9,490	8,610	674	12·8	12	35
Superb	R. H. Boyle	9,170	8,500	620	11·9	16	34
Invincible	A. P. Hastings	6,010	4,830	490	12·6	16	19
Ironduke	C. S. Cardale	6,010	3,520	490	11·0	14	18
Audacious	A. C. H. Paget	6,010	4,830	490	11·5	18	15
Neptune	D. H. Bosanquet	9,310	8,000	565	12·5	6	24
Triumph	F. S. Clayton	6,640	5,110	488	11·2	14	26
Swiftsure	A. T. Brooke	6,910	4,910	473	11·0	18	19
CRUISERS:							
Narcissus	C. Johnstone	5,600	8,500	464	14.5	12	23
Thames	W. N. Lang	4,050	6,000	325	13.5	12	17
Forth	J. H. Bainbridge	4,050	6,000	325	13.5	12	17
Barham	C. R. Arbuthnot	1,830	6,000	154	15.5	6	6
Bellona	H. C. Bigge	1,830	6,000	154	15.5	6	6
Barossa	F. H. Fegen	1,580	3,000	151	13·5	6	6
Blonde	F. P. Trench	1,580	3,000	151	13 5	6	6
GUN-BOATS:							
Sharpshooter	J. H. Auton	735	4,500	85	15·0	2	4
Spanker	W. C. Slater	735	4,500	85	15·0	2	4

(The *Volage* and *Calypso* were also attached to this Fleet.)

FOR THE SECONDARY MANŒUVRES.

THE RED SQUADRON.—Capt. Samuel Long in the *Barraconta*.

Place of Assembly { 1st—Torbay. 2nd—Milford Haven.

Ship.	Commander.	Displacement.	I.H.P.	Men.	Sea Speed in Knots.	Armament.	
						Heavy.	Light.
BATTLE-SHIPS:							
Hotspur	J. E. Stokes	4,010	3,060	237	11·0	4	13
Shannon	A. E. Dupuis	5,390	3,370	454	10·5	9	10
Northampton	S. C. Holland	7,630	6,070	550	11·2	12	22
CRUISERS:							
Barracouta	R. W. White	1,580	3,000	151	13·5	6	6
GUN-BOATS:							
Seagull	A. W. Torlesse	735	4,500	85	15.0	2	4
Spider	E. H. Blair	535	3,000	61	14·5	1	6
Skipjack	W. M. Dougall	735	4,500	88	15·0	2	4
Gossamer	H. J. Davison	735	4,500	85	15·0	2	4
Rattlesnake	F. H. Hamilton	550	2,700	61	14·8	1	6

THE BLUE SQUADRON.—Rear-Adm. J. E. Erskine in the *Belleisle*.

Place of Assembly { 1st Falmouth 2nd - As ordered by commanding officer.

Ship.	Commander.	Displacement.	I.H.P.	Men.	Sea Speed in Knots.	Armament.	
						Heavy.	Light.
Belleisle	F. R. Boardman	4,870	3,200	282	11·0	4	15
Hecla	J. Durnford	6,400	2,260	245	10·5	5	9
Curlew	H. D. Barry	950	1,500	90	10·7	4	7
Traveller	G. E. Bairnsfather	700	1,120	175	10.3	2	2
Hearty	G. W. Russell	1,300	1,800	60	12·0	2	2
Magnet	R. A. Cathie	430	520	23	10·5	2	2

(The above vessels merely acted as depôt-ships for torpedo boats.)

Torpedo Boat. No.	Lieut.-Commander.	Date.	Length.		Beam.		Maximum Speed.	Builder.
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	knots.	
25	E. H. Smith	1886	127	6	12	6	20·5	Thorneycroft.
33	E. M. Hewett	1886	125	0	13	0	19·5	Yarrow.
42	C. L. Vaughan Lee	1886	127	6	12	6	20·5	Thorneycroft.
45	G. E Armstrong	1886	127	6	12	6	20·5	Thorneycroft.
51	A. J. Henniker	1886	127	6	12	6	20·5	Thorneycroft.
53	J. F. A. Blandy	1886	127	6	12	6	20 5	Thorneycroft.
55	G. B. Hutton	1886	127	6	12	6	20 5	Thorneycroft.
57	E. Lees	1886	127	6	12	6	20·5	Thorneycroft.
58	P. H. Colomb	1886	127	6	12	6	20·5	Thorneycroft.
59	H. Orpen	1886	127	6	12	6	20·5	Thorneycroft.
60	L. Bayly	1886	127	6	12	6	20.5	Thorneycroft.
65	E. S. Fitzherbert	1886	125	0	13	0	19·5	Yarrow.
67	G. W. Smith	1886	125	0	13	0	19·5	Yarrow.
73	F. C. A. Ogilvy	1886	125	0	13	0	19·5	Yarrow.
74	A. L. Duff	1886	125	0	13	0	19·5	Yarrow.
75	C. F. Sowerby	1886	125	0	13	0	19·5	Yarrow.
82	F. C. D. Sturdee	1889	130	0	13	6	22·5	Yarrow.
83	W. O. Boothby	1889	130	0	13	6	22·5	Yarrow.
84	H. D. Wilkin	1889	130	0	13	6	22·5	Yarrow.
85	R. S. P. Hornby	1889	130	0	13	6	22.5	Yarrow.

reports of the various officers can scarcely be questioned. In the St. George's Channel the object of the minor set of manœuvres was to ascertain (1) what form the tactics of torpedo boats should assume in endeavouring to harass an enemy by surprising his ships when insufficiently protected in port or at sea, by raiding signal stations and by destroying railway lines; (2) what is the most advantageous method of employing small speedy cruisers to prevent torpedo boats operating for this purpose, and as a protection to larger ships of war when cruising off a hostile coast. Before the operations commenced the Admiralty issued a circular to the press, in which it was stated that, as to those taking place in the North Sea and Atlantic, they would possess no interest for the general public, and so it was presumed that no newspaper would wish to be represented at them; while, as regards those taking place in the St. George's Channel, there was no accommodation for correspondents on board the ships engaged. An exception, however, was made in the case of the *Times*, and when this was discovered the other London dailies and many of the provincial papers practically boycotted the manœuvres altogether, and as a result but little interest was taken in the operations by the general public. In this respect a great contrast was offered to the state of things existing in previous years. The northern fleet, which began to assemble in the Downs on July 8th, left its anchorage there on the 15th to proceed on the preliminary cruise. The composition of this fleet is noteworthy. It contained an unusual proportion of first class battle-ships of the latest types, and of fast cruisers, and was rendered exceptionally powerful by its homogeneity and the uniformity of speed and coal endurance of its constituted parts. Hitherto the squadrons brought together for these manœuvres have been of such a miscellaneous character, and the ships—in speed, turning power, range of guns, and other particulars—of such varied standards, as to be quite incapable of advantageously manœuvring together. This northern fleet was thus rendered formidable to a degree which has never been surpassed on any previous occasions by an assemblage of the sea forces of a single power. Aldeburgh, Cromer, Scarborough, Tynemouth, St. Andrew's Bay, were visited, the fleet evolutions of an ordinary character being carried out during the daytime at ten-knot speed, and the anchors dropped every night. On the 21st the fleet arrived at Queensferry, and the operation of coaling was at once proceeded with. On the 25th the fleet put to sea, and took a N.E. course until the latitude of the Shetland Islands was reached. Sunday, the 26th, was spent quietly, the main body of the fleet being kept together; but the cruisers scouted at extreme signalling distance. On the 27th the morning was spent at target practice with "tube cannon," the big guns being pointed and laid for the floating targets; but rifle bullets only were fired. At midday the course was altered to the southward, and during the afternoon the battle-ships exercised at fleet evolutions, chiefly in subdivisional formation, the smaller vessels keeping within the lines of the larger vessels as if for protection. The same evening the *Pallas* and *Mersey* were ordered to part company, and to steer a prescribed course until a given time; afterwards they were to try and discover the whereabouts of the main fleet. On the 28th bad weather prevailed; but there were more evolutions, which, however, had to be suspended as a gale came on. The rough weather afforded an opportunity for observing the behaviour of the ships. The *Times* correspondent reported that the "admirals" could not have fought their forward guns; that the *Hero* and *Conqueror* rolled so heavily as to expose their sides below the armoured belt; the *Sans Pareil* and *Nile* were comparatively steady, but the low freeboard of all the battle-ships allowed the sea to sweep their upper decks. Of the cruisers, the *Immortalite* was very steady; but the *Latona* rolled, and the *Iris* pitched considerably. On the 29th, the sea having abated, the fleet was divided into two squadrons, and engaged in a series of encounters as hostile fleets. Four encounters took place; in the first both divisions attacked in single column line ahead; in the second the British formed an indented line, the hostile squadron still being in line ahead; in the third instance the British again formed line ahead, the hostile squadron forming in quarter-line to starboard; and in the fourth and final charge the British engaged in two groups in quarter-line formation, while the hostile fleet assumed that of the indented line. As the ships passed and re-passed one another guns were kept aimed on the opposing vessels, and the officers were ordered to steer their vessels from the conning towers. Lessons in the higher branch of tactical movements that is to say, the most advantageous formations, in which to engage an enemy, are reported to have been obtained from this afternoon's work; but eminent professional authorities who were present have expressed grave doubts about its usefulness for this purpose. The *Mersey* and *Pallas* rejoined the fleet apparently without having fulfilled the object for which they separated. On the 30th, at noon, the original scheme of operations was changed, orders being received from the Admiralty for the fleet to proceed to the Downs, an enemy's fleet having, it was assumed, entered the English Channel. A full-speed run of rather over than under 13 knots was at once commenced from about the vicinity of the Humber to the North Foreland, which latter point was sighted on the 31st at 7 a.m. This run demonstrated the ability of the northern fleet to manœuvre at from 12 to 13 knots; but the torpedo gun-boats could only maintain the speed of the squadron with difficulty. From this time until Aug. 4th, when the fleet dispersed, the manœuvres assumed a character which, in the opinion of an acute and experienced observer, was "neither novel, instructive, nor interesting." The same critic sums up the cruise of the northern squadron thus: "If the Admiralty had resolved to discredit the whole system of manœuvres, and to exhibit it to the country in a light so palpably ridiculous as to make all such manœuvres impossible for the future, a plain man might think that it had adapted its means to the end with quite admirable ingenuity." The cruise of the western division commenced on July 14th, when the fleet left Portland. Tactics under steam, target practice, and exercises in mooring and weighing were carried out until the 20th, when Berehaven was reached. Of the appearance of the fleet an officer on board one of the ships writes: "We look like a small edition of the Seppings Gallery at the Naval Exhibition, and

as little homogeneous as a fleet well could be." The division, after coaling, put to sea on the 23rd, and two vessels, the *Narcissus* and *Barham*, were then detached to cruise in the vicinity of Ushant until the 28th, when they were supposed to represent the scouts of an enemy, and were to endeavour to discover the whereabouts and strength of the British fleet without being themselves discovered. Various manœuvres and exercises, similar to those of the northern division, were carried out in the meanwhile, until, on the afternoon of the 24th, the *Forth*, one of the look-out vessels of the British Fleet, sighted the hostile cruisers. The signals of the *Forth* brought the *Blonde* and *Superb* to her assistance. An engagement and chase at full speed ensued, which served to exhibit the steaming qualities of the cruisers, the *Barham* distancing her competitors with 17½ knots, while the others were doing about 14½. Fleet manœuvres, gun and torpedo practices, completed the operations, which ceased upon the western division arriving at Torbay on Aug. 1st. The operations in the St. George's Channel were more interesting, if not more instructive, than those of the larger squadrons. The Blue Squadron, including the flotilla of torpedo boats, assembled at Queenstown on July 14th, and on the 16th left to take up assigned positions on the east coast of Ireland. By the 20th the squadron was stationed as follows: At Carrickfergus, the *Hector* and 4 torpedo boats; at Carlingford, the *Magnet* and 4 boats; at Kingstown, the *Belleisle* and 3 boats; at Wicklow, the *Traveller* and 3 boats; at Wexford, the *Hearty* and 3 boats; at Waterford, the *Curlew* and 4 boats. The Red Squadron, which had assembled at Torbay, left that anchorage on the 16th, arriving next day at Milford Haven, which was to be their headquarters. After coaling the squadron proceeded down the Haven, and anchored in Dale Bay. On the 22nd war was declared at noon, and the Red cruisers put to sea, the battle-ships remaining at anchor with nets out. During the evening the cruisers sighted some of the Blue torpedo boats, and chased them to Bardsey Island, claiming to have put 2 out of action. Early the following morning (23rd) the *Rattlesnake* claimed to have put No. 65 boat out of action, and the *Skipjack* registered a claim against two other boats. At 6 a.m. the Red Squadron proceeded to sea, and at daylight next morning (24th) attacked the *Belleisle* and her small craft at Kingstown; the engagement lasted four hours, when the defending force was declared to have been destroyed. On the Red Squadron putting to sea the *Gossamer* rejoined, and reported that 9 torpedo boats had been seen off St. Anne's Head on the night of the 23rd, of which she claimed to have captured 3 soon after noon on the 24th. On the same night, as the Red Squadron were proceeding northwards, torpedo boats No. 74, 75, and 67 attacked the Squadron and the first-named torpedoed the *Northampton*. It was claimed, however, for the ironclad that she destroyed her antagonist before the missile was discharged. On the morning of the 25th Captain Long attempted to repeat his offensive operations at Belfast, but found the enemy too well protected by a mine field and other defences; his squadron thereupon proceeded to Luce Bay, and there anchored, putting nets round the ships, and taking other precautions. In this anchorage the squadron was twice attacked by torpedo boats; but, owing to the missiles failing to run, the Reds claim to have destroyed the boats before they did any damage. The squadron left Luce Bay on the morning of the 29th, and in the course of the following night was twice attacked, and the *Northampton* again torpedoed. On the morning of the 28th the torpedo boat shelter at Wicklow was theoretically destroyed, in a similar manner to that at Kingstown. On the 29th the Red Squadron re-anchored in Dale Roads, and prepared for an attack which was delivered at 1.30 a.m. on the 30th and failed. War terminated at noon the same day. The torpedo boats which chiefly distinguished themselves seem to have been Nos. 45, 74, 25, and 83; but all were handled with great skill and ability. The operations do not appear to have taught many new lessons, but they have given added emphasis to many which were only half learnt. It may easily be that, owing to the action of the Admiralty in the matter of press representation, a great mistake will be made. The only correspondent afloat accompanied the Red Squadron, and from his point of view is inclined to minimise the importance of the torpedo. It is probable, however, that if correspondents had been present on the other side, another tale would have been told. In any case it will be unwise to underrate the power of these engines of naval warfare. It is probable that armourclads are safer from the attack of torpedo boats when at sea, although in harbour nets, booms, submarine mines, and shore batteries seem to give added protection. Nets, however, are clumsy contrivances, mines of little use as a deterrent to torpedo boats, and the heavy guns of land defences no great protection. At sea plenty of small speedy cruisers, and in port swarms of guard-boats in addition to these, form the best defence against torpedo boat attack; search lights, if low down and fixed, are also of value. But, above all, ceaseless vigilance on the part of the defenders is essential, and the continual watchfulness and anxiety must bring such a heavy strain upon the physical and mental powers of officers and men, that it must needs be taken largely into account. The offensive tactics undertaken by Captain Long with the Red ships cannot be too highly commended. Although a great improvement is reported in the torpedoes, a number of defects were made apparent in ships and boats during the exercises. Two of the cruisers developed defects in their condensers, four out of six of the new torpedo gun-boats broke down, and several torpedo boats came to grief. On the whole, however, casualties were not so numerous as in previous years. In the torpedo boat attacks the difficulty of distinguishing friend from foe was again made manifest. Moreover, the rules were so obviously favourable to the ships, as to largely lessen the value of the operations for instructional purposes.

Navy, The British. (For concise history of Navy from early times to end of French war see ed. '87; for continuation of history and modern progress see eds. '88, '89, '90 and '91.) The total cost of the Navy for the financial year '91-92 is estimated at £14,215,100, showing an apparent increase of £428,500 over the estimated cost for '90-91. This increase is associated with an increase of duties, the custody of Naval Ordnance Stores having been transferred from the War Office to the Admiralty. The net

increase to the Navy votes is actually £358,500. The various heads of expenditure are:—

Effective Services:—

A. No. of officers, seamen, boys, coastguard and royal marine	71,000
1. Wages, etc., of above	£3,404,000
2. Victualling and clothing	1,145,800
3. Medical establishments and services	122,700
4. Martial law	11,700
5. Educational service	75,500
6. Scientific services	61,300
7. Royal Naval Reserves	153,100
8. Shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, etc.:—	
Section 1. Personnel	1,751,800
,, 2. Material	1,862,700
,, 3. Contract work	1,260,800
9. Naval armaments	1,528,700
10. Works, Buildings, and their repairs, at home and abroad	417,000
11. Miscellaneous effective services	140,400
12. Admiralty Office	221,100
Total	£12,157,200

Non-Effective Services.—

13. Half-pay, reserved and retired pay	779,200
14. Naval and Marine pensions and compassionate allowances	924,700
15. Civil pensions and gratuities	319,200
Total	2,023,100
16. Additional naval force for service in Australasian waters	34,800
Grand Total	£14,215,100

The number of officers, seamen, etc., borne is increased by 3,000, and therefore vote 1, **wages**, has been augmented, the additional ratings consisting largely of the **mechanic class**, which is highly paid. The **victualling** vote is also increased owing to the same cause. An advance has been made in the wages of **dockyard workmen**, which causes an increase of £78,000. On the other hand, an increased **appropriation** is anticipated from the **Indian Government** in aid of naval funds for work done in Indian waters. The full **subsidy** payable by the **Australasian** colonies, £126,000, has become due owing to the vessels for the additional naval force in their waters having been completed. The amount expended upon **new construction** in '90-91 is estimated at £3,140,938 on the **dockyard programme**, and £3,512,804 on the **contract programme**. In **'91-92** the expenditure is estimated at £3,879,119 for the former and £3,547,733 for the latter. If these estimates should be realised, the total outlay up to March 31st, **'92**, on the vessels building under the Naval Defence Act, and in the completion of those in hand prior to April 1st, '89, will amount to £9,585,168 on dockyard and £7,930,751 on the contract vessels. The estimated amount to be expended in **new construction** for the year '91-92, to maintain the fleet at its standard of strength, as on April 1st, '91, is £2,033,703. The **principal naval event** of the year was the visit of Her Majesty to Portsmouth Dockyard, to be present at the christening of two new ships; and the **next in importance** the visit of the French Channel Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Gervais, to Spithead, with the unrestricted opening of the dockyard at Portsmouth to the French naval officers and foreign journalists. Both of these events are connected with the great change which has come over **naval administration** within the last few years; but they are still more intimately associated with the change which is taking place in public opinion with regard to the **Imperial Policy of Defence.** Owing to the fact that, since Trafalgar gave to this nation the command of the seas, the Navy has never been challenged to prove its ability to retain that position, to the glamour which the victories of our own and continental armies have thrown over the exploits of land forces, to the military aspirations which are now instilled into British schoolboys by encouraging them to become volunteer soldiers, and to other less obvious causes, what may be called the **spirit of militarism** has gradually obscured the precedence which the Navy must always have over the Army in the case of this empire if its integrity is to be maintained. It has been forgotten that this country is placed in circumstances which must profoundly modify any deduction from the science and practice of other nations. There are signs now that the true significance of this state of things is being grasped by the rulers of the country, and the events referred to above are not among the least of them. It is thirty-seven years since the Queen had christened a British man of-war, and rightly or wrongly the Navy cherished the notion that in the quarter from whence it has every right to expect support and encouragement there existed an altogether inexplicable coldness and disregard. Her Majesty's visit and kindly words will go a long way towards dissipating this feeling. Attended by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught, with a brilliant suite of naval and military officers, including Admiral Baron von der Goltz, representing the German Emperor, the Queen, on Feb. 26th, christened the *Royal Sovereign*, battle-ship, and the *Royal Arthur*, cruiser. These vessels afford a remarkable indication of the progress which has been made with the ships ordered under the N.D.A., for less than eighteen months before they had an existence merely on paper. To appreciate in full the advance which has been made in **new construction**, the vessels building should be classified in groups, with the sources from which their cost is met:—1. **Contract ships of old programme**; cost met out of annual estimate. 2. **Contract ships of N.D.A.**; paid for by special provision under N.D.A., and repayable by an annuity charged on the Consolidated Fund. 3. **Australasian flotilla**; cost defrayed out of Consolidated Fund, repayable by an annuity chargeable on the naval votes. 4. **Dockyard built ships**; cost met out of annual estimate. Of **Group 1**, the *Blenheim*, cruiser, is the only one still in the hands of the contractor (Oct. 1st); she was laid down in Oct. '88 at the Thames Iron Works. and was to have been completed this year. The *Sanspareil*, battle-ship, laid down by the same firm in '85, is now practically complete. The *Bellona*, cruiser, laid down in '88 at Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslies & Co., is also complete, so that by next March all the vessels in this group will have been completed. In **Group 2** there are four first-class battle-ships, five first-class cruisers, and seventeen second-class cruisers. The battle-ships are all well advanced, and two are launched. The first-class cruisers will all be launched before next March;

more than half of the second-class cruisers have been launched; several have been delivered, and one has been commissioned. Six torpedo gunboats have been placed out to contract this year, and they are to be completed in eighteen months. The completion of the five cruisers and two torpedo gunboats of **Group 3** has been delayed by the conditions of the market, both as regards labour and materials; but the main cause of delay was the difficulty which arose in connection with their boilers. This difficulty was never surmounted, and the ships were finally taken over without a satisfactory completion of the maximum forced draught trials embodied in the contracts. The natural draught trials have, however, been most satisfactory, and instead of only 16½ knots, which was the contract measured mile speed, a mean speed of 17¾ knots was attained during a period of eight hours' continuous steaming, and on the measured mile 18¼ knots. The novel arrangement by which these vessels were completed for sea, with the exception of their ammunition and consumable stores, at the works of the contractors, proved to be most advantageous. All the vessels have been commissioned, left England early in the year, and have since arrived in Australian waters, where three of them—the *Wallaroo*, *Mildura*, and *Karrakatta*—will pay off, and be laid up in reserve. **Group 4** includes dockyard built ships both of the old and new programmes. Of the former the *Nile*, battleship, laid down in '86 at Pembroke, has been commissioned, and is now on the Mediterranean station. The *Blake*, first-class cruiser, laid down in '88 at Chatham, will make her machinery trials in Nov. '**91**; and the *Vulcan*, torpedo depôt ship, laid down in '88 at Portsmouth, is ready for the pennant. The third-class cruisers —*Barham*, *Barraconta*, *Blanche*, and *Blonde*—have also completed their trials; but it has not been considered expedient to try any of these vessels with the maximum of forced draught. The torpedo gunboats—*Salamander*, *Seagull*, *Sheldrake*, and *Skipjack*—have been completed; but owing to troubles in connection with machinery and construction, the building of new vessels of this class has been purposely delayed in order to benefit by experience obtained from trial of those already in commission. The reports have been, on the whole, satisfactory; but many alterations will be made in the new vessels with a view to improvement. Of the ships then ordered and commenced in the dockyard before '89-90, all with the exception of the *Blake* will be practically completed this year. The number of ships building or to be built in the dockyard, under the N.D.A., was thirty-eight; of these all but ten are being advanced rapidly. Of the four battleships the *Royal Sovereign*, the *Empress of India* (late *Renown*), and *Hood*—of the four first-class cruisers the *Edgar*, the *Royal Arthur* (late *Centaur*), and *Hawke*—of the second-class cruisers the *Andromache*, *Apollo*, and *Brilliant*—of the third-class cruisers the *Pearl*, *Pallas*, *Philomel*, and *Phœbe*—and of the torpedo gunboats the *Gossamer* and *Gleaner*—have been launched. In the First Lord's explanatory statement a description of the designs of the two new second-class battle-ships of the N.D.A., and of some modifications in the designs of new cruisers, are given. The *Centurion* and *Barfleur*, building at Portsmouth and Chatham respectively, will be 360 feet in length, 70 feet in breadth, and have a displacement of 10,500 tons; estimated speed from 18 to 18½ knots with forced draught, 17 knots with natural draught; coal supply at designed load draught 750 tons; armament—four 10 in. 29-ton guns in two barbettes, ten 4·7 Q.F. guns, seventeen 6-pounder and 3-pounder Q.F. guns; five torpedo tubes above water, two torpedo tubes submerged. A full description of the disposition of the armament, armour, and of other arrangements for offence and defence in these vessels will be found in the report. The *Royal Arthur* and *Crescent* have been now given a forecastle upon which two 6 in. Q.F. guns will be mounted as bow-chasers in place of one 9·2 in. gun carried by other vessels of this class. The eight second-class cruisers now laid down and styled the *Astræa* class will have a length of 320 feet, breadth 49 feet 6 in., displacement 4,360 tons: estimated speed, F.D., 19½ knots, N.D. 18¼ knots; armament—two 6 in. Q.F. guns, bow and stern chase, eight 4 in. Q.F. on the broadside, nine 6-pounder and 3-pounder Q.F. guns; four torpedo tubes for the new pattern 18 in. Woolwich torpedo. The upper deck is about eight feet higher in the *Astræa* than in the *Apollo* class, and all the broadside armament is carried on it. The new torpedo gunboats are also heavier in design than those first laid down. The propelling machinery for several dockyard built ships has recently been made in the workshops of those establishments, it being found impossible to keep the different workmen and plant necessary for dealing in an emergency with the repairs of the Fleet profitably employed at other times on small work. The experiment has been most successful both in the quality and cost of the work done. The *Pheasant*, *Partridge*, *Lapwing*, *Ringdove*, and *Gossamer*, have been thus engined; machinery for the *Rupert*, *Astræa*, *Phœbe*, and *Gleaner* is also under way; and that for the *Fox*, *Forte*, *Hermione*, and *Hebe* is to be taken in hand this year. This association work upon the machinery and hulls will be closely watched, and the results, as regards economy and efficiency, thoroughly tested. The re-arming and re-engineing of the **older ironclads** progresses. The *Thunderer*, in addition to undergoing a thorough repair in the hull, and being fitted with a new flying deck, has been provided with a set of modern triple expansion engines, capable of developing 7,000 H.P. She has also been fitted with four 10 in. 29-ton B.L. guns, a new type which this vessel is the first to carry, and which re-place her 35-ton muzzle loaders. The total length of the **new guns** is 26 feet 10 in., tapering from an extreme diameter of 43 in. at the breach to 16 in. at the muzzle; the weight of the projectile is 500 lb., the charge 252 lb., and the muzzle energy 14,540 foot tons. The guns are operated by **manual labour**, and there is an appreciable saving in weight which can be utilised in other ways. Similar work is being done upon the *Devastation*, *Rupert*, and *Hercules*, the last-named having been chosen as the successor of the *Bellerophon*, to carry the flag on the West Indian station. The *Alexandra* has had new boilers fitted, and her armament partly altered; the *Achilles* and *Minotaur* have been similarly dealt with, but their primary batteries remain unaltered. The *Superb* has been re-engined and boilered. In connection with this subject the signs by which Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds says you may know an **obsolete ship** are useful: (*a*) Insufficient cellular subdivision below water;

(*b*) the possession, together or separately, of a single screw, worn out or patched boilers, and antiquated machinery; (*c*) lack of high speed owing to above or other causes; (*d*) exposed and unprotected steering gear; (*e*) soft iron armour; (*f*) discredited ordnance. Tested in these respects he declares many of our ships to be obsolete; and when met with the rejoinder that so are those of foreigners, he points out that while the existence of the empire depends upon the efficiency of its Navy this is not the case with any other European Power. During the year, says the First Lord's report, the satisfactory rate of progress in the manufacture and supply of **guns for the Navy** has been maintained. With regard to the adoption of hand-worked mountings instead of hydraulic mechanism for guns, it is pointed out that the latter is simpler, and that, therefore, it has been decided not to adopt the former for ordnance heavier than the 10 in. 29-ton gun mentioned above, which is to form part of the armament of the second-class battle-ships. The most important advance in naval ordnance has been the completion of the **new 6 in. 100-pounder q.f. gun** and its mounting. As many as six rounds a minute have been fired with this gun; but to employ its full power, smokeless powder must be used. Arrangements are said to be in progress for issuing **smokeless powder** to certain ships for further trial under service conditions. On March 31st last the Admiralty assumed entire control of the custody of all **naval ordnance** stores at Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, and Woolwich; and in the course of the year further arrangements have been made for transferring the ordnance depôts abroad to the same department. It is exceedingly unlikely that this reorganisation will be beneficial for some time to come; for, with the exception of a few posts which were made for Admiralty clerks, the old staff was taken on with the ordnance, and thus there is every chance of the old evils of War Office maladministration being perpetuated. A number of efficient and able naval officers of the gunnery, engineering, and marine corps might have been given the control of the new department; but under the pretext that cost of management would thereby have been increased, this reform was not effected. With regard to the *personnel* of the Navy, vote A, which stood in '89 at 62,600, has been raised during the year to 71,000, and will be worked up by '94 to 75,000. The increase to the establishment will consist mainly of highly trained men. With a view also to consider how far the **Royal Naval Reserve** is a trustworthy auxiliary force upon which the naval authorities can in any emergency rely with confidence, a committee was appointed to inquire and report on the subject. A first report was issued by this committee early in the year dealing solely with the **naval artillery volunteers**, and recommending that this be either abolished or transformed into marine artillerymen. That this recommendation had been anticipated seems probable, for the authorities at once stopped any further recruiting, and in spite of protests from many influential men and bodies, naval volunteering has been, to all intents and purposes, entirely abolished. No sound reasons were given for this act, and it is apparently due to a feeling that jealousy exists between the Naval Reserve, or Militia, and the Naval Volunteers, and that, by sacrificing the latter, the popularity or efficiency of the former may in some way be increased. The first annual dinner of the Naval Reserve took place almost contemporaneously with the issue of the report, and at that dinner Admiral Sir George Tryon, Chairman of the Committee, presided. With a view to an increased **provision of officers** for the new men-of-war, steps have been taken to reduce the numbers afloat in non-fighting vessels, and also to shorten the general **course of study** for officers at the Naval College, and of gunnery and torpedo instruction for all but those who show special aptitude and ability. In future also the **gunnery course** of the seamen class, which was optional, will be made compulsory, but it will at the same time be shortened. Two important changes have been made with regard to the **reserve of ships and men** at the home ports. The control of the reserve was given, on Sept. 1st, to the Commanders-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Devonport, and Sheerness. Henceforth it will consist of two divisions. The A division will be composed of vessels ready for commissioning, and for which crews have been told off; the B division of vessels, which have been temporarily removed from the A division for dockyard repairs, which are not sufficiently grave to necessitate such vessels being wholly transferred to the Second-class Reserve. An additional captain has been appointed to each port, to take charge of the vessels in the **First-class Reserve**, and he will command the sea-going flagships, which have now taken the place of the old wooden line of battle-ships at the ports. The second change affects the Medway division only, where for some time an impediment to rapid mobilisation has been defective available resources of *personnel*. The **Sheerness barracks** have been converted into a gunnery school, and the depôt is now located at Chatham, so that this reserve is now placed on a par with those at the other ports. The favourable results anticipated from the substitution of commodious buildings on shore for the old hulks, in which the seamen were previously accommodated, have been fully realised in the case of Whale Island and Keyham Barracks, and the extension of the system is recognised as a matter of urgent necessity. A question of vast importance to the Empire was raised early in the year by an article contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* magazine by Major-General Sir Drummond Jervoise. Under the somewhat misleading title of "**Home Rule for the Navy**," this officer suggested, and strongly advocated, that measures should be at once taken by which the Navy should undertake the defence of the naval ports and coaling stations, and be in time of war responsible for the safety of their own bases of operation. The proposal was received with considerable opposition, but it was at the same time shown that there are very many officers in both sea and land services, and those among the foremost thinkers and leaders of their profession, who firmly believe that until this transfer of duties is made a very weak link must remain in the defensive girdle of the country. That this belief is very widespread was further shown by a discussion which on two days took place at the Royal United Service Institution upon a paper read by Sir Drummond Jervoise, and entitled the "**Supremacy of the Navy.**" It is officially admitted that if such a change could be carried out it would tend to secure the unity of action and responsibility which are

now lacking, and which Lord Hartington's committee described as unsatisfactory and dangerous, and would in an emergency secure the rapid utilisation of all available resources for whatever movement the emergency of the moment might require. The objection is that the transfers of men and money, material and buildings, which such a change entails, would revolutionise the proportions the Army and Navy now bear to one another, vested interests would be interfered with, and that the older officers are averse to any alteration so radical in its bearings. Other questions which have received attention either in the Houses of Parliament or in the columns of the Press are: The training and supply of British seamen, particularly with regard to the numbers required for the expansion of the Navy from a peace to a war footing. Sir Geoffrey Hornby had some able letters in the *Times* on the subject. The **education of naval officers**, and the hard case of the naval lieutenants. That something ought to be done to improve the prospects of the latter grade of officers is not denied, but the Treasury will not sanction the necessary expense. **Progressive pay** and the creation of a grade between those of lieutenant and commander, to which promotion shall be by seniority, appears the most simple means for removing the existing dissatisfaction. **Promotion from the ranks** of the men before the mast has also been discussed, the question having been raised by a circular issued by some of the warrant officers. This appeal was repudiated by the bluejackets, and those responsible for its issue eventually withdrew it, and published an amended version, which met with a like fate. At the same time a very general feeling found expression as to the beneficial influence upon **recruiting**, which a practical scheme giving further opportunity to the foremost hands to reach the quarter-deck would have. Among the noteworthy incidents of the year have been a number of international **interchanges of naval visits**. A visit of a British squadron to Toulon was returned by the French Fleet at Malta. A British squadron also visited Fiume, where the Emperor of Austria went on board the flagship, and an interchange of courtesies took place between the Austrian and British officers, which may be looked upon as a return for those which took place when the Austrian squadron visited Spithead in '90. A visit was made to Venice at the time of the launch of the Italian battle-ship *Sicilia*, in the presence of King Humbert and his Queen. The most important of these visits, politically speaking, is that of the French Channel squadron to Copenhagen, Christiana, and Cronstadt. At the last-named port a most enthusiastic reception was accorded to the Frenchmen by the Russians. On their homeward voyage this fleet called at Spithead, and, in conjunction with a British squadron, was **reviewed by Her Majesty**. The officers and men were fêted at Portsmouth, and welcomed heartily by their *confrères* of the British Navy. One of the chief episodes of the visit was the **inspection of the Dockyard** and Gunnery School mentioned above, everything likely to interest sailors being shown to the guests, who were afterwards entertained at Whale Island. In addition to the French officers a number of press representatives from all the principal countries in the world were present on this occasion, and offered the same privileges. This throwing open of the arsenal to public inspection at a time when our **standard of naval strength** stands so high,—and our **readiness for defensive war** is so much more complete than it has been for so many years—was clever; and what they were shown impressed the visitors deeply. German, Austrian and French Fleets having visited Spithead, it is not improbable that next year may see an Italian Fleet in the same anchorage. During the year Captain A. Moore, R.N., was sent to Australia to confer with the Australian military commandants regarding the **defences of Thursday Island** and Port Darwin, and some surprise has been expressed at the Australian colonists not putting their coast defences into the **hands** of naval officers. A few officers of the **Victorian naval force** have received permission to serve in British men-of-war, and have arrived home to take up their appointments. The question of **precedence of naval commanders-in-chiefs in the Colonies** has been settled. **Magazine rifles** have been supplied to the naval gunnery schools for trial. Prince George of Wales, who early in the year opened the Jamaica Exhibition, has since returned home and paid off the *Thrush*, being afterwards promoted to Commander. In March a lamentable catastrophe occurred at Gibraltar, a passenger vessel, the *Utopia*, being carried by the tide across the ram of a man-of-war as she was entering the harbour in the evening, sank with the loss of the greater number of those on board. Owing chiefly to the exertions of the officers and men of the Channel squadron a great many lives were saved, but for some unexplained reason their exertions have met with no official recognition. The destruction of the Chilian warship *Blanco Encalada* (FOREIGN NAVIES, *q.v.*) by a torpedo has renewed attention in these engines of warfare. A new factory is being built between Portland and Weymouth for the manufacture of **Mr. Whitehead's torpedoes**. The newest model has a diameter of 18 inches, with a speed of nearly 30 knots for long range and a speed of 32 to 33 knots for short range. The charge is 240 lbs. of guncotton The torpedo which sank the '*Blanco Encalada* contained about 40 lbs. of guncotton. The N.D.A. has been assented to by the Queensland Legislature. In a paper read before the Institute of Naval Architects, Sir N. Barnaby, late Chief Constructor of the Navy, reviewing **recent progress** in naval architecture advocated the building of a number of comparatively small **ships for the line of battle** rather than a few larger ones. It appears, however, to be the opinion of our most experienced naval officers that if a first-class ship, with her concentration of power and her superior fighting capability in rough water because of her great size, had to meet at sea a group of smaller vessels, the chances would be in favour of the larger vessel, providing that she had proportionate speed. A strong feeling exists that the time has come to draft another programme of construction if the **standard of strength** fixed two years ago is to be maintained. Mr. A. B. Forwood, in a speech at Blackpool, declared that if any Chancellor of the Exchequer reduces the **expense of ship-building** for any one year less than £2,500,000, or thereabouts, it will not only be uneconomical, bnt would be jeopardising the best interests of the country. Two unfortunate mishaps, attended with loss of life, have to be chronicled. Four young midshipmen, belonging to the *Warspite*, went away in canoes from Esquimalt

Present state of the British Navy.

ARMOURCLADS.	**Date of Launch.**		
	'60 to '69.	'70 to '76.	'77 to '91.
Battle-ships.			
Of 10,000 tons and upwards	—	Inflexible Dreadnought	Trafalgar Nile Victoria Sanspareil Anson Camperdown Howe Benbow Rodney Collingwood Colossus Edinburgh
Of 9000 to 10,000 tons	Northumberland Agincourt Minotaur	Thunderer Devastation Sultan Superb Alexandria Neptune Temeraire	
Of 8000 to 9000 tons	Monarch Hercules Achilles Black Prince Warrior		Ajax Agamemnon
Of 7000 to 8000 tons	Bellerophon	—	—
Of 6000 to 7000 tons	Audacious Invincible Hector	Swiftsure Triumph	Conqueror Hero
Coast Defence Ships. Of 3000 to 6000 tons	—	7	1
Harbour Defence Ships. Of 1000 to 5000 tons	6	4	—

Battle-ships of the British Navy, completing building or ordered.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Guns.	Promised date for Completion.	Port and Remarks.
Hood	Turret-ship	14,150	17·5	13·5 in. 69-ton	'94	Chatham.
Ramillies	Barbette-ship	14,150	17·5	13·5 in. 69-ton	,,	Clydebank.
Empress of India (late *Renown*)	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Pembroke.
Repulse	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Resolution	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Palmer's.
Revenge	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Royal Oak	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Laird's.
Royal Sovereign	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Portsmouth.
Barfleur	,,	10,500	18·25	10 in. 29-ton	,,	Chatham.
Centurion	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Portsmouth.

Cruisers for the British Navy, completing building or ordered.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Guns.	Promised date for Completion.	Port and Remarks.
Blake	First-class.	9,000	22·0	9·2 in. 22-ton	'92	Chatham.
Blenheim	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Blackwall.
Royal Arthur (late *Centaur*)	,,	7,700	19·5	,,	'93-4	Portsmouth.
Crescent	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Edgar	,,	7,350	19·7	,,	,,	Devonport.
Endymion	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Earle's.
Gibraltar	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Napier's.
Grafton	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Blackwall.
Hawke	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Chatham.
St. George	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Earle's.
Theseus	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Blackwall.
Andromache	Second-class.	3,400	18·5	6 in.	,,	Chatham.
Æolus	,,	3,600	18·2	,,	,,	Devonport.
Apollo	,,	3,400	18·5	,,	,,	Chatham.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage.	Speed in Knots.	Heaviest Guns.	Promised date for Completion.	Port and Remarks.
Astræa	Second-class.	4,360	19·5	6-inch.	'93-4	Devonport.
Bonaventure	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brilliant	"	3,600	19·7	"	"	Sheerness.
Cambrian	"	4,360	19·5	"	"	Pembroke.
Charybdis	"	"	"	"	"	Sheerness.
Flora	"	"	"	"	"	Pembroke.
Forte	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
Fox	"	"	"	"	"	Portsmouth.
Hermione	"	"	"	"	"	Devonport.
Indefatigable	"	3,600	19·7	"	"	Glasgow.
Intrepid	"	"	"	"	"	"
Iphigenia	"	"	"	"	"	"
Latona	"	3,400	20·0	"	"	Barrow.
Melampus	"	"	"	"	"	"
Naiad	"	"	"	"	'91-2	"
Pique	"	3,000	19·7	"	"	Palmer's.
Rainbow	"	"	"	"	"	"
Retribution	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sappho	"	3,400	20·0	"	"	Samuda's.
Scylla	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sirius	"	3,600	19·7	"	"	Elswick.
Spartan	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sybille	"	3,400	20·0	"	"	Glasgow.
Terpsichore	"	"	"	"	"	Clydebank.
Thetis	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tribune	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vulcan	Torpedo depôt ship	6,620	"	"	"	Portsmouth.
Gossamer	Torpedo gunbt.	735	19·0	4·7-inch	"	Sheerness.
Gleaner	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alarm	"	810	19·2	"	"	"
Antelope	"	"	"	"	"	Devonport.
Circe	"	"	"	"	"	Sheerness.
Dryad	"	"	"	"	"	Devonport.
Halcyon	"	"	"	"	"	"
Harrier	"	"	"	"	"	Pembroke.
Hazard	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hebe	"	"	"	"	"	Sheerness.
Hussar	"	"	"	"	"	Chatham.
Jason	"	"	"	"	"	Barrow.
Jaseur	"	"	"	"	"	"
Leda	"	"	"	"	"	Sheerness.
Niger	"	"	"	"	"	Barrow.
Onyx	"	"	"	"	"	Laird's.
Renard	"	"	"	"	"	"
Speedy	"	"	"	"	"	Chiswick.

on a fishing excursion, and, owing to some unknown cause, were all drowned. By the bursting of a 6 in. (Mark II.) 31 cwt. B.L.R. gun on board the *Cordelia*, on the Australian station, two officers and four men lost their lives. The gun was of similar pattern to one which burst on board the *Active* in '82. The cause of the mishap is unexplained. Admiral Sir W. Graham, President of the Royal Navy College, Greenwich, having retired, Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton relinquished his post as First Sea Lord at the Admiralty to succeed him, and was himself succeeded in the post of Chief Naval Adviser to the Cabinet by Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins. Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam has succeeded Sir J. Commerell as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and Admiral Sir George Tryon, Sir Anthony Hoskins as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. Sir George Tryon's place at the Reserve Office has been taken by Rear-Admiral R. O'B. Fitzroy. Vice-Admiral Sir Fred Richards has succeeded Vice-Admiral Salmon in China, and Rear-Admiral J. C. Robinson has succeeded Sir Edmund Fremantle in the East Indies. Rear-Admiral Adeane has taken the place of Rear-Admiral Loftus F. Jones as second in command of the Channel Squadron. As superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard Rear-Admiral Gordon has been succeeded by Rear-Admiral Fisher, and at Devonport Vice-Admiral Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe has been followed by Sir Robert More Molyneux. Rear-Admiral Compton Domvile has become Director of Naval Ordnance, and Rear-Admiral H. F. Cleveland Vice-President of the Ordnance Committee. Vessels launched during '90-91 were:—*Sybille, Apollo, Spartan, Thetis, Assaye, Royal Sovereign, Royal Arthur, Hawke, Tribune, Indefatigable, Empress of India, Sappho, Brilliant, Intrepid, Hood, Plassy, Endymion, Retribution*, and *Royal Oak*. The vessels which have been ordered in private yards during the year are the *Niger, Jason*, and *Jaseur* from the Ship Construction Co. at Barrow; the *Renard* and the *Onyx* from Laird's, of Birkenhead;

and the *Speedy* from Thorneycroft's, at Chiswick. The number of vessels on each station on Oct. 1st was:—Mediterranean, 29; North America, 10; South East Coast of America, 4; Pacific, 7; Cape and West Coast of Africa, 14; East Indies, 9; China, 19; Australia, 15; Training Squadron, 4; Particular Service, 10; and Surveying Service, 7. The interest aroused by the Naval Exhibition has produced a heavy crop of naval literature, among which may be noticed:—"The Sea Service," "Modern Naval Artillery," "All about the Royal Navy," "Life in the Navy," and the "History of the *Victory*." The fifth edition of the *Exhibition Catalogue* contains matter indispensable to the naval student, the art section compiled by Professors J. K. Laughton and Montagu Burrows, Mr. Laird-Clowes and Commander C. N. Robinson being particularly valuable. Other works of reference are Brassey's "British Navy" (5 vols., 1882); "The Naval Annual" from '86 to '91; Mr. White's (Chief Constructor of the Navy) "Naval Architecture" (new edition, 1889); Sir E. J. Reed ("Steel Shipbuilding and Modern Ships of War"); Colomb's "Naval Warfare"; Mahan's, "Influence of Sea Power upon History"; Lloyd's "Warships of the World"; Bedford's "Sailor's Pocket Book"; Sleeman on Torpedoes (new edition, 1889); Bainbridge-Hoff on naval tactics; Nordenfeldt on machine guns, Hovgaard on submarine boats, and "The Development of Navies," by Captain Eardley-Wilmot and Mr. R. C. Oldknow. For **tables** illustrating the present state of the British Navy (battleships, coast-defence ships, and harbour-defence ships) see p. 468. For cruisers ordered, or in process of completion, see pp. 468-469. For armoured and unarmoured cruisers, see below.

	Launched before '84.	Launched since.
Armoured Cruisers of 5000 to 9000 tons.	**Nelson** **Northampton** **Shannon**	**Galatea** **Aurora** **Immortalité** **Orlando** **Australia** **Narcissus** **Undaunted** **Warspite** **Imperieuse**

Unarmoured Cruisers. (Launched prior to '91 and completed.) Maximum trial speed.	Protected.	Unprotected
Of 20 knots	2	—
„ 19·20 „	3	1
„ 18·19 „	2	2
„ 17·18 „	13	19
„ 16·17 „	4	7
„ 15·16 „	—	4
„ 14·15 „	—	6
„ 13·14 „	—	20
„ 12·13 „	—	8

Neale, Edward Vansittart, was b. April 2nd, 1810, at Taplow Rectory. He was ed. privately, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was a contemporary of Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning and F. D. Maurice. Having made a long tour abroad, he was called to the Bar, but found greater attractions in social questions, joining Maurice in founding the Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations. Mr. N. spent largely in furthering various experiments of co-operative production and distribution, anticipating the later development of co-operation. The early associations of workmen in London, however—such as a builders' association, an ironworks in Southwark, and a "Central Agency" distributive store—were financial failures, and Mr. N. and his friends, convinced that preliminary education was needed, turned their attention to establishing such organisations as the **Working Men's College** (*q.v.*) Meanwhile the **co-operative idea** was gaining a stronghold in the North of England, and when a movement was set on foot for a federation of the various co-operative societies, Mr. N. gave his active support; acting as chairman at the preliminary meetings for organising the **First Congress**, which was held in London in '69. He became a member of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union in '72, and in '75 became **General Secretary.** He held that office until '91, when he resigned. He has often acted as delegate to foreign co-operative congresses. His life-long labours in the cause of co-operation have won for him universal respect.

Neckar (Lauffen Falls) Utilisation. On Aug. 25th, '91, at the Electrical Exhibition, Frankfort-on-Main, the utilisation of these falls on the Neckar for the purpose of generating electricity was exemplified by the illumination of the electric lamps, the current being conveyed by cable 108 miles. The potential at Lauffen is 25,000 volts. A technical description of the work was published in the *Times* of Sept. 12th, 17th, and 28th, and Oct. 2nd, the correspondent being of opinion that the transmission was the most important experiment of the kind yet known. It seems that a water power of 1600 horses is derived through a separate channel from the river, about a mile above Lauffen. The local cement works, probably the largest in Europe, utilise 600 horse-power by means of two Girard turbines; a third turbine of 300 horse-power drives the dynamo generating the current for the power transmission. There is a head of water of 3·8 mètres, and the turbines make 30 revolutions per minute, and the dynamo 150 revolutions; the latter is coupled direct with its turbine. The useful energy recovered in Frankfort is about 75 per cent. of the energy expended in Lauffen. The *Engineer* of Sept. 18th and 25th, and Oct. 2nd, gave illustrated articles upon this important electrical experiment.

Negligence, Law as to, in '91. An extraordinary point of law, which arose out of the Armagh railway disaster, came before the Queen's Bench Division in Dublin (Jan. 26th, '91). A Mrs. Walker was a passenger by the train, and, being at the time *enceinte*, she subsequently gave birth to a deformed child. She instituted an action, claiming damages on the ground that the child was injured by the accident. The Court, however, held that the child was not *in esse* at the time of the accident, and that such an action could not lie. It was stated that the company had paid the mother of the child £800 in respect of her own injuries.—A passenger who sustained injury through leaving a train on the side on which there was no platform, that being the side on which she had originally entered the train, brought an action for negligence, it being contended that the

railway company ought to have had a proper light to show passengers that they could not safely get out on the side on which they had entered. It was held that there was negligence in not sufficiently lighting the station, and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover (Queen's Bench Division, Jan. 26th, '91).—A singular case was that of **Taylor** *v.* **the London and North Western Railway Co.** (Queen's Bench Division, May 9th, '91). The plaintiff was the widow of an engine-driver employed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co., who was killed near Bradley station on the defendant's railway, owing to his head coming in contact with the column of a bridge as he leaned over the engine to see what had gone wrong with it. It was alleged that there was a curve near the bridge, as a result of which the engine canted towards the column; and it was admitted that after the accident three inches were chipped off the face of the column. On the other hand, it was pleaded that the bridge had been passed by the Board of Trade, that Lancashire and Yorkshire engines were larger than those of the London and North Western Company, who could not prevent the former company from running over their line, and that there was a want of care on the part of the engine-driver in looking out. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £200 damages. A woman, on arriving at a level crossing, found the large gates over the road closed, but the small gates for foot passengers open. She attempted to cross the line when a train was about two hundred yards away, but was knocked down and killed. She was very old, deaf, blind, and otherwise infirm. A county court jury awarded the husband £75 damages, and an appeal to the Queen's Bench Division was dismissed (**Haines** *v.* **London and North-Western Railway Co.**, May 14th, '91).—In a case heard in the Walsall County Court (May 18th, '91), the father of a young woman who was killed at a level crossing on the London and North Western Railway Company's line, brought an action for damages. It was held that the Company had no authority, either by Act of Parliament, or by the order of two justices in petty sessions, to construct the crossing, and the Judge held that, in the absence of proof as to the right to construct the crossing, there was negligence on the part of the Company. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, but execution was stayed in view of an appeal.—In **Coburn** *v.* **the Great Northern Railway** (Court of Appeal, June 24th, '91), it was held that where there was a curve in the line near a railway station at which passengers had to go from one platform to the other by a level crossing, the driver of an express train ought to have whistled, and that the Company's porters ought also to have given some warning that the train was about to pass through the station. Judgment was therefore entered for the plaintiff.—In the case of **the North British Railway Co.** *v.* **Wood (pauper)** (House of Lords, July 2nd, '91), the respondent, a commission agent and commercial traveller, forty-seven years of age, brought an action against the appellant for personal injuries which he had sustained in an accident which occurred upon their line in June '88. After the accident, the respondent signed a receipt for £27, received by him from the Company "in full of all claim." The respondent alleged that he was not in a fit condition to transact business when he signed the document, and the Court below found for him with £500 damages. The House of Lords reversed the decision, holding that the respondent was bound by the document he had signed, and that there was no evidence that he did not sufficiently understand what he was doing when he put his signature to it.—In **Newman** *v.* **the London and South Western Railway Co.**, the husband of the plaintiff was killed at Sunningdale station, in July '89. He had alighted from the train, and while going across the line in front of the engine to gain the other platform, was knocked down and killed by a train coming in the opposite direction. The evidence showed that the deceased could have seen the approaching train a considerable distance off, that the driver of the train whistled to warn him, and that it was only after he had seen the train a short distance away that he proceeded to cross the rails, it being then too late, as events proved. A jury in the Queen's Bench Division gave a verdict for the widow for £300, but the Judge declined to enter judgment, on the ground that there was no negligence. On appeal (Court of Appeal, April 30th, '91), the view of the learned Judge was upheld, it being considered that the deceased brought about his own death by want of care.—In **Loader** *v.* **the London and India Docks Joint Committee** (Queen's Bench Division, May 15th, '91), the plaintiff, a stevedore's man, fell into the dock owing to the slipping of the "table top," a board extending from the vessel to the quay, which, as the vessel drifted, moved while he was upon it. It was held that the defendants were under no legal obligation to alter the moorings of the ship as she sank while being loaded, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover.—In **Air and another** *v.* **the Vestry of Paddington** (Queen's Bench Division, June 4th, '91), the plaintiffs recovered £311 for injuries which resulted to the occupants of their carriage and to the vehicle itself, owing to the horse being frightened by two steam rollers, which were letting off steam preparatory to being housed for the night, and in reference to which proper notice or warning to passengers using the highway was not given.—The death of a horse was caused by the animal taking fright at a traction engine which was upon the public highway. In the county court the judge found against the owner, on the ground that there was no negligent driving of the engine, and refused to consider the point whether a traction engine was a nuisance upon the highway. Mr. Justice Day, on appeal, held that the case must be remitted to the county court, for a traction engine might be a nuisance at common law though the statutory requirements were fulfilled (**Bantwick** *v.* **Rogers**, Queen's Bench Division, May 14th, '91).—A pony attached to a cart, and left unattended by the driver, ran away, and two persons who were crossing the street were knocked down and hurt, one of them seriously. A Queen's Bench jury awarded them £500 and £20 damages respectively (**Nutt** *v.* **Mason**, and **Fry** *v.* **Mason**, Dec. 9th, '90).—In **Vennel** *v.* **Meakin**, heard in the Chancery Division Aug. 11th, '91, the plaintiff had advanced the sum of £500 upon the security of a second mortgage, of some houses, but the property proved to be an insufficient security. The defendant, a surveyor, had made reports with reference to the value of the houses in question, his professional opinion being that they afforded sufficient security. It was held that he had been guilty

of negligence, and that the plaintiff was entitled to be repaid, with interest, the sum of £500, which had been advanced on the faith of the defendant's reports.

Netherlands, Political Parties in the. The political **parties** in the States-General are divided into **Liberals** and **Anti-Liberals**, the **latter** being **composed** chiefly of such opposite elements as **Catholics** and **Orthodox Protestants**, who are also called **Conservatives.** In the **Upper House**, or **First Chamber**, which consists of **50 members**, the **Liberals** number 34, the **Catholics** 10, and the **Orthodox Protestants** 6. The **members** of the First Chamber are **elected** for **9 years**, one-third retiring every 3 years. The **Lower House**, or **Second Chamber**, is composed of **100 members**, who are **elected** for **4 years** under a **limited manhood suffrage.** The present Lower House, which was elected in June '91, is **composed** of 54 **Liberals** and 46 **Anti-Liberals**, the latter being thus divided · **Orthodox Protestants**, or **Conservatives**, 20; **Catholics**, 25; and one **Radical.** There are 280,000 electors in Holland About 200,000 polled, as many as 90 per cent. of the electors voting. It was announced (July 8th, '91) that the Cabinet had placed their resignation in the hands of the Queen Regent. A new ministry was formed in August, M. Tak van Poortvliet acting as Premier and Minister of the Interior. The office of Minister of Justice was filled by M. Smidt; that of Minister of Waterstaat by M. Lely. The Minister of Colonies is M. van Dedem, and the Minister of Finance is M. Pierson. M. van Tienhoven took the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The War Minister is Col. Seyffardt, and M. Jansen is Minister of Marine.

Netherlands, The. A kingdom under Queen Wilhelmina (*q.v.*), Queen-Regent Emma, of the House of Orange. Area, excluding Luxemburg (*q.v.*), 12,648; estimated pop. in '89, 4,505,932. Constitution of 1848 vests executive in the sovereign, and legislative authority in the States-General, sitting in two chambers: the first, consisting of 93 members, elected by the provincial States; the second, of 86 members, elected by ballot, one to every 45,000 of population. Every two years one-half of the second and every three years one-third of the first chamber retire by rotation, unless dissolved by the king, in which case new elections must take place within forty days. The second chamber alone possesses the initiative in legislation; the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. The king has a veto. Alterations in constitution to be made by two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. **Estimated revenue**, '90, 122,209,000 guilders; **expenditure**, 135,074,987 gldrs.; **debt**, £89,459,485; **imports**, '88, 1,272,093,000 gldrs.; **exports**, 1,114,806,000 gldrs. (For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES.) Its colonies include Java and territories in Sumatra, Borneo, and numerous other islands in the Eastern Archipelago; Curaçao and five other small islands in the West Indies, and Surinam in South America. (For history to '90 see previous eds.).—**History.** The funeral of the late King took place (Dec. 4th, '90) with great pomp. It was attended by representatives of many of the foreign Powers, and there were about 50,000 visitors in the Hague. Queen Emma (8th) took the oath as Regent during her daughter's minority. The Dutch Indian Budget for **'91** showed a deficit of 23,000,000 fl. The Dutch High Court of Justice decided that officials must take the oath of allegiance to "King," and not "Queen," Wilhelmina. The Second Chamber threw out the Bill (**Feb.** 6th) for renewing the mail contracts with the Netherlands Co. and the Rotterdam Lloyd Co. It also passed a Bill fixing the Queen's civil list at 600,000 fl. The young Queen and her mother paid a visit to Rotterdam (**May** 30th), where she laid the first stones of a new quay and a new hospital. A meeting of the Amsterdam section of the Dutch Social Democratic League (**June** 28th) reproached the Government with spending a large sum of money on the reception of a foreign monarch, while it did nothing for the workers who had suffered during the winter. The Cabinet handed in its resignation (**July** 8th). A bronze tablet, placed on the outside wall of St. Peter's Church, Leyden, in memory of the Rev. John Robinson, M.A., "Father of the Independents," was unveiled (24th). The International Agricultural Congress was opened (**Sept.** 7th) at the Hague, under the presidency of M. Méline; it closed (12th). The Queen-Regent opened the new Parliament (15th). The Budget for **'92**, was presented (18th). The revenue was estimated at 127,600,000 fl., and expenditure at 130,000,000 fl. The Dutch East Indian Budget for '92 presented in the Second Chamber (19th), showed a deficit of 16,800,000 fl.

Nevis. A British West Indian island included in the presidency of **St. Christopher**, of the federal colony of the **Leeward Islands.** Area (including Redonda) 50 sq. m.; pop. 11,864. Capital, **Charlestown.** The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. **Redonda** is a dependent islet. **Statistics** included in those of St. Christopher (see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc., table). The colony was independent till 1883.

New Brunswick. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies along the Bay of Fundy. Area 27,322 sq. m.; pop. 321,233. Capital **Fredericton**; chief commercial centre **St. John.** Divided into fifteen counties.—Chief **rivers** are the St. John and the Miramichi, which are navigable in part. **Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Province has ten seats in the Dominion Senate and sixteen in the House of Commons. Religion abundantly provided for. Both high and elementary education publicly provided and supported—the latter free, but not compulsory. The history of New Brunswick is comprehended in that of Nova Scotia until 1784, when it was made a separate Government. Joined the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Newcastle, Right Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, D.D., **first Bishop of**, was b. at Briggstone, Isle of Wight, 1840. Is the third son of the late Dr. Wilberforce, successively Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, and **grandson** of **Samuel Wilberforce**, the emancipator. Ed. at Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in '64. Ordained deacon the same year by his father, and appointed curate of Cuddesdon, Oxon. Subsequently held the curacy of Lea, Lincs., the rectory of Middleton Stoney, Oxon. ('66-73), and the vicarage of Seaforth, Liverpool. Appointed **Canon of Winchester** ('78); **Sub-Almoner**

to the **Queen** ('71-82). On the formation of the **bishopric of Newcastle** Dr. W. received the first appointment ('82).

Newfoundland. A British colony and island lying across the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area 40,200 sq. m., excluding that part of the territory of **Labrador** on the mainland which appertains to this colony; pop. 193,623. Capital **St. John's** — pop. 28,610. Villages on Avalon Peninsula. Atlantic cable lands in **Heart's Content** Harbour. Interior uninhabited. Great Bank to southward, shallow seas where Gulf Stream and Arctic Current meet; ever foggy, but teeming with fish, especially cod. Governor and responsible Ministry form **Executive**. Two houses of parliament: Legislative Council of 15 members, called by Governor; House of Assembly of 33 members, elected every four years on house tenancy suffrage. Religion chiefly divided between Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan bodies. Education denominational. There are no defences.—**History**. A terrible storm occurred (Dec.), by which a large amount of damage was caused to both houses and shipping. Mr. James Fraser, of Halifax, instituted (25th) an action for $8000 damages against Sir Baldwin Walker, commander of H.M. cruiser *Emerald*, for compelling him to cease fishing for lobster in Boone Bay. At the latter end of December and the beginning of Jan. **'91**, the indignation against the renewal of the *modus vivendi* became more acute, and anti-British leagues were formed all over the island. The agitation in the island was kept up, until eventually Great Britain and France agreed to refer the questions at issue to arbitration, and (March 11th) an agreement was signed to maintain the *status quo* until the decision of the arbitrators. The following were selected as the arbitrators: M. de Martens, Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg; M. Rivier, Consul-General of Switzerland at Brussels, President of the Institute of International Law; and M. Gram, formerly member of the Supreme Court of Norway.—During **'91** the indignation of the islanders waxed strong on hearing that the *modus vivendi* with France was extended for twelve months, and many threats were made by orators and the press of seeking union with the United States (**Jan.**). In the following month the Governor opened the Legislature, and in the course of his speech said that the proposals of the Imperial Government for the withdrawal of the French colony had not been favourably received by the French Government. Further excitement was caused by the report that the proposed Reciprocity Trade Convention with the United States was not to be assented to by the Imperial Government, and the House of Assembly unanimously resolved (**Feb.** 12th): "That this House has learned with alarm and indignation that the British Government, at the instance of Canada, withholds its assent to the Reciprocity Trade Convention between this colony and the United States, and regards such action as hostile to the best interests of Newfoundland, and a violation of the obligations of Her Majesty's Ministers who authorised the conclusion of the treaty." A secret meeting of the House of Assembly was held (13th), when, on the motion of the Hon. Robert Bond, Colonial Secretary, the following resolutions were passed, and ordered to be telegraphed to Lord Knutsford: "That this House views with profound disappointment and alarm the failure of Her Majesty's Government to carry out its solemn obligations to the colony, and is aware of the interference of Canada in the matter; and that this House cannot fail to appreciate the same as a menace to the independence of the colony. The members of this House emphatically protest against the interests of the colony being made subservient to those of the Dominion, and regard the delay in ratifying the Convention aforesaid as entirely unjustifiable, and as evidencing an utter disregard on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the well-being and prosperity of the colony. It is also resolved that the delay occasioned by Her Majesty's Government not ratifying the said Convention is regarded by this Legislature as unfriendly to the colony, and as calculated permanently to disturb the loyalty for which the colony in the past has been remarkable. It is further resolved that this Legislature most strongly urges upon Her Majesty's Government the immediate fulfilment of its pledge to the colony by ratifying the said Convention." These resolutions were confirmed (**March**). An agreement between France and Britain to refer the question to arbitration was signed (11th). Some uneasiness was caused by the complaint that new French lobster factories had been erected at Port-au-Port Bay, which was urged as an encroachment on British territory. In the case of Mr. Baird against Sir Baldwin Walker for closing his lobster factory on the French shore in June last, the Court gave a decision (18th) in favour of Mr. Baird. A despatch was received from Lord Knutsford to the effect that the *modus vivendi* would be continued until the award of the arbitrators, and that meanwhile Parliament would be asked to pass legislation to enforce it. The two Newfoundland Chambers telegraphed to Lord Knutsford, asking that the legislation might be postponed till the views of the colony were placed before the Government. The Chambers appointed five of their members as a delegation to London to confer on the fisheries question; they were the Hon. A. W. Harvey and Mr. Munroe, Ministers of the Council; the Hon. G. H. Emerson, Speaker of the House of Assembly; Sir William Whiteway, Premier; Mr. Morine, Leader of the Opposition; and Mr. F. D. Shea, President of the Legislative Council. Meanwhile mass meetings were held throughout the colony protesting against the Imperial action. In consequence of the interference of Canada, the Newfoundland Government ordered that Canadian fishermen should not be allowed to purchase bait on the island, and Canada retaliated by refusing bait or fish to any British subjects. Cruisers were sent to Newfoundland to prevent the purchase of bait. In April some Fortune Bay fishermen endeavoured to run the blockade and carry bait to St. Pierre to supply the French fishermen. On another occasion serious riots took place in Placentia Bay, and seventy vessels escaped with bait, which they carried to St. Pierre. Lord Knutsford telegraphed (**May** 1st) to the Governor that the colony had the option of passing a local Act to enforce the observance of the *modus vivendi* and the treaties, or of referring the disputed points to arbitration. The delegates in England telegraphed in favour of a local Act. Both Houses passed (9th) the following: "Resolved that this House will adopt such legislation as may

be necessary to carry into effect the proposals made to the Imperial Government and Parliament by the delegation now in London." Mr. Morine arrived from London with the draft Bill agreed upon with Lord Knutsford; its operation was limited to the end of '93. Both Houses passed the Bill (23rd). Two French warships on the French shore took up the fishermen's lobster traps, and the Admiral announced that he would enforce the exclusive claims of the French to all the fish in the waters. On the passing of the local Act Lord Knutsford's Bill in the Imperial Parliament was allowed to drop, much to the general satisfaction. The Governor was directed (**June**) by the Colonial Office to withdraw his assent to the order prohibiting Canadian fishermen obtaining bait in Newfoundland waters, and the order consequently expired. By order of Sir Baldwin Walker sixty British lobster factories were closed on the French shore (**July**) under the *modus vivendi*. The order was subsequently relaxed, and one of the puisne judges was appointed to investigate the losses sustained by the people of St. George's Bay through the enforcement of the French treaties. A new herring bank a hundred miles long was discovered off the west coast of the island (**Nov.**) by Mr. Nielsen, Superintendent of Fisheries.

Newfoundland Fisheries Bill. See SESSION, sect. 93.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 410 miles. The area is now computed to be 305,900 sq. m. That half of the island lying west of the 141st meridian is assigned to Holland, and comprises 150,755 sq. m. The boundary between the German territory on the north, now called **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, and the English territory on the south starts from the N.E. coast on the 8th parallel of S. lat., and follows it to intersection with 147th meridian; thence N.W. to intersection of 6° S. lat. with 144° E. long.; thence W.N.W. to intersection of 5° S. lat. and 141° E. long. Adjacent islands north of 8° S. lat. are German, south of that parallel English. Kaiser Wilhelm's Land contains 70,300 sq. m.; pop. 109,000; the English territory 86,457 sq. m., pop. 135,000, with **Port Moresby** as the official centre. British New Guinea comprises, besides that portion of the mainland described, the whole of the Louisiade and D'Entrecasteaux, the Woodlark and Trobrian groups of islands, in some of the larger of which there are probably as many as 5000 inhabitants. The policy of the Government is not to alienate any lands until the country and its people are better known. It is hoped that the natives may be trained eventually to utilise their tribal lands for commercial purposes. In **'91** it was reported from Brisbane (**Jan. 9th**) that the Tugaree head-hunting tribe had massacred forty villagers in the western district. A force of police was sent to the assistance of Mr. Cameron, the resident magistrate. For **Commissioners, etc.**, see DIPLOMATIC. See also QUEENSLAND, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of **Fiji** and N.E. of **New Caledonia.** Area about 3000 sq. m.

New Jerusalem Church. The New Church, whose members are commonly called "Swedenborgians," because they accept the system of Scriptural interpretation contained in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (b. 1688; d. 1772), by whose instrumentality they believe the Lord has effected His Second Coming by unfolding the internal or spiritual sense of the Divine Word. The doctrines of this sense, together with the science of correspondences—which constitutes the key by which that sense may be unlocked—are set forth in Swedenborg's theological writings. The fundamental doctrines taught are, that the Lord Jesus Christ, in His glorified humanity, is the only God of heaven and earth, and that in Him is the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, answering to the trinity in man of soul, body, and their operation together; and that in order to be saved it is necessary to believe in Him, and to keep the commandments by shunning the evils therein forbidden, as sins against Him. Swedenborg's writings were first extensively made known in this country by a clergyman of the Church of England, the **Rev. John Clowes**, rector of St. John's, Manchester, who translated a great number of Swedenborg's works, including his greatest work, the "**Arcana Cœlestia**" (13 vols.). Another clergyman, the **Rev. William Hill**, translated the work second only in importance to it, the "**Apocalypse Explained**" (6 vols.). The **Rev. Thomas Hartley**, rector of Winwick, translated "**Heaven and Hell.**" Very early, some drawn from the ranks of the Methodist preachers and other students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. There are now (Aug. **'91**) 82 societies, with 6204 registered members. They have Sunday-schools with 7642 children, and day-schools with 5200 scholars. There are fourteen societies in **London** and its neighbourhood. Their statistics, however, fail to tell the number of their receivers, who have always consisted of separatists and non-separatists—the latter sometimes from their isolation, but sometimes from principle, worshipping in the Established Church or with some of the other religious bodies. In **America** the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Church is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess zealous, if not numerous, adherents. The body in Great Britain is governed by a **Conference**, which meets annually, and consists of all the ministers and of from one to three representatives from each society, according to the number of its members. **Swedenborg Society**, 36, Bloomsbury St., was founded 1810 for translating, printing, and circulating Swedenborg's works. They may be had in fourteen languages. The Church also posesses its own orphanage, its college for training candidates for the ministry, its National Missionary Institution, and other associations formed to forward its propaganda.

Newman, Francis W., brother of the late Cardinal Newman, was b. 1805. Ed. at Worcester Coll., Oxford, graduating ('26) double first. Became Fellow of Balliol College in '26, but four years later he resigned, having conscientious scruples about signing the Thirty-nine Articles. Classical tutor at Bristol Coll. ('34), and subsequently held a similar post in Manchester New College. Latin Professor in Univ. Coll., London ('46-63). He is the author of numerous works, of which the best is "**Phases of Faith.**" Mr. N. takes a great interest in **vegetarianism.** In '89 he published

"**Anglo-Saxon Abolition of Slavery.**" Published in Jan. '91 "Contributions chiefly to the early History of the late Cardinal Newman."

Newnham College. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

New Republic, or **Nieuwe Republiek**. Was formed in Zululand 1886-7, by a party of Transvaal Boers. Lies on the northern and western side of Zululand, adjacent to the Transvaal and Swaziland. Area 1380 sq. m.; pop. very limited. Capital **Vryheid**. On the death of Cetewayo his rule had been usurped by the chief Usibepu. Dinizulu, son of Cetewayo, sought and obtained Boer assistance against the usurper, and, as the price of it, ceded territory to the Boers. This they were gradually increasing by various means, when they came into collision with the British authorities, which resulted in negotiation. The New Republic was then defined and delimited, and the remainder of Zululand annexed by Great Britain, including all the coast. See ZULULAND, SWAZILAND, AMATONGALAND, etc.

New South Wales. The oldest of the British colonies in Australia. Was founded as a penal settlement in 1788. Originally embraced half the continent. Since 1859 it extends from lat. 28° 10′ to lat. 37° 28′ S. It has Queensland on the north, and Victoria on the south. From the sea upon the east it stretches to long. 141° E., which meridian divides it from South Australia. Greatest length 900 miles; greatest breadth 850 miles; total area 310,700 sq. miles; pop. 1,170,000. Capital **Sydney**, on Port Jackson; pop. 361,240. It is a splendid city, and is the oldest, and still the most important, in all Australasia. Among other great public institutions of Sydney may be mentioned the Royal Mint, University, Free Library, National Gallery, and Observatory. Besides the metropolis are 46 boroughs and 45 municipalities. Leading **large towns** are Albury, Bathurst, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, Maitland, Newcastle, Parramatta, Tamworth, Wagga-Wagga, Wollongong, and Yass.—New South Wales is divided into **districts and counties**. Of the latter there are now 141; but only 20, which occupy the earlier settled territories near the coast, have much individuality. The remainder are part of the 13 pastoral districts. Of these districts, which are extensive regions, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Wellington, Bligh and Darling are good grazing lands; Liverpool Plains, New England, Macleay, and Clarence are suitable for agriculture; Monaro is a high and rugged table-land; Gwydir and Albert are both pastoral and agricultural; Warrego partly barren.—**Ruled** by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 71 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 137 members, elected triennially by 74 constituencies on a basis of manhood suffrage. Members are paid the sum of £300 a year. The Ministry is responsible to the Legislative Assembly. New South Wales as yet refrains from taking part in the Federal Council of Australasia. **Education** under Government control. For **latest financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). There are 2182 miles of railway open, including the line which connects with the Victorian system at Albury, besides that almost finished to connect with Queensland. There are 23,698 miles of telegraph line. Staple export is wool, increased to present amount of about 300,000,000 lb. per annum, value £10,000,000. —**History.** '**91.** The Earl of Jersey, the newly appointed Governor, arrived at Sydney (**Jan.** 15th), where he received a hearty welcome. He was sworn in by the Chief Justice, and addresses of welcome were presented. A great fire occurred at Gibb's Wharf, Sydney, doing damage to the extent of £50,000. The Australian Federation Convention was opened at Sydney (**March** 2nd), under the presidency of Sir Henry Parkes (see AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION CONVENTION). During the Easter volunteer manœuvres at Sydney, while mines were being placed at the entrance to the harbour, one exploded, killing two officers and two men, and wounding eight others. The report of the Railway Commissioners (**May** 6th) for the half-year ending March 31st, which has just been published, shows a very favourable return. The total mileage—namely, 2182 miles —has not increased, yet the revenue has risen from £1,421,397 to £1,655,275, thus showing an increase of £233,878, or nearly a quarter of a million pounds, a greater sum than ever before reached, and equal to an additional 8¼*d*. earned by each of the 4,318,000 train miles. The expenditure for the half-year amounted to £927,194, as compared with £811,899, being an increased expenditure of £115,295, against an increased revenue of £233,878, resulting in a net gain for the half-year of £118,583. Parliament was opened at Sydney by the Governor, Lord Jersey (19th), who, in the course of his speech, announced the introduction of the following amongst other Bills: To confer upon the people the advantages of self-government; to amend the electoral law by abolishing plural voting and dividing the colony into single electorates; to regulate coal mining; to provide for the conservation of water in the remoter parts of the interior; to amend the licensing law in the direction of local option; and, finally, a Bill providing for the constitution of Courts of conciliation and tribunals of arbitration, and making other provision for the settlement of trade disputes. Parliament was dissolved (**June** 6th). Lord Jersey was installed Grand Master of the Freemasons in New South Wales; three thousand brethren were present. The Murray overflowed its banks (**July** 14th), and did great damage to the surrounding country. Parliament was opened (15th). The Legislative Assembly rejected (30th) by 57 votes to 34 the motion of Sir Henry Parkes in favour of woman suffrage. Serious trouble occurred during the month owing to the strike of the Unionist shearers, who were largely replaced by free men. Eventually matters were settled by a conference between employers and men (**Aug.** 7th) at Sydney. During the strike considerable property was destroyed. The revenue for the quarter ended Sept. 30th amounted to £2,458,000, being a decrease of £46,000 as compared with the same period of 1890. The Customs returns showed an increase of £69,000 and railways of £66,000, while the revenue from stamps decreased £103,000 and from land £37,000. The revenue for the year ending Sept. 30th was £9,900,000, being an increase of £500,000 as compared with the year which ended on Sept. 30th, '90. The Government was defeated on the question of the insertion of eight hours' clauses in the Coal Mines Regulation Bill, and

Sir H. Parkes determined to resign. Mr. G. R. Dibbs undertook to form a new cabinet (18th), and succeeded in doing so on the 23rd. See DIPLOMATIC. The tailors and tailoresses of Sydney struck for higher wages (28th). The Australian Banking Co. suspended payment (Nov. 2nd), owing to a panic amongst the depositors. The balance sheet for June showed that the liabilities were £73,000, and the assets £191,000.

New York, Jersey City, and Brooklyn Tunnel. (For an earlier reference to these schemes, see NEW YORK BAY, in last ed.) In Feb. '91, it was reported that two great schemes were on foot to connect Brooklyn, which is situated on Long Island, and separated from New York by the East River, with the main lines of railway on the Jersey shore of New York Bay and Hudson River. The first part of the scheme appears to be the construction of a tunnel from Staten Island, under the Bay to a point south of Brooklyn; it would be 4½ miles long, having 1¾ miles under water, and the cost is given at 5 million dollars for the tunnel, or 7 millions in all. The other project is for a tunnel crossing the East River, touching New York, and continuing across Hudson River to Jersey City, affording both local and through services, while an underground line is further suggested for New York. The complete scheme involves 42 miles of tunnel and a cost of 60 million dollars. The Brooklyn section is 6000 ft. long. The tunnel is 26 ft. wide and 20 ft. high, and costing 1½ million dollars a mile. Train cars are at present ferried across to Brooklyn and the Long Island railway.

New York Underground Railway. (See ed. '88.) It was again reported in this country in April '91, that a company for constructing an underground railway had been formed. The total length of the tunnels was given at 42 miles, involving an outlay of 12 millions sterling, and £6000 had been spent in trial borings and preliminary works. Most of the tunnelling will be in rock, and nearly 100 ft. below the surface.

New Zealand. A colony of the British Empire, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1500 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, or Ahinemaui, 500 m. by 250, area 45,687 sq. m.; **South Island**, or Te Wahi Ponamu, 500 m. by 200, area 57,579 sq. m.; also Stewart Island, area 1000 sq. m.; Chatham and Auckland Islands at some distance E. and S., area 377 sq. m. Total area 104,403 sq. m. Population 620,279, exclusive of the Maories, who number 41,969. Capital **Wellington**, pop. (including suburbs) 29,000; chief cities, Dunedin, 46,200; Auckland, 36,000; Christchurch, 37,000. Other rising and important towns, mostly seaports, taken in order of size, are Invercargill, Nelson, Oamaru, Napier, Thames, Wanganui, Lyttelton, Timaru, New Plymouth, Hokitika, Greymouth, Masterton, and Blenheim. Country divided into 63 counties, which are subdivided into ridings and boroughs. The original provinces, now called "provincial districts," have no longer any political importance.—**Main Islands** are separated by Cook Strait, on north of which is **Port Nicholson** and the capital. Coast is much indented by bays and harbours, estuaries and firths. Chief rivers are N. Wairoa, Thames, Waikato, and Wanganui in North Island; Wairau, Buller, Grey, Waitaki, Taieri, Clutha, Mataura, and Waiau, in South Island; also many smaller streams. Surface rugged. Volcanoes and volcanic belt across centre of North Island. Alpine chain descends along west coast of South Island. Its eastern slopes are the great grazing region. Lakes numerous. Taupo in North, Wakatipu in South Island are largest. Famous "Hot Lakes" and geyser regions between Taupo and Bay of Plenty, where the **Tarawera Eruption** occurred in June 1886. **Government** is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the Legislative Council consists of 47 members nominated by the Governor for life, the House of Representatives of 95 members elected triennially on a manhood suffrage. Maori representatives sit in both Houses, two in the Upper and four in the Lower. New Zealand took no part in the Federal Conference of Australasia. There is no State-aided church, but most Christian sects are well provided for. Education is compulsory, free and secular. The New Zealand University is an examining board, chartered to grant degrees. Affiliated to it are the Otago University (Dunedin), the Canterbury College (Christchurch), and University College (Auckland), besides some minor institutions. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. There are 10,132 volunteers, and 482 armed constabulary. Manufacture is progressing well, particularly as regards woollens. There are 1806 miles of railway, which extent is being rapidly increased, as well as numerous roads, and water communication. Telegraph line, 4790 miles. There are over 20[illegible] daily, weekly and monthly periodicals. The land under cultivation amounted in '89 to 7,527,420 acres. The general elections resulted (Dec. '90) in their representatives being equally divided between the Government and Opposition. Wellington was visited by a flood, which destroyed the records in the cellars of the House of Parliament.—'91. The Budget for '91-2 introduced (Jan. 23rd) estimated revenue at £4,250,000, and expenditure at £4,094,000. A new Cabinet was formed (24th). The Earl of Onslow opened the Parliament at Wellington (27th). The revenue for the financial year '90-1 was £4,316,000, giving an increase of £106,000 over the previous year. Parliament was opened (June 11th). The House of Representatives passed a Bill (Sept. 4th) giving residential suffrage to women, and qualifying them for election to Parliament. A Payment of Members Bill was passed through Parliament, to raise the salary of members to £240, and to provide that they should not be liable to attachment by any Court, or to seizure under any process. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. The Government of New Zealand have completed an arrangement with Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, of East Harding Street, E.C., whereby the more important of their publications will now be placed on sale in this country. The actuaries' report showed that the total profits of the New Zealand Government Life Insurance Department were £239,000, of which £200,000 was recommended to be divided as bonus. It was announced (17th) that the Earl of Onslow had sent in his resignation on the ground of urgent private affairs.

Next-of-Kin Agents. It was held (Queen's Bench Division, April 10th, '91), that the next-of-kin agent is not entitled to inspect the list of names of persons from whom stock has been transferred by the Bank of England to the National Debt Commissioners as unclaimed.

Apparently, only persons interested, or *bonâ fide* applicants on their behalf, are entitled to the inspection, and a next-of-kin agent is held to be neither. It was stated in the course of the case that these agents were in the habit of circulating lists relating to amounts which had long since been paid, and that their lists were frequently used for the purposes of extortion. (**The Queen *v*. The Bank of England.**)

Niagara Utilisation. (See previous eds.) On Feb. 9th, **'91**, it was announced that the Cataract Construction Company having invited draft schemes for the utilisation and distribution of about 125,000 horse power, had appointed the following International Commission to adjudicate upon the plans sent in: Sir W. Thomson, F.R.S., president; Dr. Coleman Sellers, Professor of Engineering Practice at the Stevens' Institute, Hoboken, N. J.; Prof. E. Mascart, Paris; and Colonel Turiettini, Geneva. A second, and four third prizes, were awarded for projects combining the development of power and its distribution; and a first, and two second prizes, for projects for the hydraulic development of the power. The prize takers included competitors at Geneva, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Buda-Pesth, and in America, and also Prof. A. Lupton, Leeds; and Mr. J. Sturgeon, who conceived a joint hydraulic scheme. No prize was awarded in the section, "Projects for the distribution of the power." In May, it was reported that the water power tunnel had been definitely located by the engineers. It was decided that the portal should be 11½ ft. above the average water level of the lower river, and the tunnel from here should be carried on an up grade of 0·4 per cent., chiefly penetrating limestone rock. In October it was reported in this country that the power tunnel which was commenced on Oct. 4th, '90, was making rapid progress, a total of 2187 ft. having been finished out of 6530 ft., and it was anticipated that the tunnel to the canal would be finished by the middle of Feb. '92.

Nicaragua, a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. Is governed by President, Senate, and House of Representatives, elected by universal suffrage. **Area** 49,500 sq. m.; pop. 500,000. **Total revenue** in '88 $3,814,140; **expenditure** $4,024,602; **imports** £373,585; **exports** £911,519. Public internal **debt** $1,592,000; foreign debt, about £285,000, contracted in '87. **Army** about 10,000, including police and militia. **Exports**, coffee, india-rubber, and cattle.—**History**. Dr. Robt. Sacusa resigned the presidency (Dec. 25th, '90). Col. Ignacio Chacez was appointed Chief Magistrate for two months, to be succeeded by Dr. Sacusa as President for four years. During **'91** there were fears of a revolution to oust Señor Sacusa, and precautions were taken by the Government to prevent an outbreak. On **Aug.** 23rd ex-Presidents Chamono and Zavala, Señor Rivas, Generals Guzwan and Rodiquez, were arrested and imprisoned. The prison was attacked by the citizens, and in the fight the chief of police and six soldiers were killed, and fifty citizens shot. The next day the prisoners were escorted to the frontier, and forbidden to return on pain of death. Military law was proclaimed. The proclamation was withdrawn (**Sept.** 11th). An attempt was made (**Oct.** 12th) to assassinate the President. The would-be assassin was captured. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Nicaragua Ship Canal. (For previous history, see last ed.) In Dec. '90, the continued progress of the work, especially the dredging of the harbour bar, was reported in this country, also that the Nicaraguan Government Commission had reported that the expenditure stipulated for in the concession had been made, the concession being thus finally confirmed, leaving the company ten years in which to complete the canal. An important statement was cabled from Washington on Jan. 11th, **'91**, to the effect that Senator Sherman had introduced a bill proposing to give the credit of the Government to the scheme by guaranteeing the payment of the principal and interest of a new issue of bonds. The bill proposed that the capital stock of the company should not exceed 20 millions sterling (the existing nominal stock), and that first mortgage bonds to that amount bearing 3 per cent. be issued, dated Jan. 1st, **'91**, and payable Jan. 1st, **'91**, the mortgage to be a first lien, under the laws of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mr. Miller, chairman of the company, subsequently (Jan. 28th) stated that this action on the part of the Government was spontaneous. He added that the cost of construction was estimated at 65 million dollars, of which 4 millions had already been spent; the canal would be finished in six years from the time of commencement. In the Senate, on Feb. 20th, Senator Vest, of Missouri, attacked the bill, which was defended by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. The discussion was concluded on Feb. 27th, when the bill was abandoned, there being a pressure of bills before the Senate. On the night of April 1st, Mr. Warner Miller, President of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company and party, who were on their way to the scene of operations, were wrecked on the Roncador Reef, 100 miles north-east of Greytown, but fortunately no lives were lost. In the course of a speech delivered at San Francisco, on May 2nd, during his tour President Harrison said he was "a thorough believer" in the canal. The *Engineer* of June 12th, July 3rd and Aug. 14th, gave exhaustive illustrated articles on the canal works, in which it stated that the line finally adopted shows a total length of 169·4 miles, of which 26·79 is in excavation, 56·5 through Lake Nicaragua, 21·6 in the Descado, and San Francisco and Tola basins, and 64·5 through the river San Juan. There are three locks, each at the eastern and western divides.

Nicholas I., the reigning **Prince** or **Hospodar of Montenegro**, was b. Oct. 7th, 1841. After an educational course at Trieste and Paris, he **succeeded** his uncle, who had been **assassinated**, Aug. '60. He **married**, in the same year, the daughter of the Vice-President of the Council of State. During '90 the thirtieth anniversary of his accession was celebrated, and a present from the Tzar of Russia was received by the Prince. He was invited to be present at the festivities celebrating the Czar's silver wedding.

Nicoll, W. Robertson, LL.D., was born Oct. 10th, '51, at the Free Church manse, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire. He studied first at the University of Aberdeen, graduating M.A. in '70; next at the Free Church College, Aberdeen, until '74, when he was ordained minister of the Free Church, Dufftown, from which in '77 he was transferred to the Free

Church, Kelso. In succession to Dr. S. Cox, he became **Editor** of the *Expositor*, in '84. In the following year ill-health compelled him to give up public speaking. In Nov. '86 he came to London, and started the *British Weekly*, which has been remarkable for the introduction of new writers to the public. The degree of **LL.D.** was conferred in '90, upon him by the University of Aberdeen. Dr. N. is the **author** of many theological works, in addition to a "Life of James Macdonell, of the *Times*" ('89), a "Memoir of Professor Elmslie" ('90), and has been engaged for a long time on "The Victorian Era of English Literature: a Biographical and Critical History." He has projected and **edited** "The Expositor's Bible," "The Theological Educator," "The Clerical Library," "The Household Library of Exposition," etc. In Oct. '91 Dr. N. commenced the *Bookman*, a monthly literary journal, which quickly attained success.

Niger Districts. A **British protectorate** in West Africa since 1884. Extends over the delta from the Rio del Rey and up the Niger to the Benue, its great eastern tributary. In '87 was added the entire coast from Lagos to the Rio del Rey, and territories in the Niger basin acquired by the Royal Niger Company.

Nightingale, Florence, was born at Florence, May 20, 1820. Nursing engrossed her attention from an early age, and she studied at not a few institutions, including Kaiserswerth. She greatly assisted the Governesses' Sanatorium, Harley Street. The **Crimean War** led her to offer herself as organiser of nurses at the seat of war. A letter from Lord Herbert, requesting this same service, was on its way to her before her offer reached the Secretary of War. Of her beautiful work at this period, it is unnecessary to speak. The public collected £50,000 as a testimonial of their appreciation, but Miss N. desired that the sum should be used for the foundation of a nurses' training institution. She is **authoress** of "Notes on Hospitals," "Notes on Nursing," both of which books have had a very large circulation.

Nilsson, Madame Christine, one of the greatest operatic singers of the present day, was b. near Vexio, in Sweden, in 1843. At first she travelled about the country playing and singing at fairs, when M. Tornérhjelm, accidentally hearing her, made her his *protégée*, placing her under the care of Mr. Franz Berwald, of Stockholm, MM. Masset and Wurteh, at Paris, for her musical education. She made her first appearance, which was very successful, at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris, in the part of Violetta in "La Traviata." She visited London in '67, and the United States in '70. She again visited London, and sang at Drury Lane. In '83-4 she made a brilliantly successful tour in the United States. In '72 she married M. Auguste Rouzaud, who died in '82; and subsequently married at Paris the Count A. de Miranda. In June '88 Mme. N. appeared at a **farewell concert** at the Albert Hall, and received a rapturous reception. The Comtesse has made a unique collection of fans. In '91 she paid Mr. Sims Reeves the high compliment of singing at his farewell concert.

Nitrate of Soda. See TRADE in '91.

Noms de Plume, etc. The word *nom-de-plume* is not known in French, in which language the proper equivalent is *nom-de-guerre*. The following list of pseudonyms or pen-names deals chiefly with modern and English or American writers; it includes some initials and maiden names used by married ladies in authorship.

[* implies only occasional or early use.]

A., Major	C. B. Coles.
A.K.H.B.	Rev. A. K. H. Boyd.
A.L.O.E. (= *A Lady of England*)	Charlotte Maria Tucker.
Acheta Domestica	Miss L. M. Budgen.
Adeler, Max	Chas. Heber Clark.
Alexander, Mrs.	Mrs. A. F. Hector.
Alexander the Corrector	Alexander Cruden.
**Alcibiades*	Lord Tennyson *Punch*, 1846.
Ali Baba	Aberigh Mackay.
Ally Sloper	Chas. H. Ross.
**Almaviva*	Clement Scott.
Amateur Angler	Edward Marston.
Amateur Casual, An	Jas. Greenwood.
**Amicus* ("Times")	Sir Thos. Fairbairn.
Ange-Bénigne	Mme. de Molènes.
Anstey, F.	F. Anstey Guthrie.
Antijanus	Dr. P. Hergenroether
A Raven's Feather	Ll. F. W. Jewitt.
Argles, Mrs.	now Mrs. Hungerford
Aristocratic Tout	T. Wood.
**Atlas* ("World")	Edmund Yates.
Auber Forrester	Annie Aubertine Woodward.
**Augustsohn, W.*	W. von Kotzebue.
**Aunt Fanny*	Mrs. Fanny Barrow.
,, *Hester*	Miss G. M. Craik.
,, *Judy*	Mrs. Alfred Gatty.
,, *Kitty*	Maria Jane Macintosh
,, *Louisa*	Mrs. Valentine.
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table	O. W. Holmes.
Azamat Batuk	N. L. Thieblin.
B ("Times")	Lord Bramwell.
**Bab*	W. S. Gilbert.
**Baptistet*	Alphonse Daudet.
Barker, Lady	now Lady F. N. Broome
Barrister ("Sat.Rev.")	Sir J. F. Stephen.
Basil	Richard Ashe King.
Beaumont, Averil	Mrs. Marg. Hunt.
Bede, Cuthbert	Rev. Edw. Bradley.
Bee-Master	Dr. John Cumming.
Bell, Acton	Anne Brontë.
,, *Currer*	Charlotte Nicholls (*née* Brontë).
,, *Ellis*	Emily Jane Brontë.
Bertall	Chas. A. D'Arnoux.
**Berwick, Mary*	Adel. Anne Procter.
Besieged Resident in Paris	H. Labouchere.
Bettina	Eliz. von. Arnim.
Bibliophile Jacob	Paul Lacroix.
Bickerdyke, John	C. H. Cook.
Bickerstaff, Isaac	Jon. Swift; and Steel in *Tatler*.
Bideford Postman	E. Caperne.
**Biglow, Hosea*	J. Russell Lowell.
Billings, Josh	Henry W. Shaw.
Bly, Nellie	Elizabeth Cochrane Pink.
Bodkin, Tammas	W. D. Latta.
Boldrewood, Rolf	T. A. Browne.
**Bon Gaultier*	Sir Theod. Martin and W. E. Aytoun.
**Boz*	Chas. Dickens.
Braddon, Miss M. E.	now Mrs. John Maxwell.
Breitmann, Hans	Chas. G. Leland.
**Brooke, Nelsie*	Mrs. E. Ross.
Brown, Mrs.	Geo. Rose.
Brown, Pisistratus	William Black.

Brown, Tom	Thos. Hughes.
Browne, Matthew	W. B. Rands.
Browne, Phillis	Mrs. Hamer.
Brownrigg, Henry	Douglas Jerrold.
Buntline, Ned	E. Z. C. Judson.
Bystander	Goldwin Smith.
C.	Mrs. Southey.
C. A. W.	C. A. Wheeler.
Caballero, Fernan	Cecilia Bohl de Faber y Larrea.
Caliban	M. Bergerat, also Jules Claretie.
Carle	Victorien Sardou.
Carmen Sylva	Queen of Roumania.
Carroll, Lewis	C. L. Dodgson.
Caveat Emptor	Sir Geo. Stephen.
Cavendish	H. Jones.
Caxton, Pisistratus	1st Lord Lytton.
Cecil	Cour. Tongue.
Cecil, Davenant	Rev. Derwent Coleridge.
Censor ("Don't")	O. B. Bunce.
Cham (caricaturist)	Amédee de Noé.
Champfleury	Jules Fleury.
Chartist Parson, A	Chas. Kingsley.
Cherith	Miss Fannie Surtees.
Cincinnatus	Wm. Plumer.
Claribel (song writer)	Mrs. Barnard.
Cleishbotham, Jed.	Sir W. Scott.
Citizen of the World	O. Goldsmith.
Clodpole, Tim	Richard Lower.
Clio	Joseph Addison.
Clutterbuck, Capt.	Sir Walter Scott.
Coffin, Joshua	H. W. Longfellow.
Columbanus	Dr. C. O'Conor.
Conway, Hugh	F. J. Fargus.
Cornwall, Barry	B. W. Procter.
Cotton, R. T.	Mortimer Collins.
Country Parson	Rev. A. K. H. Boyd and Rev. H. Moule.
Cousin Kate	Cath. D. Bell.
Craddock, C. E.	Mary N. Murfree.
Craik, G. M.	late Mrs. E. M. May.
Crawley, Capt.	G. F. Pardon.
Crayon, Christopher	J. E. Ritchie.
Crayon, Geoffrey	Washington Irving.
Crosse, Launcelot	Frank Carr.
Crowfield, Christopher	Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Crowquill, Alfred	A. H. Forrester (artist) and C. R. Forrester (author).
Cushing, Paul	Roland A. Wood.
Cynfaen	Rev. J. H. Evans.
Czapek	J. L. Hatton.
D. T. S.	Elizabeth Balch.
Dagonet	G. R. Sims.
Dalmocand	Geo. Macdonald.
Danbury Newsman, The	J. M. Bailey.
Dangerfield, John	Oswald Crawfurd.
Darc, Daniel	Mme. Regnier.
Darke, Ernest E.	G. W. Redway.
Daryl, Philippe	Paschal Grousset.
Daryl, Sydney	Douglas Straight.
Dash, Comtesse	Mme. de Saint Mars.
Delorme, Joseph	C. A. Sainte-Beuve.
Delphine	D. P. Baker.
Delta (Δ)	D. M. Moir.
De Montauban, G.	Wm. P. Greenough.
Derrick, Frances	Mrs. F. E. M. Notley.
Dioscorides	Prof. P. Harting.
Doblado, Don Leucadio	J. Blanco White.
Dod Grile	M. H. Bierce.
Dorn, Justus	W. Müller v. Königswinter.
Dow, jun.	Eldridge G. Paige.
Downing, Major Jack	Seba Smith and C. A. Davis.
Drapier and Draper	Jon. Swift.
Drawcansir, Sir Alex.	Henry Fielding, in Covent Garden Journal.
Druid	H. H. Dixon.
Dryasdust, Rev. Dr.	Sir. W. Scott.
Duchess, The	Mrs. Margaret Argles.
Dunshunner, Augustus	William Ed. Aytoun, in "Blackwood."
E. P. B.	Rt. Hon. Edward Pleydell-Bouverie.
E. V. B.	Hon. Mrs. Boyle.
Elbon, Barbara	Leonora B. Halsted.
Elia	C. Lamb.
Eliot, George	Mrs. Cross (née Marian Evans).
Elizabeth, Charlotte	Mrs. C. E. Tonna (née Phelan).
Elizabeth, Sophia	Mrs. Napier Higgins.
English Opium Eater	T. De Quincey.
Ennuyée	Mrs. A. Jameson.
Ephemera	E. Fitzgibbon.
Espriella, Don M. A.	Robert Southey.
Etoile	Maj.-Gen. Ed. Mitchell.
*Etonensis	W. E. Gladstone.
Ettrick Shepherd	Jas. Hogg.
Eugenius	J. Hall Stevenson.
Expertus	Rev. Malcolm MacColl.
*Fairleigh, Frank	Francis E. Smedley.
Falconer, Lanoe	Miss E. Hawker.
Fane, Violet	Mrs. Singleton.
Farningham, Marianne	Mary Anne Hearn.
Fat Contributor	A. Miner Griswold.
Fern, Fanny	Mrs. Sara P. Parton.
*Fin Bec	W. Blanchard Jerrold.
*Fitzboodle, G.	W. M. Thackeray.
*Flaneur	Edmund Yates.
Fleming, G.	Julia C. Fletcher.
Forbes, J. H.	Locker, Arthur.
*Forrest, George	Rev. J. G. Wood.
Forrester, Fanny	Mrs. E. Judson.
Forrester, Frank	H. W. Herbert.
*Forrester, Gilbert	Henry Braddon.
Forrester, Mrs.	Mrs. Bridges.
Franc, M. J.	now Mrs. Evans.
G. A. S.	G. A. Sala.
Gaol Chaplain	Rev. Erskine Neale.
Garrett, Edward	Mrs. Isab. Fyvie Mayo.
Gaston, Marie	Alphonse Daudet.
Gavarni, Paul	S. G. Chevalier.
Gerald	E. H. Brodie.
Gerard, E. D.	now Mme. de Lazouski.
Ghazi	Frank Power.
Gift, Theo.	Theodora Boulger (née Havers).
Gill, Andre	L. A. Gosset de Guinnes
*Girl of the Period.	Mrs. E. Lynn-Linton.
Glouvet, Jules de	M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire.
*Goscbet, Paul	Chas. Lever.
Gracchus	Samuel Kidd.
Graduate of Oxford	John Ruskin.
Graham, Ennis	Mrs. Molesworth.
Graindorge, F. Thos.	Hippolyte A. Taine.
Gray, Maxwell	Miss M. G. Tuttiett.
Greendrake	James W. Baynham.
Greenwood, Grace	Mrs. Sara Jane Lippincott (née Clarke).
Gréville, Henry	Mme. Durand.
*Grimbosh, H.	C. Mackay.
Grimsel	M. Rochfort.
Gushington, Angelina	C. W. R. Cooke.

Gushington, Impulsia	Baroness H. Dufferin.
Gyp	Comtesse de Martel.
H. B.	John Doyle.
H. H.	Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson.
Hafiz	R. Stott.
Halévy, Lud.	Lévy.
Hamilton, Gail	Mary Abigail Dodge.
Hamst, Olphar	Ralph Thomas.
Hardcastle, Ephraim	W. H. Pyne.
Harkaway	Charles Marshall.
Harland, Marion	Mrs. M.V. Terhune (*née* Hawes).
Hawkeye Man	Robt. J. Burdette.
Heiter, Amalie	Duchess of Saxony.
Henry, Camille	Countess Irene de la Rocca.
**Hertfordshire Incumbent*	Dean J. W. Blakesley.
Hieover, Harry	Chas. Bindley.
**Historicus*	Sir W. Vernon Harcourt
Hoffman, Prof.	Angelo J. Lewis.
Hope, Ascott R.	R. Hope Moncrieff.
Hoppus, M.	now Mrs. Alfred Marks.
Hornem Horace	Lord Byron.
Hotspur	H. M. Feist.
Howadjii	Geo. W. Curtis.
Huntington, Faye	Mrs. I. H. Foster.
Hutton, G. M.	Mrs. Mona Caird.
Hutton, Barbara	Mrs. Alexander.
Hyacinthe, Père	Chas. J. M. Loyson.
Iconoclast	Chas. Bradlaugh.
Idstone	Rev. Thomas Pearce.
Ignatius, Father	Rev. J. Leycester Lyne.
Index, Q. P.	W. McGriswold.
Indicus	Major Evans Bell.
Ingoldsby	Rev. James Hildyard.
Ingoldsby, Thomas	Rev. R. H. Barham.
Invalid	Henry Matthews.
Irish Whisky Drinker	John Sheehan.
Iron, Ralph	Miss Olive Schreiner.
Ironside, Nestor	Sir Richard Steele.
Iskander	Alex. Herzen.
Janus	J. I. von Döllinger, J. N. Huber, and J. Friedrich.
Jean Paul	Jean Paul F. Richter.
Jehu Junior	T. Gibson Bowles.
**Jones, T. Percy*	Prof. Aytoun.
Jorrocks, John	R. S. Surtees.
Journeyman Engineer	T. Wright.
Journeyman Printer	C. M. Smith.
Junius	The *Letters* of Junius have been attributed to 51 different persons.
**Kata Phusin*	John Ruskin.
Kay Bee	Kate Bishop.
Keith, Leslie	K. Johnston.
Kerr, Orpheus C. (= *Office Seeker*)	R. H. Newell.
Kettner	E. S. Dallas.
King, Alice	Mrs. A. King Hamilton.
Knickerbocker, Dietrich	Washington Irving.
Kron, Karl	Lyman H. Bagg.
L. E. L.	L. E. Maclean (*née* Landon).
L. N. R.	Mrs. L. N. Ranyard.
Laffan, May	Mrs. W. N. Hartley.
Lamber, Juliette	Mme. Edmond Adam.
Lancashire Incumbent	Rev. A. Hume.
Larwood, Jacob	L. R. Sadler.
**Latouche, John*	O. J. F. R. Crawfurd.
**Latour, Tomline*	W. S. Gilbert.
Lee, Holme	Harriet Parr.
Lee, Katharine	Mrs. H. Jenner.
Lee, Vernon	Violet Paget.
Leith-Adams, Mrs.	now Mrs. De Courcy Laffan
Leslie, Frank	Henry Carter.
Leto, Pomponio	Marchese Vitelleschi.
Lewald, Fanny	now Mme Stahr.
Limner, Luke	John Leighton (artist).
Lion Killer	C. J. B. Gérard.
Little, Thomas	T. Moore.
**Lorrequer, Harry*	Chas. Lever.
**Lot, Parson*	Chas. Kingsley.
Lothrop, Amy	Miss A. B. Warner.
Loti, Pierre	Julien Viaud.
Ludlow, Johnny	Mrs. Hy. Wood (*née* Price).
Luska, Sidney	H. Harland.
Lyall, Edna	Miss Ada Ellen Bayly.
**Mace, Sloper*	C. G. Leland.
McGrath, Terence	H. A. Blake.
Maitland, Edward	Herbert Ainslie.
**Maitland, Thos.*	Rob. Buchanan.
Malagrowther, Malachi	Sir W. Scott.
Malet, Lucas	Mrs. Harrison.
Manchester Man	Rev. R. Lamb and Rich. Burn.
**Manners, Mrs. Horace*	A. C. Swinburne.
Mariotti, L.	A. Gallenga.
Markham, Howard	Mary Cecil Hay.
Markham, Mrs.	Mrs. E. C. Penrose.
Marlitt, E.	Henriette Eugenia John.
Marryat, Florence	now Mrs. F. Lean.
Marvel, Ik	Donald G. Mitchell.
Masque de Fer	P. Gille.
Mathers, Helen	Mrs. Reeves (*née* Matthews).
**Maurice, Walter*	Walter Besant.
May, Sophie	Rebecca S. Clarke.
Maynard, Walter	T. W. Beale.
Meade, L. T.	now Mrs. Toulmin Smith.
Meredith, Owen	Earl of Lytton.
Merlin	Alfred Tennyson in "Examiner," 1852.
**Merton, Tristram*	Lord Macaulay.
M Quad	Chas. B. Lewis.
Meyerbeer, J.	Jacob Meyer Beer.
Miller, Joaquin	C. H. Miller.
Minck, Paule	Mme. Boyannowitch.
**Minute Philosopher, A*	Chas. Kingsley.
Modern Pythagorean	Dr. R. MacNish.
Monsieur de l'Orchestre	Arnold Mortier.
Morel, Conway	C. Z. Macaulay.
Myrtle, Minnie	Mrs. S. M. Piatt.
Nadar	Felix Tournachon.
Nasby, Petroleum Vesuvius	D. R. Locke.
Nesbit, E.	Mrs. Bland.
**Nemesis*	James Beal.
**New Writer* (θ)	Lewis Morris.
**New Writer*	Mrs. Frances Eleanor Trollope.
Nimrod	C. J. Apperley.
Noblesse Oblige	H. Evans.
North, Barclay	W. C. Hudson.
North, Christopher	Prof. John Wilson.
Northumbrian	Charles Macintosh.
Novalis	F. L. von Hardenberg.
O. K.	Olga Kireef, now Madame de Novikoff.
O'Doherty, Sir Morgan	Dr. Maginn.
**O'Dowd, Cornelius*	Chas. Lever.
Ogilvy, Gavin	J. M. Barrie.
Oldcastle, John	Wilfred Meynell, Editor of "Merry England."

Old Sailor	Matt. Hy. Barker.
Old Shekarry	Major H. A. Leveson.
Oliver, Pen	Sir H. Thompson.
Omnium, Jacob	Matt. Jas. Higgins.
O'Neddy, Philothée	A. M. Dondey.
Optic, Oliver	Wm. T. Adams.
O'Reilly, Miles	Charles G. Halpin.
O'Rell, Max	Paul Blouet.
Ouida	Louise de la Ramé.
**Oxoniensis*	Rev. John Pickford.
P.	Prof. Fred. Pollock
Page, H. A.	Alex. H. Japp.
Pansy	Mrs. I. M. Alden.
Parley, Peter	Sam. G. Goodrich (also used by W. Martin, G. Mogridge, W. Tegg, J. Bennett, and others).
**Pastel*	G. F. Pardon.
Partington, Mrs.	B. P. Shillaber.
Paull, M. A.	now Mrs. John Ripley.
**Pendennis, Arthur*	W. M. Thackeray.
Pendragon	Henry Sampson.
Penn, Arthur	J. Brander Matthews.
Percy, Reuben	Thos. Byerley.
Percy, Sholto	J. C. Robertson.
Philalethes	R. Bentley, the King of Saxony, and others.
Philidor	F. A. Danican.
Philomneste Junior	Gustave Brunet (bibliographer).
Phiz	Hablot K. Browne (artist).
Piccolo	Mde. Theo.
**Pindar, Paul*	John Wolcot, J. Yonge Akerman, and C. F. Lawler.
Pisanus Fraxi	H. S. Ashbee.
Plough, One from the	Geo. Mitchell.
Plough, One who has Whistled at the	Alexander Somerville.
Plymley, Peter	Sydney Smith.
**Power, Cecil*	Grant Allen.
Porcupine, Peter	W. Cobbett.
Prout, Father	F. S. Mahony.
**Puck*	John Proctor.
Q.	T. Purnell, Douglas Jerrold, A. T. Q. Couch, and others.
Quallon	S. H. Bradbury.
Quatrelles	E. Lepine.
**Query, Peter*	Martin F. Tupper.
**Quirinus*	Dr. I. J. von Döllinger.
**Ramsbottom, Mrs.*	Theodore Hook.
Rash, Carle de	C. Read.
Red Spinner	Wm. Senior.
Reybaud, Mme.	Henriette Arnaud.
Riddell, Mrs. J. H. (F. G. Trafford)	Mrs. C. E. L. Riddell.
Rita	Mrs. E. M. J. von Booth.
Rob Roy	John MacGregor.
Roberts, Capt. A. C.	Hobart Pasha.
Rosen, Julius	Nic. Duffek.
Roslyn, Guy	J. Hatton.
**Roving Englishman*	E. C. Grenville-Murray.
Rowel, M.	Rev. Valdemar Thisted.
Rowlands, Cadwallader	J. C. Hotten.
**Runnymede* ("Times")	Lord Beaconsfield.
S. G. O.	Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne.
**Sadie*	Miss Sarah Williams.
Saintine, X. B. de	J. X. Boniface.
Salamanca, Don Felix de	John H. Ingram.
Samarow, Gregor	Oscar Meding.
Sand, Georges	Madame A. L. A. Dudevant (*née* Dupin).
Sand, Jules	J. L. S. Sandeau.
San-Marte	Albert Schulz.
Saxe Holm	Mrs. H. M. Jackson.
Scott, Leader	Mrs. Lucy E. Baxter (*née* Barnes).
Scott, Lucy	Mrs. Jack.
Scriblerus, Martinus	Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot.
Scrivener, Septimus	E. Wilson Gates.
Scrutator	K. W. Horlock, Rev. M. MacColl, and others.
Seafield, Frank.	A. H. Grant.
Search, John	Archbishop Whately.
Senex	G. Bateman, Robt. Reid (Glasgow), Lord Grey and others.
Severn, Lawrence	Ada Trotter.
Sharp, Luke	Robert Barr.
Sherwood Forester	Spenser T. Hall.
Shirley	John Skelton.
Sidney, Margaret	Harriet M. Lothrop.
Silverpen	Eliza Meteyard.
Sketchley, Arthur	Rev. George Rose.
Slick, Sam	T. C. Haliburton.
Slingsby, J. F.	Dr. J. F. Waller.
Slingsby, Philip	N. P. Willis.
Slop, Dr.	Sir J. Stoddart.
Snuff, O. P. Q. Philander	A. A. Dowty.
Smith, Shirley	Ella Curtis.
Smooth-bore	H. R. P. Carter.
Soltera, Marie	Mary Lester.
Sophia Elizabeth	Mrs. Napier Higgins.
South, Simeon	J. Macgregor.
Spectator	Joseph Addison.
Spectre	J. S. Latham.
**Speranza*	Lady Wilde.
Spoopendyke	Stanley Huntley.
Stahl, Arthur	Mme. Valeska Voigtl.
Stella	Mrs. Estelle Anna Lewis, Mrs. N. C. Iron, and others.
Stendhal	Marie Henri Beyle.
Stepniak	said to be A. I. Ertel.
Stern, Daniel	Countess d'Agoult.
Sterne, Carus	Ernst L. Krause.
Stonehenge	J. H. Walsh.
Stonemason of Cromarty	Hugh Miller.
**Strephon*	E. Bradbury.
Stretton, Hesba	Sarah Smith.
Stuart, Esmé	Miss Leroy.
**Summerly, Felix*	Sir Henry Cole.
Surfaceman	Alexander Anderson.
Surrebutter, John	John Anstey.
Symington, Maggie	Mrs. Blathwayt.
Syntax, Dr.	Wm. Combe.
Tasma	Mme. Convure.
Taylor, G.	Professor Hausrath.
Taylor, Theodore	John Camden Hotten.
**Templar*	W. C. M. Kent (Chas. Kent).
Temple, Neville	Hon. Julian C. H. Fane.
Thomas, Annie	now Mrs. Pender Cudlip.
Tinto, Dick	F. B. Goodrich.
Titcomb, Timothy	J. G. Holland.
Titmarsh, Michael Angelo	W. M. Thackeray.
Toby, M.P.	H. W. Lucy, in *Punch*.
Toler King	Mrs. Emily Fox.
Touchstone	M. Booth.
**Trafford, F. G.*	Mrs. J. H. Riddell.
Trenchard, Asa	H. Watterson.

Trim, Timothée . .	Léo Lespès.
Trois Etoiles (* * *) .	L'Abbé J. H. Michon, author of "Le Maudit," etc.
Truck, Bill	John Howell.
Trusta, H.	Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps.
Turkish Spy	G. P. Marana.
Twain, Mark . . .	Samuel L. Clemens.
Twenty Years Resident in Egypt	C. F. Moberly-Bell.
Two Brothers . . .	A. and G. H. Money.
Two Brothers ("Guesses at Truth")	J. C. and A. W. Hare.
Two Brothers ("Poems," 1827). .	A. and C. Tennyson.
Tytler, Sarah . . .	Miss Henrietta Keddie.
Ubique	Col. Parker-Gilmore.
Uncle Esek	H. W. Shaw.
**Uncle Hardy*. . . .	Wm. Senior.
Uncle Remus . . .	Joel Chandler Harris.
Urban, Sylvanus . .	Editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine.*
Vacuus Viator . . .	Thomas Hughes.
Vagabond, The. . .	Julian Thomas.
Valbert, G.	Victor Cherbuliez.
Valentine	Mrs. Chas. Gurney.
Vanderdecken . . .	William Cooper.
**Vera*	Lady Colin Campbell.
Verax	H. Dunckley.
Vignon, Claude . .	Mme. Bouvier.
W. E. F.	W E. Flaherty.
Wagstaffe, Launcelot	C. Mackay.
Waldow, E. von . .	L. von Blum.
Walker, Patricius .	Wm. Allingham.
Wallis, Miss A. R. C.	Miss Opzoomer.
Wanderer.	E. H. d'Avigdor.
Ward, Artemus . .	Chas. F. Browne.
Warden, Florence .	Mrs. G. James.
Warwick, Eden . .	G. S. Jabet.
Weathercock, Janus .	T. G. Wainewright.
Werner, E.	E. Burstenbinder.
Weston, James . . .	Edward Step.
Wetherell, Elizabeth .	Susan Warner.
Wharton, Grace . .	Mrs. K. Thomson.
Wharton, Philip . .	John C. Thomson.
Whistlecraft, William and Robert . . .	Rt. Hon. J. Hookham Frere.
**White, Babington* .	Miss Braddon, now Mrs. Maxwell.
**Whitefeather, Barabas*	Douglas Jerrold.
**Wilson, J. Arbuthnot*	Grant Allen.
Winchester, M. E. .	Miss M. E. Whatham.
Winter, John Strange	Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard.
Wizard	J. Corlett.
Worboise, Emma J. .	Mrs. Etherington Guyton.
Yellowplush, C. J. .	Wm. M. Thackeray.
Yendys, Sydney . .	Sydney Dobell.
Yeo Shway . . .	James G. Scott.
Yorke, Stephen . . .	Miss Linskill.
**Yorke, Oliver* . . .	F. S. Mahony.
Zadkiel	Lieut. R. J. Morrison.
**Zeta*	J. Anthony Froude.
Zeta ("Graphic") . .	John Lovell.

Norfolk Island. Discovered by Capt. Cook, Oct. 9th, 1774; 600 miles from New Zealand, 900 miles from Australia; length 5 miles, breadth 3 miles. Pop. (Dec. 18th, '89), 713. Occupied as a penal settlement Aug. 15th, '26; abandoned May 7th, '55. Mutineers from the *Bounty* removed there May '56. Governed by an annually elected chief magistrate and two councillors, who take their instructions from the Governor of New South Wales.

Norman, General Sir Henry W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Queensland, has had a distinguished military career. He joined the Bengal army in 1844, and served through the **Indian Mutiny** of '57-9. Was present at the relief of Lucknow, where his horse was shot under him. Appointed in '83 the **Governor of Jamaica**, and, on the occasion of colonial opposition to the choice of Sir H. Blake, Sir Henry received the **Governorship of Queensland**, which he assumed in April '89.

Norman-Neruda, Madame (Lady Hallé), the well-known violinist, comes of a family which for generations has been famous for its musical talent, and was b. at Brünn in 1840. After education by Jansa, Wilhelmine Neruda made her *début* with her sister at Vienna in '46. She at once excited enthusiasm by her **wonderful execution** despite the smallness of her hands. After a continental tour she made her **first appearance in London** at a philharmonic concert in '49, playing one of De Beriot's *concerti*. Several ensuing years passed in travelling, for the most part in Russia. In '64 Mlle. N. played at the Conservatoire, Paris, and popular enthusiasm at once hailed her as a **queen of the violin.** After her **marriage** with a Swedish musician, Ludwig Norman she again visited the Metropolis, and played at concerts in '69, taking first violin at the **Popular Concerts.** Every succeeding musical season the English have welcomed Mme. Norman-Neruda at the chief classical concerts. Her second **marriage** (with Sir Charles Hallé, the eminent pianist) took place in July '88 at the Brompton Oratory. In '91 both Sir Charles and Lady H. went on a musical tour to **Australia**, which was attended with great success, returning to England in the autumn.

North Sea and Baltic Canal (see 1889 and previous editions). This canal was commenced on June 3rd, '87, and is described in the *Times* of Dec. 6th, '89, as portion of a scheme of German coast defence. It is now under construction, and is intended to unite the Gulf of Kiel with the mouth of the Elbe, running from Holtenau by way of Rendsburg to a point midway between Brunsbüttel and St. Margarethen, a few miles below Hamburg. Its latest measurements are thus given: 61 miles long, 196 feet broad at water level, 85 feet at bottom, and 28 feet deep, there being a lock at each end. The largest German warship will be able to enter at all states of the tide, and pass through in eight hours. It was also stated in the article that it was intended to supplement this strategical waterway by means of another canal traversing Hanover from Neuhaus, opposite Brunsbüttel to Bremerhaven, at the mouth of the Weser; and it will then be possible to pass between Kiel and Wilhelmshaven on what are practically inland waters.

North, Sir Ford, was b. at Liverpool, 1830. Ed. at Winchester and at Oxford. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple ('56). Obtained a large practice in the equity courts and at the Lancaster Chancery and Palatine Courts. Q.C. ('77). On the elevation of Mr. Justice Lindley to the Court of Appeal ('81), Mr. North was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. He was subsequently transferred to the Chancery Division, for which his training has especially fitted him.

Northern Territory. That portion of **South Australia** (*q.v.*) lying north of 26° S. lat., and between 129° and 138° E. long. Annexed to the colony in 1863. S.W. capital **Palmerston** (on the noble harbour of **Port Darwin**). The outlet for a very large extent of country, and the

commercial centre of the trade of the north coast. The Territory possesses a coast line, counting the chief inlets, of 2,000 miles. Local administration, with a Resident and officials appointed by Government of mother colony.

North-West Territories. A province or group of provinces of the Dominion of Canada, as yet hardly organised. Including Labrador, District of Keewatin, and Great Prairie Territory to Rocky Mountains; area 2,553,337 sq. m.; pop. 56,446, and 45,472 aborigines; taken as the region westward from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, and northwards from the boundary to the 60° parallel, area 500,000 sq. m., a territory equal to the British Islands, France, and Germany combined. Capital **Regina.** Contain great lakes and large navigable rivers—the Mackenzie, Slave, Peace, Saskatchewan, among the chief. Great fertile region, similar in character to Manitoba, divided into districts: **Assiniboia,** 95,000 sq. m.; **Saskatchewan,** 114,000 sq. m.; **Alberta,** 100,000 sq. m.; **Athabasca,** 122,000 sq. m. These are destined to become separate provinces. Resources enormous, agricultural, pastoral, mining. 10,000 miles navigable rivers. Railway across. — Administered by Lieut.-Governor and Council of five. Electoral districts in course of formation. General features, land laws, etc., as in **Manitoba** (*q.v.*) See CANADA; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Norwegian Political Parties. In the Storthing (Feb. 23rd, '91) a motion, demanding greater independence for Norway in the foreign policy of Norway and Sweden, was carried by 59 to 55 votes, with the result that M. Stang's ministry resigned. Attention was directed to the position of politics in Norway during March '91 by the overthrow of the Cabinet presided over by M. Stang. The Liberal leader, **M. Steen,** after much difficulty, succeeded in forming a new ministry as follows. President of the Cabinet and Minister of Finance, M. Steen; Minister of Public Works and Revision, M. Nysom; Minister of Education and Public Worship, M. Wexelsen; Minister of Justice, M. Gram; Minister of the Interior, M. Konow; Minister of National Defence, M. Holst. In the Storthing parties were divided as follows: Liberals, 38; Conservatives, 53; Moderate Liberals, 23. The first returns of the **elections** to the Storthing were announced in Sept. '91. Of 114 elections, 98 had been concluded (Nov. 18th), leaving parties in the following position: Anti-Unionists, 58; Moderate Liberals, 14; and the Right, 26.

Norway. See SWEDEN.

Norwich, Rt. Rev. and Hon. John Thomas Pelham, D.D., Lord Bishop of, was b. in 1811, and ed. at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was successively rector of Burgh Apton, incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, and rector of Marylebone. Appointed **Bishop of Norwich** '57.

Nossi Bé. A small island on N.W. coast of Madagascar, held by France since 1843; and a flourishing trade-port.

Nova Scotia. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It is a peninsula connected by narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is **Cape Breton Island,** formerly distinct colony. Area 20,907 sq. m.; pop. 440,572. Capital **Halifax,** pop. 40,000, a fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into 18 counties.—**Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The people elect a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Province has 10 seats in the Dominion Senate and 21 in the House of Commons. Education receives some Government support, and is free and to some extent compulsory. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia; ceded to England 1714; entered Dominion 1867.—**'91.** A terrible explosion occurred (Feb. 21st) at the Springhill mines; the death-roll was 100. A terrible fire occurred in Halifax (Oct. 2nd), which destroyed 10 wharves and 35 warehouses, 1500 barrels of petroleum, and an enormous quantity of flour, fish, etc., were destroyed. See CANADA; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Nurses, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for (**Rural District Branch**). The object of this branch of the Institute is to promote, in country districts, trained midwifery and nursing. Under the name of the Rural Nursing Association this work was for some time performed, but now that association has become absorbed in the Rural District Branch of the Institute. **Hon. Sec.,** Mrs. Malleson, Dixton Manor, Winchcombe R.S.O., Gloucestershire.

Nurses, Royal British Association of, is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of over 3000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. It seeks incorporation by Royal Charter, with power of registering nurses and midwives. Pending the granting of the Charter, the Association has formed a Register of Trained Nurses. Over 1700 nurses have already been registered, and the first copy of the register (2*s.* 6*d.*) issued. **Sec.,** Miss Paul, 8, Oxford Circus Avenue, Oxford Street, W.

Nurses, The Royal National Pension Fund for, which was inaugurated in 1887, is now established on a permanent basis, under the presidency of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as patron. The founder of the Fund is Mr. Henry C. Burdett, and its successful establishment was largely due to the munificence of Lord Rothschild, Mr. Henry H. Gibbs, M.P., Mr. E. A. Hambro, and the late Mr. Junius S. Morgan, who first deposited with the Accountant-General in Chancery, as security for the policy-holders, and then made over absolutely as a free gift to the Fund, the princely sum of £20,000. Mr. Junius S. Morgan gave a second donation of £5000 to the Donation Bonus Fund; and others have given donations and subscriptions, which have raised this Fund to over £40,000. The Benevolent Fund, which was raised by the nurses as a memorial to the late Junius S. Morgan, and which has been largely supplemented by members of Mr. Morgan's family, has now been fully constituted, and is administered by trustees and an advisory committee in connection with the Pension Fund. The constitution of the Royal National Pension Fund provides for the continuous growth of the Donation Bonus Fund and Morgan Benevolent Fund by means of donations and annual subscriptions from those who are interested in nursing, and from authorities who train and employ nurses. Persons

wishing to become governors of the Pension Fund may qualify by annual subscriptions of two or five guineas, or by the payment of one sum of £25 or £50 respectively, according to the privileges desired. The **chief object of the Fund** is to afford to nurses an absolutely safe means of providing, at the lowest possible cost to themselves, an allowance during incapacity for work caused by sickness or accident, and a certain income for their declining years. This object will be carried out by receiving and investing such fixed periodical sums as those who join the Fund can afford, by adding to the pensions all the profits arising from any source, and by supplementing those sums from a Donation Bonus Fund, created and maintained by those interested in nurses and nursing institutions. **Office**, 8, King Street, Cheapside, E.C. **Manager**, Mr. Edward T. Clifford.

Nyassa. A great lake in the south-east of Central Africa, 350 miles long, averaging 38 broad; 1600 ft. above the sea level, average depth over 100 fathoms, teems with fish. See ZAMBESI, MOZAMBIQUE, etc.

O

Oaks, The. See TURF.

Oath, Parliamentary. See HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Obituary (Dec. '90 to Nov. 18th, '91).

*** The date of decease is given after each name, and in cases in which it could not be exactly ascertained the letter *a* is affixed to denote that the death took place at about that time. The italic figures after each name indicate the age of deceased. Where no mention is made of the year, the death took place in '91.

ROYALTY AND RULERS.

Baden, Princess Elizabeth of, *c.* of Grand Duke (May 15), *55*

Bakari, Fumo, formerly Sultan of Vitu (Jan.)

Bonaparte, Prince Louis Lucien, *s.* of Lucien Bonaparte, who was *b.* to Napoleon I.; was elected in Corsica ('48) as a member of the *Constituante*, but the election was annulled; he was afterwards returned to the Legislative Assembly; when the empire was established, he was elected as senator, and was titled prince and highness; well known for his scientific and philological labours, in recognition of which he received a Civil List pension of £250 from the British Government (Nov. 3), *78*

Bonaparte, Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, *s.* of Jérôme Bonaparte, who for seven years was King of Westphalia (1806-13); was well known under the nickname of "Plon-Plon" (March 17), *68*

Bonaparte, Princesse Marianne, who was separated from her husband, Prince Lucien Bonaparte (March 15), *80*

Chun, Prince, *f.* of Emperor of China (Jan. 2)

Coosoopoff, Prince Nicholas B., Actual Privy Councillor and Marshal of the Russian Imperial Court (July 31)

Dolgoroukow, Prince Wladimir Andrievitch, aide-de-camp to the Czar (July), *80*

Feodorovna, Grand Duchess Olga, *a.* of Czar of Russia (April 12), *51*

Flanders, Prince Baldwin of, *e.s.* of Count of Flanders, and heir to the Belgian throne (Jan. 23), *21*

Golitzine, Princess Alexandrina, *w.* of Grand Huntsman of the Russian Imperial Court (April 25)

Hawaii, David Kalakaua I., King of, who was elected by the Hawaiian parliament in '74 to succeed King Limalilo (Jan. 20), *54*

Immaculata, Archduchess Maria Antoinie, *d.* of Archduke Charles Salvator of Austria (Jan. 14), *16*

Ja Ja, King of Opobo (July 5*a*)

Leuchtenberg, Grand Duke Nicholas, *e.s.* of late Grand Duchess Mary (Jan. 6)

Myouk-Zay, Queen, *wid.* of Burmese ex-King Mindoon Min (Dec. 19, '90), *70*

Nicolaievitch, Grand Duke Nicholas, Inspector-General of Russian Cavalry, *u.* of Czar (April 25), *60*

Rainiharivony, Prince, *s.* of Malagasy Prime Minister (March 18)

Russia, Grand Duchess Paul of, *d.* of King George of Greece, and *w.* Grand Duke Paul (Sept. 24), *20*

Salvator, Archbishop Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany (July 28), *56*

Salvator, Archduke Ferdinand (July 25*a*), *3*

Samoa, Tamasese, ex-King of (April 25*a*)

Sango, Prince, Japanese Prime Minister '68-86, when he became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal (Feb. 18)

Saxe-Weimar, Prince Alexander of, nephew of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar (Sept.), *34*

Schleswig - Holstein - Sonderburg - Glucksburg, Duchess Wilhelmine Marie, *d.* of King Frederick VI. of Denmark, and divorced wife of King Frederick VII. (May 30), *83*

Solms-Braunfels, Prince George zu (April)

Windischgratz, Princess Marie, who was niece of the celebrated dancer Marie Taglioni, and herself a prominent dancer (Aug. 27), *57*

Wurtemburg, Chas. Fredk. Alexander, King of, who succeeded his father in '64, acknowledging two years later Prussia as the head of the North German Confederation; in the Franco-German war ('70-71) he joined the German army in active service; latterly he appeared but little in public (Oct. 6), *68*

PEERAGE.

Ailesbury, Louisa, Marchioness of, *wid.* 3rd Marquis of Ailesbury (Oct. 14)

Albemarle, General George Thomas Keppel, 6th Earl of, who fought at Waterloo as an ensign in the 14th Regt.; M.P. for E. Norfolk in *L.* interest '32-4, Lymington '47-50; private secretary to Lord John Russell in '46 (Feb. 21), *91*

Annesley, Countess Dowager of (March 29), *83*

Annesley, Countess of (April 17)

Arbuthnott, John, 9th Viscount (May 26) *84*

Baillie-Hamilton, Hon. Robert, 2nd *s.* late 10th

Earl of Haddington; represented, in *C.* interest, Berwickshire '74-80 (Sept. 5), *63*
Beauchamp, Frederick Lygon, 6th Earl, who represented Tewkesbury '57-63, and W. Worcestershire '63-6 in *C.* interest; succ. to peerage in '66; was at various periods Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, and Paymaster-Gen. of the Forces (Feb. 19), *60*
Bedford, Francis Charles Hastings Russell, 9th Duke and Earl of, Marquis of Tavistock, Baron Russell of Cheneys, Bucks, Baron Russell of Thornhaugh, and Baron Howland of Streatham, Surrey, in the peerage of England; in the Scots Fusiliers '38-44; M.P. for Bedfordshire, in *L.* interest, '47-72; K.G.; succeeded to the dukedom in '72 (Jan. 14), *71*
Belper, Emily, *wid.* of Edward, 1st Lord (Dec. 12, '90), *73*
Caithness, James Augustus Sinclair, 16th Earl of; succeeded in '89; took a prominent part in philanthropic work in Aberdeen (Jan. 20), *63*
Cavendish, Lord Edward. See M.P.s.
Cheylesmore, Henry William Eaton, 1st Lord, who was formerly engaged in the silk trade; represented Coventry, in *C.* interest, '65-80, '81-7; raised to the peerage in '87 (Oct. 2), *75*
Clancarty, Richard Somerset, 4th Earl of (May 29), *58*
Cleveland, Harry George Powlett, 4th Duke of, who represented South Durham '41-59, and Hastings '59-64, in *L.* interest; succeeded his brother in the dukedom in '64 (Aug. 21), *88*
Clifford of Chudleigh, Agnes, *wid.* of the late 8th Lord (May 25), *65*
Clonmell, John H. R., 4th Earl of, Irish representative peer since '74 (June 22), *52*
Cottesloe, Thomas Francis Fremantle, 1st Lord, who had represented Buckingham so long ago as '26, and who had been Sec. to the Treasury, Sec. for War, Chief Sec. for Ireland, and Chairman of the Board of Customs; it was claimed that he had been present during the presentations of more than fifty Budgets (Dec. 3, '90), *92*
Craven, Lady Mary C. (Dec. 15*a*, '90), *63*
Croft, Sophia J. L., Dowager Lady, *wid.* of M. Jacques Delpierre (Dec. 10, '90), *83*
Dartmouth, William Walter Legge, 5th Earl of, who represented South Staffordshire, in *C.* interest, '49-53 (Aug. 4), *67*
Dawnay, Hon. Payan, 2nd s. 6th Viscount Downe (June 17), *76*
De L'Isle and Dudley, Lady (June 14), *67*
Deramore, Thomas, 1st Lord, who represented Derry co. in *C.* interest ('44-57), and Devizes ('64-85); raised to the Peerage '85 (Dec. 1, '90), *71*
De Saumarez, John St. Vincent, 3rd Lord (Jan. 8), *84*
Devon, Edward Baldwin, 13th Earl of (Jan. 15), *54*
Doneraile, Richard Arthur, 5th Viscount, who was, previous to his succession to the Irish Peerage, chief clerk in the Paymaster-General's office (Jan. 1), *65*
Douglas, Lord James E. S. Douglas, *b.* Marq. of Queensberry (May 5), *36*
Ellis, Hon. C. J., 2nd *d.* late Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford (March 31)
Erskine, Hon. J. M. F., *s.* 12th Earl of Buchan (Oct. 16), *66*
Galway, Dowager Viscountess, *sis.* late Lord Houghton (Sept. 10), *77*
Gormanston, Lucretia, *wid.* of 13th Viscount Gormanston (Feb. 5), *86*
Graham-Montgomery, Lady, *m.* of Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos (Dec. 16, '90)
Granville, Granville George Leveson-Gower, 2nd Earl, P.C., K.G., who represented Morpeth '37-41, and Lichfield '41-6, when he succ. his father, the English Minister at Paris; held the positions of Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs ('40), Vice-Pres. of the Board of Trade ('48), and Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs ('51); chairman of the '62 Exhibition; he became Liberal leader in the Peers ('55), which he continued to be till his death; after filling many official positions, was Sec. for Foreign Affairs ('80-5) and Sec. for the Colonies ('86); a delightful speaker both in French and English, Lord G. won universal esteem from all, and achieved much unobtrusive success in politics (March 31), *75*
Graves, Hon. A. E. P., 4th *s.* 2nd Lord Graves (Sept. 1), *70*
Grey, Admiral the Hon. George, 4th *s.* 2nd Earl Grey (Oct. 3), *82*
Heytesbury, William Henry Ashe, 2nd Lord; represented in *C.* interest Isle of Wight '37-47 (April 21), *72*
Higginson, Lady Frances, *d.* of 1st Earl of Kilmorey (Dec. 22, '90), *98*
Hill, Dowager Viscountess (Oct. 31), *76*
Keane, Admiral the Hon. G. D., C.B., *b.* 3rd Baron Keane (Oct. 19), *74*
Lascelles, Hon. Mrs. F. (March 17), *43*
Lawley, Hon. R. N., 2nd *s.* 1st Lord Wenlock (Nov. 16), *72*
Leveson-Gower, Lady Alexandra, *d.* of Duke of Sutherland; had been engaged in hospital work (April 16), *25*
Lindsay, Lady Sarah (Dec. 16, '90), *77*
Lockwood, Lady Julia (Aug. 21), *91*
Lytton, Rt. Hon. Edward Robt. Bulwer-Lytton, 2nd Baron and 1st Earl of (*q.v.*), (Nov. 24), *60*
Lyveden, Lady (Nov. 11), *62*
Methuen, Frederick Henry Paul, 2nd Lord, who was formerly lord-in-waiting to the Queen (Sept. 26), *73*
Milltown, Henry, 7th Earl of, who succ. to the title in '90 (March 24), *53*
Minto, William Hugh, 3rd Earl of, who represented in *L.* interest Hythe '37-41, Greenock '47-52, Clackmannan '57-9; Chairman of the Board of Survey Commissioners for Scotland in '57 (March 17), *76*
Monson, Theodosia, Lady, *wid.* 5th Lord Monson (July 3),
Montmorency, Hon. A. A. de, *y.s.* late Viscount Mountmorres (July 15), *16*
Northesk, Earl of (Sept. 10), *48*
Northumberland, Louisa, Duchess of, who was *d.* of late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., famous in connection with the Catholic Apostolic Church (Dec. 18), *77*
Ogilvy, Hon. Donald B. (Dec. 16, '90), *46*
Onslow, Lady Augusta (April 30), *71*
Pepys, Hon. H. Leslie (March 18), *60*
Portsmouth, Isaac Newton Wallop, 5th Earl of, who succeeded to the title in '54 (Oct.), *66*
Powis, Edward James, 3rd Earl of, who represented in the *C.* interest W. Shropshire '43-8 (May 7), *72*
Ranfurly, Harriet, Dowager Countess of (March 16th), *66*
Romilly, William, 2nd Lord, suffocated in a fire caused by upsetting of a lamp (May 23), *56*
Rushout, Hon. Georgiana, *sis.* late Lord Northwick (Aug. 5)
Russell, Lady Caroline, *d.* of 1st Earl of Limerick, and *wid.* of Mr. G. L. Russell (Dec. 11, '90), *87*

Seymour, Lord Albert C., 2nd *s.* of late 4th Marquis of Hertford (March 24), *43*
Somerset, Archibald Algernon St Maur, 13th Duke of, Baron Seymour of Hache, and a baronet (Jan. 10), *80*
St. John of Bletsoe, Ellen Georgina, Lady, *w.* of Mr. Francis Judd (Dec. 26, '90)
St. Lawrence, Hon Kenelm (May 9)
Strutt, Hon. Hedley Vicars, *y. s.* of 2nd Lord Rayleigh (Jan. 22), *26*
Suffolk and Berkshire, Isabella Catherine, Dowager Countess of, (June 20), *84*
Taylor, Hon. Lady (Jan 1), *73*
Tollemache, John, 1st Lord; eminent as a most successful agriculturist; had expended on farm homesteads and new cottages £280,000 up to '81; represented S. Cheshire '41-68; W. Cheshire '68-72 (Dec. 9, '90), *85*
Truro, Charles Robert Claude, 2nd Lord (March 27), *74*
Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Hon. Harry, *e.s.* and heir of the Baroness Berners; equerry-in-Waiting to the Prince of Wales since '81 (Aug. 0), *37*
Waterford, Louisa, Marchioness of (May 12), *73*
Westminster, Elizabeth Mary, Marchioness of, mother of the present Duke of Westminster (Nov. 11), *94*
Westmorland, Francis William Henry Fane, 12th Earl of, who was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cambridge, '56-60; one of the oldest members of the Jockey Club (Aug. 3), *65*
Wicklow, Cecil Ralph Howard, 6th Earl of, Irish representative peer (July 24), *39*
Wingfield, Hon. Lewis, *b.* Lord Powerscourt, who was by turns an artist, actor, author, surgeon, critic, and war-correspondent (Nov. 12), *49*
Yelverton, Hon. Louisa C., 4th *d.* of Lord Clanmorris (May 14)
York, 86th Archbishop of. See CLERGY
York, 87th Archbishop of. See CLERGY
Young, Lady Alicia Diana, *d.* 12th Earl of Buchan (Oct. 31)

BARONETS.

Anderson, Sir Charles H. J. (Oct. 8), *86*
Boehm, Sir Joseph Edgar, R.A., who was app. in '81 Sculptor-in Ordinary to H.M. the Queen; elected R.A. '82; created a baronet '89; produced many statues, including that of Lord Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey; died suddenly, while engaged at his work (Dec. 12, '90), *56*
Corbet, Sir Vincent Rowland (May 22), *69*
Dodsworth, Sir Charles E. S. (Aug. 5), *38*
Douglas, General Sir Robert Percy (Sept. 30), *87*
Drake, Sir William R. (Dec. 2, '90), *73*
Duckworth-King, Admiral Sir George St. Vincent, K.C.B., captain of the *Rodney* at Sebastopol (Aug. 18), *82*
Fairbairn, Sir Thomas, a commissioner of the Exhibitions of '51 and '62 (Aug. 12), *67*
Forster, Sir Charles, M.P. See M.P.'s.
Fowler, Sir R. N. See M.P.'s.
Gabriel, Alderman Sir Thomas, who was Lord Mayor of London '66-7, entertaining the Viceroy of Egypt and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire during his year of office (Feb. 23), *79*
Glyn, Sir George T. (May 19), *50*
Gore, Sir Charles J. Knox (Dec. 22, '90), *59*
Grey-Egerton, Sir Philip Le Belward, who succeeded to the title in '81 (Sept. 2), *58*
Grogan, Sir Edward, who represented Dublin from '41 to '65 in the *C.* interest; created a baronet in '59 (Jan 26), *88*
Hewett, Sir Harry H., *o. s.* of the late Sir Prescott G. Hewett (July 24), *37*
Hewett, Sir Prescott G., F.R.S., who was president of the Royal College of Surgeons in '76, and one of H.M. the Queen's sergeant-surgeons: surgeon-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales; created baronet in '83 (June 19), *78*
Jones Brydges, Sir Harford James (June 11), *83*
Neeld, Sir John, who represented in the *C.* interest, Cricklade '35-59, and Chippenham '65-8; created baronet in '59 (Sept. 3), *86*
Owen, Sir Hugh Owen, who represented Pembroke Boroughs, in *L.* interest, '26-38 and '61-8 (Sept. 5), *87*
Parker, Sir William (May 24), *65*
Pigot, Sir Robert, who represented Bridgnorth '32-53 (June 1), *89*
Preston, Sir Jacob Henry (Oct. 19), *79*
Robinson, Major Sir G. A. (Sept.)
Skipwith, Sir Peyton E. (May 12), *34*
St. Paul, Sir Horace (May 28), *78*
Stuart, Sir Simeon Henry, late of the 71st Highland Light Infantry (Aug. 22), *68*
Sutton, Sir Richard, well-known yachting man, owner of the *Genesta* (Feb. 25th), *37*
Wilson, Sir Mathew, who represented in the *L.* interest Clitheroe ('47-52), N. div. of West Riding of York ('74-85), and Skipton div. ('85-6); created a baronet in '74 (Jan 18) *88*
Trevelyan, Sir Alfred Wilson, Bart. (April 18), *59*

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Barbour, William Boyle, who represented Paisley from '85 till his death as a *L.* (May 13), *63*
Baring, Thomas Charles, who represented in the *C* interest S. Essex '74-85, City of London '87 till his decease; managing director of the re-constituted firm of Baring Bros. (Ld.) (April 2), *59*
Bond, George H., who represented East Dorset, in *C.* interest, since '86 (Nov. 5), *46*.
Bradlaugh, Charles, who, after three unsuccessful efforts at Northampton, was elected in the *L.* interest for the town in '80, '82, '84 and '86; his claim to affirm in lieu of taking the oath of allegiance led to a long controversy, a select committee deciding that the claim was inadmissible; attempting to take the oath, he was committed, by order of the House, to the Clock Tower; afterwards he administered the oath to himself; three times during the dispute he was unseated and expelled, but on resigning his seat he was re-elected; he was permitted in '85 to take the oath; famous as a freethought lecturer, an effective platform speaker and an acute writer, he proved a most valuable member of the House of Commons, and was energetic in securing the Affirmation Bill's adoption, the establishment of a Bureau of Labour, and the appointment of a Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls (see also SESSION) (Jan. 30), *57*
Cavendish, Lord Edward, *s.* of Duke of Devonshire, who had been *L.* M.P. for N.E. Sussex '65-8, W. Derbyshire '80-85, and, joining the *U.L.* party, represented W. Derbyshire since '85 to his death from influenza May 18), *53*
Cavendish-Bentinck, Rt. Hon. George A. F., who represented in the *C.* interest Taunton '60-65, Whitehaven from '65 till decease; Parl. Sec. to the Board of Trade '74, and Judge-Advocate-General '75; often spoke and wrote on matters of art (April 9), *70*
Forster, Sir Charles, Bart., who represented Walsall uninterruptedly since '52, as a *L.*; chairman of the Committee on Public

Petitions, and a popular member of the House (July 26), *76*.

Fowler, Sir Robert N., Bart., who represented in *C.* interest Penryn and Falmouth '68-74, City of London from '80 till decease; Lord Mayor of London in '83, and again on decease of Alderman Nottage; was of Quaker parentage, and a warm supporter of many philanthropic schemes (May 22), *62*.

Greene, Edward, who had represented N.W. Suffolk in the *C.* interest since '86, previously M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds '65-85 (April 15), *75*

Hambro, Col. C. J. T., who in the *C.* interest represented Weymouth '68-74, and S. Dorset '86 till decease (April 11), *56*

Hennessy, Sir John Pope, K.C.M.G., who entered the House as *C.* member for King's co. in '59, continuing to represent it till '65; Governor of Labuan '67-71, of West African Settlements '71-3, of the Bahamas '73-5, of the Windward Islands '75-6, and of Hong-Kong from '76-82; during his Governorship of Mauritius (82-9), difficulties arose between him and Mr. Clifford Lloyd; he was returned as Anti-Parnellite member for Kilkenny in '91 (Oct. 7), *57*.

Kynoch, George, who represented Aston Manor since '86 in *C* interest; well-known ammunition manufacturer, latterly resident at the Cape (Feb. 28), *56*

McDonald, Peter, who represented as a Nationalist N. Sligo since '85 (March 12), *55*

Parnell, Chas. Stewart, famous for his leadership of the Irish Parliamentary Party, was *b.* Avondale, co. Wicklow; *ed.* Cambridge Univ.; represented co. Meath '75-80, Cork '80-85, and from '86, until his sudden death; elected leader of the party in May '80; arrested in Oct. '81, on charge of intimidation and obstruction of the working of the Land Act, released on parole April '82, and finally in May; appeared on April 30, '89, and subsequently before the Special Commission, appointed under Act of Parliament to inquire into charges and allegations made against certain members of parliament, and other persons, by the defendants in the trial of an action entitled, "O'Donnell *v* Walker and Another"; subsequent to the issuing of the Commissioners' report, and the discovery of Pigott's forged letters, which were reproduced in the *Times*, Mr. Parnell was presented with the freedom of Edinburgh (July '89); the result of the divorce case of O'Shea *v.* O'Shea and Parnell, made known Nov. 17, '90, was the condemnation in costs of Mr. Parnell; he was married at Brighton to Mrs. O'Shea (June 25); a split in the Irish Parliamentary Party having been caused by the repudiation of his leadership by the majority, he addressed large audiences in various parts of Ireland; died at Brighton (Oct. 6), *45*

Raikes, Rt. Hon. Henry Cecil, Postmaster-General, who, after three defeats, entered the House of Commons in '68 as M.P., in *C.* interest, for Chester, representing it till '80, Preston '80-82, and Cambridge Univ. since '83; was chairman of Ways and Means '74-80; app. Postmaster-General '86 (Aug. 24), *53*.

Richardson, Thomas, who represented Hartlepools '74-5, '80-85, '86; latterly in the *L.U.* interest (Dec. 29, '90), *69*

Smith, Rt. Hon. Wm. Hy., First Lord of the Treasury, and leader of the House of Commons; was *s.* of the founder of the great book-selling firm of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons; ed. Tavistock Grammar School; represented, in the *C.* interest, Westminster '68-85, and the Strand Div. since '85; member of the London School Board '70-74; held official appointments as Financial Sec. to the Treasury '74-7, First Lord of the Admiralty '77-80, Sec. for War '85-6, '86-7, Chief Sec. for Ireland for less than a week in 86, and First Lord of the Treasury since Jan. '87; app. Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle, in May '91; as leader of the House, he displayed great devotion to duty, urbanity to his colleagues, and consideration for his opponents, which won for him the universal esteem due to a valuable public servant (Oct. 6), *66*.

Tapling, T. K., who entered Parliament in '86 as *C.* member for Harborough Div. of Leicestershire; well-known philatelist, and head of Messrs. T. Tapling & Co. (April 11), *35*

The O'Gorman Mahon, who entered parliament in '30, as representative until '31 of co. Clare; M.P. for Ennis '47-52, co. Clare '79-85, and Carlow '87 till decease; proposed Daniel O'Connell for parliament in '28 (June 16), *91*.

EX-MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

(not included in the above).

Albemarle, Earl of. See PEERAGE

Baillie-Hamilton, Hon. R. See PEERAGE

Beauchamp, Earl. See PEERAGE

Bedford, Duke of. See PEERAGE

Calvert, Frederick, Q.C., who represented Aylesbury for a short time in the Whig interest; administered Queen Anne's bounty since '69 (June 6), *85*

Cheylesmore, 1st Lord. See PEERAGE

Clark, Mr., who represented, in *C.* interest, co. Derry, '57-9 (June), *82*

Cleveland, 4th Duke of. See PEERAGE

Cottesloe, Lord. See PEERAGE

Dartmouth, 5th Earl of. See PEERAGE

Deramore, Lord. See PEERAGE

Devon, Earl of. See PEERAGE

Dyott, Col. Richard, who represented, Lichfield '65-80, when he was unseated on petition (Feb. 13), *82*

Egerton, Hon. Algernon F., who represented in *C.* interest, S. Lancashire, S.E. Lancashire, and Wigan (July 14), *65*

Freshfield, Charles Kaye, who represented Dover '66-8, and '74-85; formerly solicitor to the Bank of England (June 6), *83*

Gladstone, William Henry, *e. s.* of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., represented, in the *L.* interest, Chester '65-8, Whitby '68-80, and E. Worcestershire '80-85 (July 4), *51*

Granville, Earl of. See PEERAGE

Grieve, James Johnston, *L.* member for Greenock, '68-78 (Aug. 20), *81*

Grogan, Sir E., Bart. See BARONETS

Heytesbury, 2nd Lord. See PEERAGE

Holms, John, who represented Borough of Hackney in *L.* interest '68, '74-85; was Junior Lord of the Treasury '80-82, and Parl. Sec. to the Board of Trade '82-5 (March 31), *60*

Howard, Morgan, Q.C., Recorder of Guildford, Judge of the County Courts of Cornwall, who represented Dulwich Div. of Camberwell in *C.* interest '86-8 (April 10), *55*

Huddleston, Mr. Baron. See LEGAL

Humberston, Col. P. S., who represented Chester as a *L.C.* '59-65 (Jan. 16), *77*

Inglis, Right Hon. John. See LEGAL

Jenkins, David James, who represented Penryn and Falmouth in the *L.* interest '74-86 (Feb. 26) *66*
Johns, Jasper Wilson, formerly *L.* representative of N.E. Warwickshire (July 27), *66*
Kinglake, A. W. See LITERARY
Maclver, P. Stewart, who represented, as a *L.*, Plymouth '80-85 (April 19), *71*
Minto, Earl of. See PEERAGE
Mure, Lord, who after representing the County of Bute '59-65, and holding office as Lord Advocate of Scotland, was appointed Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session, from which he retired Oct. '89 (April 11), *81*
Neeld, Sir John. See BARONETS
Norwood, Charles M., chairman of the London and India Docks Joint Committee; represented Hull, as a *L.*, '65-85 (Ap. 24), *65*
O'Connor, Alderman John, who was formerly M.P. for South Kerry and Lord Mayor of Dublin (Jan. 12), *60*
Owen, Sir Hugh Owen. See BARONETS
Peddie, J. Dick, who represented in the *L.* interest Kilmarnock Burghs '80-85; elected an academician by Royal Scottish Academy (March 12)
Pigot, Sir Robert, Bart. See BARONETS
Powell, John Joseph, Q.C., who represented Gloucester '62-5, and was County Court judge for Lambeth, Greenwich, and Woolwich (Sept. 15), *75*
Price, William P., who in the *L.* interest represented Gloucester '52-9, '65-73, when he became a railway commissioner (March 31), *74*
Pritchard, John, who represented Bridgnorth '53-68 (Aug. 19), *94*
Smith, Right Hon. Sir Montague. See LEGAL
Stewart, Charles, formerly M.P. for Penrhyn, one of the original members of the Carlton Club (June 30), *88*
Stuart, Col. J. F. Crichton, who represented the united boroughs of Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrissant, '57-74 (Oct. 26), *67*
Tollemache, Lord. See PEERAGE
Waugh, Edward, who represented Cockermouth '80-85 (March 26), *74*
Webster, John, who represented Aberdeen, in the *L.* interest, '80-85 (May 31)
Wilson, Sir Mathew, Bart. See BARONETS

CLERGY.

Abraham, Rev. J. H., vicar of Coomb (Oct. 1), *62*
Alcock, Rev. John P., hon. canon of Canterbury, and vicar of Ashford for 40 years (July 11), *84*
Amphlett, Rev. Jos., rector of Hampton Lovett for 56 years (Dec. 15, '90), *90*
Andrew, Canon, rector of Paston (Dec. 30, '90), *71*
Armstrong, Rev. B. J., vicar of East Dereham for 38 years (Dec. 20, '90)
Bagot, Very Rev. Dr., late dean of Dromore (June 9), *86*
Bailey, Rev. John A., vicar of Weston (May 26), *56*
Barnard, Rev. H. J., prebendary of Wells, vicar of Yatton for 38 years (July 2), *69*
Batey, Rev. John, one of the oldest Baptist ministers (Jan. 1), *79*
Bathe, Rev. Stephen B., rector of Rushbury, Church Stretton (June 5), *48*
Beadon, Rev. Hyde W., hon. canon of Bristol (May 12), *79*
Beith, Rev. Dr. Alex., the oldest minister of the Free Church of Scotland (May 10), *92*
Bennet, Rev. E. K., D.C.L., rector of Bunwell (Dec. 23, '90), *56*
Bennett, Rev. G. P., vicar of Kelvedon for 32 years (July 27), *81*
Berkeley, Rev. G. C., vicar of Southminster for 50 years (Dec. 5, '90), *78*
Bernadou, Monsignor, bishop of Sens (Nov. 15)
Bloxam, Rev. Dr., rector of Upper Beeding, an early friend of Cardinal Newman (Jan. 21), *84*
Bois, Prof. Charles, of the Protestant College of Theology at Montauban (May 6), *65*
Bonar, Rev. Dr. John J., senior minister of St. Andrew's Free Church (July 7), *88*
Bourke, Rev J., vicar of Kilmeaden for 54 years (March 15), *78*
Braim, Rev. T. H., D.D., rector of Risley-cum-Breaston (Oct. 14), *77*
Brancle, Rev. W. T. C., rector of Burton-cum-Coates (June 1), *68*
Bridges, Rev. Alex. H., rector of Beddington, and hon canon of Winchester (Oct 16), *79*
Browne, Rev. T., B.L., rector of Bodfari (June 9), *82*
Buttanshaw, Rev. H., rector of Edworth for 30 years (May 26), *61*
Cadman, Rev. W., Canon of Canterbury and Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury (May 12)
Caldwell, Rt. Rev. Robt., well-known Indian missionary, intrusted with the oversight of the S.P.G. missions in Tinnevelly (Aug. 28), *77*
Carus, Canon, author of "Memoirs of Charles Simeon" and "Memorials of Bishop M'Ilvaine" (Aug. 27), *87*
Casalis, Dr. Eugene, French medical missionary in Africa (Sept.)
Catlin, William, well-known London missionary for the last 40 years (May), *63*
Christie, Father Albany J., who was a college contemporary of Cardinal Newman and Dean Church, and afterwards a leading member of the Jesuit order (May), *70*
Clay, Rev. E. K., vicar of Great Kimble (Mar. 15)
Clough, Very Rev. Francis, S.J., formerly president of Stonyhurst College, Lancashire (June), *81*
Cook, Rev. Robert K., hon. canon of Manchester (March 18), *78*
Corbin, Rev. John, well-known Congregational minister, formerly at Park Chapel, Crouch End (Dec. 30, '90), *79*
Costa, Monsignor Macedo, archbishop of Bahia (April), *54*
Crosby, Rev. Dr. Howard, eminent Presbyterian minister in the U.S.A. (March 29), *65*
Curci, Father (June 10)
Cure, Rev. Edward Capel, canon of Windsor, to which office he was app. in '84; hon. chaplain to the Queen '80-84; prebendary of Finsbury in St. Paul's Cathedral '82-4; a refined and moderate scholarly High Churchman (*announced* Dec. 1, '90), *60*
Curtois, Rev. Peregrine, rector of Branston (May 24) *85*
Dalton, Rev. Samuel N., rector of Fowness Island for 43 years (Jan. 15), *77*
Davies, Rev. D. Chas., principal of Trevecca Coll. (Sept. 26), *65*
Dennel, Bishop, of Arras (Oct. 28), *69*
Denny, Ven. Anthony, archdeacon of Ardfert '61-85 (Dec. 30, '90), *85*
Dionysius, Greek Patriarch (Aug. 25)
Downes, Rev. J., rector of Hannington (Dec. 13, '90), *80*
Duffield, Rev. Henry George, chaplain of H.M. Prison, Newgate, for many years (May 9), *61*
Eckersley, Rev. H. S., Wesleyan chaplain to H.M.'s forces at Alexandria (Sept. 27)

Egan, Most Rev. Dr., Roman Catholic bishop of Waterford and Lismore (June 10)
Elliot, Rev. Dr. Gilbert, dean of Bristol since 1850 (Aug. 11), *91*
Elliott, Rev. John, who was considered the oldest officiating clergyman of the Church of England; incumbent of Randwick for 72 years (Jan. 4), *99*
Evans, Rev. John, archdeacon of Merionethshire, and canon of Bangor (May 24), *75*
Evans, Rev. William, who was known as "the patriarch of the Welsh pulpit" (Feb. 4), 96
Felix, Father, who occupied the chair of Notre Dame for 10 years (July 6), *81*
Fenn, Rev. Patrick, rector of Wrabness for 53 years (Feb. 11), *91*
Ferrall, Rev. C. W., late vicar of Langloft (Dec. 11, '90), *71*
Flannery, Dr. Michael, Catholic bishop of Killaloe since '58 (June 20), *73*
Fort, Rev. R., vicar of Coopersale for 34 years (March 7), *65*
Fox, Rev. T., rector of Temple Combe for 30 years) May 6), *73*
French, Rt. Rev. Bishop, D.D., late Bishop of Lahore (May 14), *66*
Gale, Rev. Knight, vicar of St. Andrew's, Bradford, for 37 years (Jan. 16), *69*
Gilmour, Rev. J., distinguished missionary in Mongolia, on behalf of the London Missionary Society (May)
Glazebrook, Rev. Jas. K., vicar of Lower Darwen for a long period (Dec. 25, '90), *88*
Goodman, Rev. J. P., rector of Keystone for 43 years (June 9), *70*
Goodwin, Rev. F. G., rector of Thurlton (July 17), *75*
Griffith, Rev. E., for nearly 50 years a Congregational minister; father of the prime minister of Queensland (Oct.)
Griffith, Rev. Henry, for some years principal of Brecon Independent College (Aug.), *80*
Guest, Rev. W., Congregational minister (May 30), *72*
Guy, Rev. F. B., D.D., hon. canon of St. Albans and warden of Forest School, Walthamstow (March 8), *65*
Harris, Rev. James, rector of Paglesham for 30 years (April 26), *73*
Harrison, Rev. W. G., rector of Easington (Jan. 22), *84*
Hart, Rev. T. Baron, formerly minister of the Congregational Church in Paris (May 18), *73*
Haweis, Rev. S. O. W., late rector of Slaugham (Aug. 11), *85*
Hawtrey, Rev. J. W. (March 15), *73*
Haynald, Cardinal Louis, archbishop of Kalocsa (July 3*a*), *75*
Hildyard, Rev. Frederic, rector of Swannington for 52 years (Nov. 4), *88*
Hill, Rev. Richd. H., D.C.L., rector of Stanway, canon and precentor of Bangor Cathedral (Feb. 25), *66*
Hodges, Rev. Geo., rector of Foxcott (Oct 15), *64*
Holland, Rev. Wm., rector of Huntingfield-with-Cookley (Oct. 3)
Howes, Rev. J. G., Preb. of Wells and rector of Exford (Feb. 14), *70*
Hudson, Rev. Joseph, vicar of Chillingham since '66 (Oct. 31), *99*
Hussey, Rev. J. M., D.D., hon. canon of Rochester, vicar of Christchurch, N. Brixton (May 19), *71*
Jackson, Rev. J. E., rector of Leigh Delamere, vicar of Norton, and hon. canon of Bristol (March 6), *85*
Jackson, Rev. John, rector of Ledbury (July 23)
Jacobi, Archbishop, of Agra (Oct. 14)
James, Rev. Dr., ex-president of the Wesleyan Conference (Sept. 26), *76*
Jones, Rev. David, rector of Bishopston (July 3), *91*
Joynes, Rev. R., rector of Gravesend (Sept. 13), *70*
Julius, Rev. H. R., vicar of Wrecclesham for 40 years (March 27), *74*
Keeling, Rev. W. Keeling, rector of Barrow (May 7), *87*
Kelynack, Rev. Dr. Wm., president of Newington (Methodist) College, Sydney (Oct. 30)
Kennedy, Rev. W. J., vicar of Barnwood, well-known educational worker (June), *77*
King, Ven. Francis, D.D., archdeacon of Dromore (Nov. 7)
Labelle, Rev. A., "the apostle of colonisation" in Canada (Jan. 4), *56*
Larroca, Father, head of the Dominican Order (Jan. 8)
Lee, Rev. Matthew H., canon of St. Asaph and vicar of Hanmer (Dec. 12*a*, '90), *56*
Leonard, Rev. Jas., who went out a missionary to Western Australia in connection with the Colonial Missionary Society (Oct.)
Lewis, Rev. S. S., Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., and well-known antiquarian (March 31)
Lewis, Rev. W., one of the first Welsh missionaries to India (April)
Ley, Rev. John, rector of Waldron for 30 years (March 26), *86*
Luard, Rev H. R., D.D., Senior Fellow of Trin. Coll., and Registrar of the Univ. of Cambridge since '62, in which office he displayed great qualities of accuracy and industry (May 1), *66*
Lyster, Very Rev. Jas., dean of Ontario, and previously dean of Leighlin, co. Carlow (Sept. 2), *80*
Macarius, the Supreme Patriarch, Catolicos of all the Armenians (April 28), *80*
Macintyre, Monsignor, Roman Catholic Bishop of Prince Edward Island (May 1)
Maclachlan, Rev. Archibald N. C., vicar and patron of Newton Valence for 30 years (March 25), *71*
Macleod, Rev. Alex., D.D., of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Birkenhead, and ex-Moderator of the Synod; author of "Christus Consolator" and other works (Jan. 14), *72*
Madan, Rev. G., hon. canon of Gloucester Cathedral (June 20), *83*
Madden, Very Rev. Dr., dean of Cork (June 25)
Mapleton, Rev. D., hon. canon of Ripon (May 14), *68*
Marsden, Rev. J. H., B.D., who was Hulsean lecturer in '43 and '44, and elected to a residential canonry in Winchester Cathedral in '58 (Jan. 24), *87*
Marshall, Rev. W. Knox, rector of Holton Le Beckering (Oct 31), *84*
Mason, Rev. A. W., hon. canon of St. Albans Cathedral (Dec. 3, '90), *71*
McCarogher, Rev. John Ommaney, rector of Nuthurst (Sept. 12), *64*
Mihalovic, Cardinal, Archbp. of Agram (Feb. 19)
Miles, Rev. C. P., hon. canon of Durham (July 10), *80*
Mitchell, Rev. T., vicar of Great Tew, Enstone (Dec. 23, '90), *72*
M'Kay, Rev. Joseph, D.D., president of the Methodist College at Belfast (Feb. 1)
Moggridge, Rev. Matthew W., who lost his life

in a brave endeavour to save a boy from drowning at Lossiemouth (Aug. 24), *53*
Moister, Rev. W., who was formerly a pioneer Wesleyan missionary in Gambia (Aug.), *82*
Molesworth, Rev. W., LL.D., hon. canon of Manchester, author of "The History of England 1830-1870" and other works (Dec. 19, '90), *74*
Newcome, Rev. Edward W., vicar of Leavesden for 35 years (Feb. 7), *69*
Nicholson, Rev. H., vicar of Dodderhill-cum-Elmbridge (Sept. 30), *81*
Nicoll, Rev. H., prominent Scotch Free Church minister (Oct.)
Oldfield, Rev. E. C., rector of Harthill (Aug. 17), *61*
Osborn, Rev. George, D.D., pres. of the Wesleyan Conference in '63 and '81 (April 18), *83*
Osborn, Rev. Marmaduke C., one of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society (May 11), *63*
Osborne, Rev. W. A., Prebendary of Bath and Wells for 20 years ('49-69), head master of Rossall School (Jan. 4), *77*
Paske, Rev. T. J., rector of Creeting St. Peter (Dec. 11, '90), *61*
Pearse, Rev. Thomas, vicar of Westoning for 68 years (June 14), *93*
Pedder, Rev Wilson, vicar of Garstang for 32 years (June 14), *73*
Perry, Rev. T. W., hon. canon of St. Albans (June), *76*
Plumptre, Very Rev. E. H., Dean of Wells, in which office he was installed in '81; was a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee; translator of Dante's "Divina Comedia" and Sonnets, and author of the "Life and Letters of Bishop Ken" (Feb. 1), *69*
Polehampton, Rev. E. T. W., rector of Hartfield (Dec. 8, '90), *67*
Pottiсary, Rev. G. B. F., rector of Gitton for 32 years (March 25), *95*
Quick, Rev. R. H., author of "Essays on Educational Reformers," and rector of Sedbergh for some time (March 20*a*), *59*
Reynolds, Rev. W. F., vicar of East Moulsey (Aug. 12)
Roberts, Rev. R., rector of Aldwincle and Wadenhoe (March 27), *84*
Robinson, Rev. John A., connected with the Niger Mission of the Church Missionary Society (July 6*a*)
Rogers, Rev. Geo., for many years theological tutor in Mr. Spurgeon's "Pastors' College" (Sept. 12), *92*
Rooke, Rev. T. G., B.A., Principal of Rawdon College (Dec. 8, '90), *53*
Rotelli, Cardinal (Sept. 15)
Rowe, Rev. W. K., ex-president of the Baptist Board (Oct. 19), *77*
Sadler, Dr. Thomas, minister of Rosslyn Hill Unitarian Chapel, Hampstead, for 45 years (Sept.), *68*
Sampson, Rev. D.D., rector of Kingston for 47 years (March 14), *85*
Saphir, Rev. Adolph, D.D. (April 4)
Scrivener, Rev. Dr., vicar of Hendon, one of the company of New Testament Revisers, and a distinguished scholar in theology (Oct.), *78*
Sebaux, Monsignor, bishop of Angoulême (May 17)
Simor, Cardinal John, Archbishop of Greece, and Primate of Hungary for 25 years (Jan. 23), *76*
Sisson, Rev. J. L., Edingthorpe (Feb. 11), *75*
Smith, Rev. Chas., rector of Newton for nearly 60 years (July 21), *93*
Somerset, Rev. R. B., the first censor of non-collegiate students at Cambridge (March 20*a*)
Spencer, Rev. R. F., LL.D., vicar of St. Matthew, Marylebone, for 37 years (Jan 1), *77*
Spicer, Rev. Newton John, rector of East Woodhay (Aug. 19), *68*
Stevenson, Rev. Dr., well-known Congregational minister; after ten years as a Baptist minister, he became pastor of Trinity Independent Church at Reading; app. in '74 Prof. and Principal of the Congl. Coll. of British North America at Montreal, where also he was pastor of Emmanuel Church; a brief return to English ministerial life at Brixton Independent Church was followed by a breakdown of his health (Feb. 1), *57*
Straton, Rev. George W., rector of Aylestone for 47 years (Jan. 27), *84*
Streeten, Rev. Edmund C., vicar of High Littleton (Jan. 15), *81*
Stubbs, Rev. H. C., clerical principal of the Training Coll. and Clergy Daughters' School, Warrington, for 33 years (Feb. 26)
Suffield, Rev. R. R., who seceded from the Church of Rome in '70, and became a Unitarian minister (Nov. 13), *70*
Sutcliffe, Rev. H., vicar and rector of Keele, Staffs., since '41 (Dec. 3, '90), *79*
Taylor, Rev. William, rector of Swynnerton (March 12), *62*
Testevuide, Father, who for the last five years had laboured among the leprous of Japan in noble devotion (Aug. 3)
Thackeray, Rev. Thompson, vicar of Kilmeston and Beanworth (Aug. 17)
Thomas, Rev. Dr. Owen, twice moderator of the General Assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists (Aug.), *79*
Townshend, Rev. Aubrey, vicar of Puxton (Aug. 20), *78*
Trower, Rev. Arthur, rector of the united parishes of S. Mary-at-Hill and S. Andrew Hubbard for 16 years (Jan. 12), *71*
Tufnell, Rev. G. C., rector of Little Easton (Feb. 21)
Turton, Rev. W., vicar of St. Clement's, Bournemouth (Sept. 10), *58*
Tyler, Rev. William, D.D., well-known Congregational minister in East London (Dec. 13, '90), *78*
Valladolid, Archbishop of (Sept. 14)
Vaughan, Rev. E. P., rector of Wraxall for 44 years (May 27), *81*
Venables, Rev. Edward, rector of Christ Church, Marylebone (June 22), *44*
Walbaum, Rev. A., D.D., chaplain of the German Chapel Royal, St. James's (Oct. 9)
Walter, Rev. M. Hampson, hon. canon of Durham Cathedral (Dec. 6, '90, *55*
Walters, Rev. J. T., rector of Norton (March 16) *74*
Wasse, Rev. H. W., canon of Gibraltar and chaplain of the English Church at Rome (April)
Wigston, Rev. W., vicar of Rushmere for 43 years (Sept. 13), *74*
Williams, Rev. D. P., vicar of Hillfarrance (Sept. 9), *61*
Wiltshire, Rev. A. R. N., the heroic chaplain of the Robben Island Cape Settlement (Oct. 25)
Wingfield, Rev. H. L., rector of Market Overton (Aug. 25), *66*
Wood, Rev. C. F. B., vicar of Penmark (March 30), *81*

Woodard, Canon, senior canon of Manchester Cathedral, who laboured on behalf of public school education on Church of England lines (April 25), *80*

Woodhouse, Rev. T., vicar of Ropley for 30 years (Feb. 19), *60*

Woodruff, Rev. T., hon. canon of Ely, and for 51 years rector of Weston (Sept. 29), *86*

Wright, Rev. F. B., rector of St. John's, Higher Broughton (Aug. 5), *83*

Wright, Rev. H. E., rector of Vange, Essex (Dec. 9, '90), *82*

Wyatt, Rev. R. E., vicar of St. Wilfrid's, Hayward's Heath, for 35 years (Feb. 26), *61*

Wynne, Rev. E. B. P., rector of Shoeburyness (Jan. 8)

York, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. William Connor Magee, D.D., 87th Lord Archbishop of, who was b. at Cork, and ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin; became hon. canon of Wells Cathedral '59; app. Precentor of Clogher and to the living of Enniskillen '64; Dean of Cork '64, Bishop of Peterborough '68; enthroned as Archbishop of York March 17, '91; famous for his pungent eloquence and wit in pulpit and parliament (May 5), *70*

York, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. William Thomson, D.D., 86th Lord Archbishop of, to which high position he was appointed Feb. '63; ed. at Shrewsbury and Queen's Coll., Oxford, where he entered as a foundation scholar, and graduated B A. '40, D.D '56. Ordained deacon ('42) by the Bishop of Oxford, and priest ('43) by the Bishop of Winchester. Consecrated **Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol** Dec. 15th, '61, translated to York Feb. '63. His Grace became successively Fellow, Tutor, Dean, and Bursar of Queen's College '47-55, Provost of Queen's College '55 62, was Bampton Lecturer '53, Select University Preacher '56, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn '58; Chaplain-in-Ordinaay to the Queen '60, and rector of All Souls', Marylebone, '55. (Dec. 25, '90), *71*

LEGAL.

Andrews, Chas., Q.C., called to the Irish bar in '32 (June 15)

Aspland, Lindsey M., Q.C., LL D., a well-known member of the Northern Circuit (May 6), *48*

Barron, Judge, county court judge of Monaghan (June 3), *85*

Colquhoun, Sir Patrick (MacChombaich de), who was formerly Aulic Councillor to the King of Saxony, and author of various political and classical treatises (May 18), *76*

Crichton, Jas. Arthur, sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles (May 29), *67*

Daniel, Wm. T. S., Q.C., late county court judge (June 9), *85*

Darlington, John, K.C.I., for many years solicitor at Bradford (Sept.), *83*

Dorion, Hon. Sir A. A., chief justice of Quebec since '74 (May 31)

Douglas, Malcolm P., rising barrister on the North Wales circuit (July 6)

Forbes, William, the oldest member of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh (March 12), *88*

Glasse, William Bulkeley, Q.C.; called to the bar '34 (Dec. 30, '90), *84*

Hare, Thomas, who was called to the bar in '33; editor of "Hare's Reports in Chancery"; author of "The Machinery of Representation" and other useful works (May 6), *85*

Hawkes, Henry, coroner for Birmingham since '74 (Sept. 26), *77*

Hodgson, Thomas R. T., Clerk of the Peace for Birmingham (March 31), 80

Howard, Morgan, Q.C. See Ex-M.P.s

Huddleston, Sir John Walter, the last judge appointed a Baron of the Court of Exchequer; Q.C. in '57, and had immense practice at Nisi Prius; after being defeated four times, he entered Parliament as M.P. in *C.* interest for Canterbury in '65; two more unsuccessful attempts followed, and then he became M.P. for Norwich; app. Judge Advocate of the Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty in '65; connected as counsel in many *causes célèbres*, such as the Pook, Palmer, and Firebrace trials; became Justice of the Common Pleas in '75, and was knighted; app. a Baron of Exchequer in the same year; and finally a judge of the High Court (Dec. 5, '90), *73*

Inglis, Rt. Hon. John, of Glencorse, Lord Justice General, who, after a few months' representation of Stamford in '58, was appointed Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland; in '67 became Lord Justice General; defended Madeline Smith, which gained him great notoriety (Aug 20), *80*

Knox, Alex. Andrew, for some time a successful metropolitan magistrate (Oct. 5), *69*

Lapfuna, Baron Louis de, leader of the Italian Autonomist party in Dalmatia, and formerly one of the Judges in the Austrian High Court of Justice (April), *65*

Lefroy, Thomas, Q.C., late County Court judge of Down, to which office he was app. in '80 (Jan. 29), *84*

M'Grigor, Alex. Bennet, LL.D., well-known writer in Glasgow (March 22), *63*

Melville, His Honour Judge Robt., who was judge of the Ludlow County Court circuit since '89 (Sept. 1)

Mure, Lord. See Ex-M.P.s

Murray, Thos. Graham, who had been a writer to the *Signet* since '38 (March 10)

Partridge, William, J P., D.L., magistrate at Marylebone police-court (Sept. 10), *73*

Peacock, Sir Barnes, who was the last acting member of the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council (to which he was appointed in '72) who received payment for his services; appeared in the appeal of Daniel O'Connell to the House of Lords; was Vice-Pres. of the Legislative Council of India, and afterwards Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bengal (Dec. 3, '90), *80*

Powell, John Jos. See ex-M.P.'s.

Raffles, T. Stamford, Police Magistrate of Liverpool (Jan. 22)

Roxburgh, Sir Francis, Q.C., Judge of Ipswich County Court (circuit No. 33) since '81 (March 10), *76*

Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Montague, who was app. Justice of the Court of Common Pleas '65, and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council '71, from which he retired in '81; M.P. for Truro '59-65 (May 3), *84*

Stuart, Sir Andrew, ex-chief justice of the Quebec Superior Court (June 9), *79*

Temple, Leofric, Q.C., recorder of Carlisle (March 6), *71*

Thring, Theodore, formerly commissioner of bankruptcy at Liverpool, and *b.* of Lord Thring (Sept. 25*a*), *75*

Webb, Geo. Henry Fredk., judge of the Supreme Court in the Colony of Victoria (Sept. 27), *63*

Winstanley, Jas. W., registrar of the Chancery Court for the County Palatine of Lancaster for 30 years (March 29), *75*.

LITERARY PERSONS (see also next Section).

à Beckett, Gilbert Arthur, who, after holding a clerkship at Treasury, finally devoted himself to literary work, becoming a popular librettist and song writer, as well as contributor to *Punch* (Oct. 15), *54*

Acollas, Emile, French writer on jurisprudence (Oct. 7), *65*

Bancroft, George, D.C.L., famous American historian; Greek tutor, in early part of his life, at Harvard, afterwards a preacher and then founder of the Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass; issued, in '34, first volume of his greatest work, "History of the United States from the Discovery of the American Continent"; he held the post of Secretary of the Navy, then Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain ('46 9), and filled a similar office at Berlin '67 (Jan 17), *90*

Banville, Théodore Faullain de, whose "Odes Funambulesques" were his chief poetical success (March 12), *67*

Belot, Adolphe, French novelist (Dec 18, '90), *61*

Bigg-Wither, Thos. P., F.R G.S, the author of "Pioneering in South Brazil," and other books dealing with his explorations (Jan 2a), *45*

Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna, the head of the Theosophical Society," which was founded in '75; authoress of "Isis Unveiled," and "The Key to Theosophy" (May 8), *60*

Boisgobey, M. Fortuné du, well-known French novelist (Feb. 26), *66*

Byles, Wm., senior proprietor of the *Bradford Observer* (June 17), *87*

Close, "Poet," who resided at Bowness, where he sold his verses to visitors (Feb. 13a), *74*

Clyatt, Alfred, who for 50 years acted as chief reporter at the Central Criminal Court (March 2), *80*

Comyns, Alex., B.A., LL.B., editor of *Poultry* for many years, afterwards editor of the *Feathered World* (Dec. 20a), *41*

Cooke, Robt., a partner in the great publishing house of Murray, and a valued friend and counsellor to many authors (Oct 11)

Craven, Mrs. Augustus, whose "Recit d'une Sœur" was very successful (April 2), *82*

Croll, James, LL.D, author of "Climate and Time" (Dec. 15, '90), *69*

Danilefsky, Gregory Petrovitch, one of the most distinguished of Russian *litterateurs*; chief editor of the official *Gazette* (Dec. 23, '90), *61*

Delaunay, Alphonse, author of "Susanne," etc. (Sept.), *69*

Delibes, Leon, author of *Jean de Nivelle*, *Lakmé*, *La Source*, and various operettas (Jan. 16), *54*

Elphinstone-Dalrymple, Charles, Scotch writer on antiquarian subjects (July 23a), *73*

Ewald, Alex. C., of the Record Office, author of "Stories from the State Papers" and other works (June 20 c), *49*

Feuillet, Octave, distinguished French novelist and dramatist; author of "Echec et Mat," "Le Journal d'une Femme," etc. (Dec. 28,'90), *78*

Foster, Thomas Cooke, *doyen* of London dramatic critics (Aug. 5), *78*

Fothergill, Jessie, authoress of "The First Violin," "Probation," and other novels (July 25a)

Fredro, Count John Alex., Polish author (May 15), *62*

Gontcharoff, Ivan A., Russian novelist, author of "Oblomoff" and "Obreev" (Sept. 27), *80*

Graetz, Prof. Heinrich, great Jewish historian (Sept. 7), *74*

Gregorovius, Ferdinand, author of "The History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages" (May 1), *70*

Hahn, Werner, author of "Frederick I." and other German works (Dec. 20, '90), *74*

Hardy, Lady Duffus, author of "The Artist's Family" and other novels (May 19)

Hardy, Robina F., authoress of "Jock Holliday," "Kilgarvie," and other Scotch stories (Aug. 12a)

Hastings, David Henry, connected for many years with *Morning Herald* and *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* (Dec. 11, '90), *81*

Hitchman, Francis, formerly assistant editor of the *Standard*, and at one time editor of the *Manchester Courier* (Dec. 26a, '90)

Jones, Geo., editor and proprietor of the *New York Times* (Aug.)

Kerslake, Thomas, well-known bookseller and archæologist (Jan. 5), *78*

Kinglake, Alexander William, the painstaking author of "Eothen," and a history of "The Invasion of the Crimea"—a stupendous work commenced in '56, and completed in eight volumes in '87; was called to the bar in '37; entered Parliament as *L.* member for Bridgwater in '57, and was returned in '68 for the same borough, but was unseated on petition (Jan 2), *79*

Laet, Dr. Jan de, the Flemish writer and speaker (May), *74*

Lang, John, formerly manager to the *Manchester Examiner* (Jan. 1a), *65*

Latey, John Lash, who, after journalistic experience in Devonshire, became connected with the *Illustrated London News* in '42; app. editor of the newspaper in '58, from which position he had retired but a week previous to his decease (Jan. 6), *82*

Linskill, Mary, novelist of high aim and great power; authoress of "In Exchange for a Soul" (May)

Loewenstein, Rudolf, founder of *Kladderadatsch*, a witty Berlin journal in the style of *Punch* (Jan. 6), *72*

Lowell, James Russell, American poet and essayist; author of the "Biglow Papers," which advocated the abolition of slavery; editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *North American Review* at various points in his literary career; U.S.A. Minister to England '80-85, and a favourite speaker in this country (Aug. 12), *72*

Major, Richard H., writer on geography (June 25), *73*

Marvin, Charles, writer on questions affecting Central Asia, and on the subject of petroleum (Dec. 4, '90), *36*

Mason, E. A., editor of the *Worcester Herald*, the *Worcestershire Chronicle*, and the *Worcestershire Echo* (Nov. 2)

Melville, Herman, author of "Typee" and other novels (Oct.), *72*

Michaelis, Herr, famous German writer on political economy (Feb.), *64*

Michel, Adolphe, editor of the *Siècle* (Sept. 17), *7-*

Miklositch, Dr. Franz, distinguished Austrian philologist (March 9), *74*

Mitra, Dr. Rajendralala, C.I.E., distinguished Oriental writer (July 25a)

M'Lennan, Donald, author of "The Patriarchal Theory" (May)

Morell, John Daniel, late H.M. Inspector of Schools, and author of many philosophical works (April 1), *74*

Morelli, Signor Giovanni, Italian writer on art (March 1), *72*

Morse, Thos. F., a member of the parliamentary corps of the *Morning Post*, and who had been connected with the gallery of the House of Commons for 45 years (Feb. 19)

Mozley, Anne, editor of the miscellaneous works and letters of both Canon Mozley and Cardinal Newman (June 27), *81*

Neruda, Johann, Czech novelist (Aug.), *56*

Ormerod, George Wareing, geologist and author of many treatises on Dartmoor granite (Jan. 6), *80*

Paparrhigopulos, Prof. Constantine, eminent Greek historian (April 26), *76*

Pressensé, Edmond de, Free Church pastor, senator, and theological writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and *Revue Chrétienne*, and a constant contributor to the *Christian World*; app. a Life Senator in the French Senate ('83) after sitting in the Assembly (April 8), *67*

Priaul, Osmond de Beauvoir, author of "Indian Travels of Apollonius of Tyana," and the last survivor of the original members of the Reform Club (Jan. 15), *85*

Reece, Robert, burlesque writer (July 8), *53*

Revilliod, Gustave, Genevan bibliophile (Dec. 21, '90), *73*

Rjedkin, Peter, eminent Russian writer (March 7), *83*

Rossi, Professor A., formerly chief librarian at Perugia (Feb. 22), *69*

Ruelens, Charles, conservator of MSS. at Brussels Royal Library (Dec. '90)

Runciman, James, well-known journalist, and author of "Skippers and Shellbacks" and "Joints in our Social Armour" (July 6), *38*

Sampson, Henry, proprietor and editor of the *Referee*, in which he wrote as "Pendragon" (May 16), *49*

Soulary, Josephin, French poetaster (March 28), *75*

Sowler, Sir Thomas, proprietor of the *Manchester Courier* (April 4), *72*

Springer, Prof. Anton, German historian (June), *65*

Standish, Cecil, author of "Nièves" (Feb. 24)

Stoltze, Friedrich, Frankfort writer (March 28), *74*

Synge, W. W. Follett, novelist and journalist (May 29), *64*

Trenckner, Vilhelm, great Pali scholar (Jan. 9), *66*

Vince, W. B., s. of late Rev. Charles Vince, and assistant editor of the *Birmingham Post* Dec. 4, '90), *30*

Vitu, Auguste, eminent French journalist, on the staff of the *Figaro* (Aug. 5), *68*

Weiss, M. J. J., French journalist, who wrote formerly in the *Débats*, the *Courier de Paris*; librarian of Fontainebleau Palace (May 19), *63*

Williams, John, principal editor for Messrs. Cassell & Co., whose "Encyclopædic Dictionary" he edited (Oct. 7), *52*

Wirgman, Charles, who acted as special artist to the *Illustrated London News* during the China war, and editor of the *Japan Punch* (Feb. 8), *58*

Wylie, Rev. W. Howe, proprietor and editor of the *Christian Leader*, and an able journalist (Aug. 5), *67*

SCIENTIFIC AND DOCTORS.

Balfour, Surgeon-Gen. T. Graham, M.D., F.R.S., hon. physician to the Queen; collated with Sir A. Tulloch statistical reports concerning the health of the Brit. Army '38-58; president of the Royal Statistical Soc. '88-90 (Jan. 17), 77

Barclay, Dr., member of the Leprosy Commission in India (Aug. 2)

Barker, Dr. Fordyce, eminent American physician (May)

Bartleet, T. H., F.R.C.S., well-known surgeon in Birmingham (April 29)

Bazalgette, Sir Joseph, C.B., who for 32 years was Chief Engineer to Met. Board of Works; his name will always be associated with the making of the Thames Embankment and the Met. Main Drainage System (March 15), *71*

Bellamy, Edward, F.R.C.S., Fellow of King's Coll., Lond., and Surgeon and Lecturer on Surgery at Charing Cross Hospital, who was considered one of the best operators (Jan. 4)

Bennet, Dr. James Henry, who might be called the discoverer of the healthy properties of Mentone (Aug.)

Berghaus, Dr., well-known geographer (Dec. 3, '90)

Brady, Henry Bowman, F.R.S., LL.D., a zoologist, whose researches on the Rhizopoda were well known (Jan. 15*a*), *55*

Brünnow, Dr. F. F. Ernest, German astronomer, who was formerly Andrews Professor in the University of Dublin (Sept.) *69*

Burdo, M., well-known Belgian explorer (June)

Carpenter, Dr. Philip H., M.A., D.Sc., distinguished writer on science, and master at Eton College (Oct. 21), *39*

Carpenter, William Lant, well-known scientific worker (Dec. 23, '90) *49*

Cartwright, Samuel, F.R.C.S., for many years surgeon and lecturer at the Dental Hospital (Aug. 20*a*), *75*

Casey, Prof., LL.D., F.R.S., eminent mathematician (Jan. 3), *70*

Dixon, John, C.E., whose connection with the transport of Cleopatra's Needle to London was well known (Jan. 31*a*), *56*

Druffel, Professor August von, professor at University of Munich (Oct. 25), *50*

Duncan, Professor P. Martin, F.R.S., Professor of Geology in King's College, London (May 28), *66*

Farquhar, Dr. Thomas, who acted most heroically during the Indian Mutiny (Jan. 7)

Ferrel, Professor William, meteorologist and author of many scientific works (Sept. 15*a*), *74*

Galwey, William J., M.I.C.E., connected with much engineering work in China and Siam (Oct.), *59*

Goltdammer, Dr. E., well-known Berlin doctor (April 18), *48*

Gulliver, George, M.A., M.B., senior assistant physician, lecturer on comparative anatomy, and demonstrator of morbid anatomy at St. Thomas' Hospital (Jan. 11), *39*

Gutierrez, Prof. Nicholas, Cuban *savant* (Jan. 1*a*)

Hawkshaw, Sir John, F.R.S., engineer of the Severn Tunnel and many other famous works (June 2), *80*

Hilliard, Dr. Robert H., of Aylesbury (July 8)

Hoffman, Dr. Heinrich K. H., eminent German botanist (Oct. 27), *72*

Jacobson, Heinrich, chief physician to the Berlin Jewish Hospital (Dec. 12, '90)

Jenkins, Professor P., Professor of Naval Architecture in Glasgow University (June 13)

Jolliffe, Staff-Surgeon John, R.N. (Sept. 12), *68*

Kehr, Prof., celebrated Russian surgeon (Jan. 15*a*)

Kershaw, James E., M.A., resident medical officer at Brompton Hospital for Consumption (March 21), *85*

Le Conte, Professor John (April 28)

Lehfeldt, Dr. Carl, eminent Berlin physician (Sept. 1)

Leidy, Professor Joseph, distinguished physiologist in the U.S.A. (April 28), *67*

Lestourgeon, Charles, who for 25 years was surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge (Feb. 22), *82*

Love, Dr. Frederic (June 3), *75*

Markham, Dr. W. Orlando, who edited the *British Medical Journal* '60-6 (Jan. 23), *72*

Marshall, Prof. John, F.R S., President of the General Medical Council; prof. of anatomy to the Royal Academy; wrote much on surgery (Jan) *72*

Merrifield, Dr. J., headmaster of the Plymouth Navigation School for 30 years (June 28)

Middlemore, Richard, eminent ophthalmist (Feb. 28), *86*

Mignana, M., Prof. of Oriental Etymology and Philology at Rome (Feb. 11)

Moseley, Professor Henry N., LL.D., one of the naturalists on the *Challenger* expedition (Nov. 10), *46*

Müller, C. L., distinguished numismatist, and keeper of the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals at Copenhagen (Sept. 20*a*)

Pogson, N.R., C.I.E., government astronomer at Madras (June 23), *62*

Polak, Dr. Edward, for many years private physician to the Shah of Persia (Oct.), *71*

Schliemann, Heinrich, whose archæological research resulted in wonderful discoveries in the hill Hissarlik, in Asia Minor; in Ithaca, Troy, Mycenæ, and Tiryns; author of many works dealing with his treasures, many of which he presented in '81 to the German nation (Dec. 26, '90), *68*

Schwatka, Lieut. Fredk., American explorer, who was in command of the Sir John Franklin research party of '78 (Jan. 31), *41*

Scott, William Booth, C.E., chief surveyor to St. Pancras vestry (Oct. 31), *69*

Sibley, George, C.I.E., who acted as chief engineer of the North-western Provinces Division in India, and constructor of the Jumna Bridge (Oct. 25) *67*

Smith, Willoughby, who was electrician-in-charge during the laying of the first Atlantic cable (July), *62*

Steavenson, Dr. W. E., physician to the electrical department at St. Bartholomew's Hospital (June 1), *41*

Sutherland, Dr. John, who was head of the commission which inquired into the condition of the troops in the Crimea; one of the most eminent sanitarians of his day (July 14)

Sutton, Dr. H. Gawen, physician to the London Hospital (June 9) *55*

Waring, Edward J., M.D., C.I.E, who had specially devoted himself to the study of the medicinal resources of India (Jan. 20*a*), *71*

Warlomont, Dr., distinguished Belgian oculist (Jan. 22*a*)

Weber, Professor William E., who produced in '33 the first electro-magnetic telegraph (June 24)

Wilkinson, C. S., Geologist to the Government of New South Wales (Sept.), *48*

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Aldrich, Admiral R. D. (June 2), *82*

Bayly, Lieut. Frederick, "The Father of the British Army," who served in the Peninsular (Nov. 16), *100*

Barter, Lieut -Gen., C.B. (March 4*a*)

Belches, Commander Peter, who entered the Roy. Navy in '12; under the apprehension that a packet-brig which the *Primrose* (of which he was master's mate) encountered was a hostile craft, a fight ensued in '14, Mr. B. receiving severe injuries; the enemy ultimately was found to be an English vessel (Dec. 24*a*, '90) *94*

Bogle, Major A. C., V.C., late of the 78th Highlanders and 10th Foot (Dec. 11, '90), *62*

Boulanger, Gen. G. E. J. M., whose rise and fall are notable points in recent French history, Minister of War in '86, he was cashiered in '88 and placed on the retired list; he then inaugurated a campaign against the ministry, and was returned by large majorities to the Chamber of Deputies; fought a duel with M. Floquet in July '88, and was wounded; having been found guilty of appropriating £10,000 when Minister of War, he fled the country; resided in London, Jersey, and subsequently in Brussels, where he committed suicide on the grave of Mdme. Bonnemain (Sept. 30), *54*

Bromhead, Major, of the 2nd South Wales Borderers, whose bravery at Rorke's Drift gained for him mention in the despatches (Feb. 10)

Bruce, Gen. Robert (Oct. 14), *69*

Buckley-Prettijohn, Lieut.-Gen. R., who served through the Indian Mutiny (Jan. 4), *75*

Campenon, General, French Minister of War in the Cabinets of MM. Gambetta, Ferry, and Brisson (March 16)

Cavenagh, Gen. Sir Orfeur, K.C.S.I. (July 3)

Chimmo, Capt. William, R.N., retired (Oct. 30), *63*

Conrad, Admiral, French commandant at the Arabi Pasha revolt (Feb. 1)

Crawford-Caffin, Captain, R.N. (March 9), *46*

Crealock, Lieut.-Gen. Henry H., C.B., C.M.G., who served at Sebastopol, in China, India, and Zululand (May 31), *60*

Cureton, Gen. Sir Charles, K.C.B. (July 11), *66*

Davis, Maj.-Gen. Gronow, V.C., Royal Artillery (Oct. 18)

Deedes, Col. Herbert Geo., Assistant Secretary to the War Office (May 6)

Drake, Maj.-Gen. G. M. C., C.B., Royal Engineers (May), *58*

Drummond, Lieut.-Gen. Francis Walker, formerly of the Bengal Cavalry (Aug. 4), *74*

Fairholme, Capt. Charles, R.N., who served through the Crimea (Oct. 11), *60*

Fisher, Admiral Thomas, who entered the Navy in '24 (June)

Forbes, Maj.-Gen. Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps

Gough, Gen. Sir John B. G., G.C.B. (Sept. 22), *87*

Gray, Gen. James C. C., who entered the Hon. East India Co. in '11 (March 17*a*), *96*

Green, Gen. Sir Edward, K.C.B. (May 9), *80*

Hamilton, Gen. H., C.B., colonel of the Leinster regiment (Aug. 25), *78*

Herbert, Capt. Charles James, late of the Grenadier Guards (Aug.)

Hereford, Maj.-Gen. Charles (July 4)
Hewett, Lieut.-Col. William, of the 53rd Foot; the last British officer who fought at Waterloo, as junior captain of the 3rd Batt., 14th Foot (Oct. 26), *96*
Hill, Col. Sir Stephen J., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Oct. 20), *82*
Hume, Lieut.-Col. Sir Gustavus, lieutenant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms since '78 (June 16)
Hunt, Lieut.-Col. E. D'A., who served at Balaclava, and with the 9th Lancers in the last campaign in the Punjab (June)
Jarrett, Lieut.-Col. H. C. T., V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps (April 11), *54*
Johnston, Gen. Joseph, distinguished American soldier, who commanded the confederates in Georgia in the war of Secession (March 21), *87*
Keller, Brigadier-Gen. (Sept. 23), *78*
Kern, Admiral, the hero of Sinope and Sebastopol (Jan. 1)
Khan, Subadar-Major Mauladad, C.I.E., who was one of the escort in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission (Jan.)
Kingscote, Capt. Anthony, R.N., who commanded the *Sultan* during the Egyptian war in '82 (May 14), *44*
Kraewel, Maj.-Gen. Karl von (Sept.), *77*
Krüdener, Gen. Baron Nicholas P., who took possession of Philippopolis (March 3a), *79*
Layard, Gen. W. T. (Jan. 16), *77*
Lebel, Col., inventor of the Lebel rifle; served in the Franco-Prussian war (June 6), *53*
Le Strange, Capt. Charles, R.N., equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh (June 13), *44*
Little, Gen. Sir Archibald, G.C.B. (June 10), *81*
Lowder, Gen. S. N., C.B., late of the Royal Marines (June 4), *78*
Macdonald, Lieut.-Gen. R. M., of the Indian Staff Corps (Feb. 3), *65*
Macdonell, Gen. Sir Alex., K.C.B., who was present at the siege of Lucknow (April 30)
Maitland, Gen. Chas., L.B., C.B. (Jan. 5), *67*
Marten, Rear-Admiral F. (July 17), *77*
McCourt, Lieut.-Col. J. (March 15), *67*
Moltke, Field Marshal Count von, one of the greatest soldiers of the century, famed chiefly for his tactics, which were displayed to great advantage in the Franco-Prussian war; Chief of the General Staff of the German army for many years; app. Field Marshal in '71, and Count in '72 (April 24), *90*
Morris, Admiral H. G. (Jan. 21), 79
Moutkouroff, M., formerly Bulgarian Minister of War (March 15)
Palliser, Capt. W. G., R.N., who commanded an expedition against Chinese pirates in '54 (June)
Parke, Maj.-Gen. Henry W., who served with the British Legion near San Sebastian in '34 (July), *84*
Pender, Captain Daniel, R.N., assistant hydragrapher to the Admiralty (March 12), *58*
Pennefather, Colonel, commander of the British South Africa Company's expedition (May)
Pestchuroff, Vice-Admiral, distinguished Russian officer (Oct. 10)
Philipps, Commander G. G., who served at Navarino (Nov. 10), *79*
Pierce, Major-Gen. T. W. W., C.B., late of the Bombay Staff Corps (April 19), *61*
Pogson, Gen. Wrendenhall Q., of the Bengal Staff Corps (Sept.), *75*
Ravenhill, Major-General Philip, C.B., R.E. (Feb. 25), *63*
Reid, Lieut.-Col. James, who served with the Seaforth Highlanders at the time of Waterloo (June 9), *96*
Schellendorff, Gen. Bronsart von, commander of the 1st Army Corps in the German Army, ex-minister of war (June 22), *58*
Sherman, William Tecumseh, General in the U.S.A. army, whose exploits in the war of Secession gave him world-wide fame; was s. of a lawyer, and joined the army at the age of 16, was leader of the great march across Georgia (Feb. 14), *70*
Simpson, Lieut. W. H., of the 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, who was killed in the Manipur disaster (April) *31*
Sloane-Stanley, Captain Cecil, R.N., retired (Feb. 3a)
Smith, General Michael W., C.B., Colonel 15th King's Hussars (April 18), *81*
Smyth, Gen. the Hon. Sir Leicester Curzon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar since '90 (Jan. 27), *61*
Sorell, Colonel W. H. F., who commanded the troops at Sheerness Garrison (Feb. 25)
St. George, General Sir John, G.C.B., Royal Artillery (March 17), *79*
Stopford, Admiral R. F. (Jan. 4), *79*
Testa, Admiral Carlos, well-known Portugese naval authority (Feb. 20)
Turner, Gen. Sir Frank, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery (Dec. 19, '90), *77*
Vandevelde, Capt., well-known Belgian explorer on the Congo (Oct.)
Viette, Gen., Belgian officer of distinction (Nov.), *77*
Warren, Capt. F. P., R N., a clever inventor in various patents, and formerly naval attaché of Denmark (May)
Watson, Major-General David (Dec. 8, '90)
Wavell, Col. Arthur H., who served at the Crimea and during the Zulu war (Jan. 15)
Whichcote, Gen. George, one of the last men who fought at Waterloo; joining the 52nd Oxfordshire regiment of Light Infantry, he fought at the Peninsula war; at Waterloo he had charge of a company of the 52nd regiment; exchanged into the 4th Dragoon Guards; his promotion was as follows: captain, '18; major, '25; lieut.-col., '38; colonel, '51; major-general, '57; lieut.-general, '64; and general, '71 (Aug. 26), *96*
Whitmore, Gen. Sir E. A., K.C.B., for many years military secretary to the Duke of Cambridge (Dec. 14, '90), *71*
Whitting, Colonel, commanding officer of the 14th Regt. District (April 12), *54*
Willis, Captain E., who commanded the Manchester Police '42-57 (March 10a)
Wilmshurst, Vice-Admiral (retired) Arthur, who served in the Crimea (Sept. 9), *73*
Woodman, Commr. C. E. S., who was present at Sebastopol, and on the occasion of the forcing of the passage of the Peiho (March 4), *60*
Wyllie, Gen. Sir William, G.C.B., Colonel of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, a distinguished officer of the East India Company (May 26), *88*

ARTISTS, MUSICIANS AND ACTORS.

Abbott, Emma, *prima donna* of the English Opera Co. in New York (Jan. 5)
Agar, Madame, Parisian actress (August 16), *55*
Andrews, Richard, *doyen* of English actors (June 8), *90*
Barrett, Lawrence, American actor (March 20), *52*
Barrett, William Alexander, Mus. Doc., H.M.

Assistant Inspector of Music, and well-known musical critic and writer (Oct. 17), *57*

Benedek, Louis, famous actor at the Nat. Theatre at Budapest (Dec. 26*a*, '90), *32*

Berchère, Narcisse, French artist (Sept.), *72*

Blauwaert, Emile, Flemish vocalist (Feb. 3)

Chaplin, Charles, well-known French portrait painter (Jan. 30), *65*

Chapu, M., French sculptor (April 21), *58*

Charpentier, Eugene, French historical painter (Dec. 15, '90), *80*

Collier, Thomas, R.I., well-known landscape artist (May) *50*

Delaplanche, Eugène, well-known French sculptor (Jan. 10), *54*

Delaunay, Elie, painter of "The Communion of the Apostles" (Sept. 5), *63*

Douglas, Sir William Fettes, president of the Royal Scottish Academy since '82 (July 20), *69*

Farmer, Henry, author of "Violin Tutor" (June 25), *72*

Fisher, Chas., formerly connected with the Daly Company (June 11)

Gade, Niels W., well-known Danish musician; succeeded Mendelssohn as director of Leipsic orchestral concerts; first director of Copenhagen Conservatoire since '65; music master at one time to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales (Dec. 21, '90), *73*

Halswelle, Keeley, R.I., A.R.S.A., whose reputation as a landscape artist stood deservedly high (April 11) *58*

Haupt, Moritz, German composer (July 6), *81*

Henshaw, F. H., landscape artist, well-known in Birmingham (Oct. 10)

John, William, who calculated the first curves of stability for a ship; wrote "The Masting of Vessels"; won a prize of $25,000 by his design for a U.S A. warship (Dec. 26, '90), *45*

Johnston, Alex., historical painter (Jan. 31), *77*

Keene, Charles Samuel, famous black-and-white artist, whose genial sketches had appeared continuously in *Punch* since '50; also connected for a while with the *Illustrated London News* and *Once a Week*; received his sole artistic training at the Life School, Fitzroy Square; depicted chiefly humour as exhibited in the middle and lower classes (Jan. 4), *67*

Kronenberg, Baroness de, who, as Mdlle. Josephine de Reszke, was well known as an operatic vocalist; sister of the brothers De Reszke, the famous singers (Feb 20*a*)

Lami, Louis Eugène, French water-colour artist (Dec. 19, '90), *91*

Leathes, Edmund, *s.* late Rev. Dr. Donaldson; in '74 sustained the *role* of Laertes in *Hamlet* at the Lyceum (June)

Legoux, Baronne Jules, who composed music under the *nom de plume* of "Gilbert des Roches" (Jan. 13), *48*

Libotton, Gustav, Prof. of the Violoncello at the Guildhall School of Music (May 16), *49*

Litolff, Henri, composer of *Heloise et Abelard* and many other musical works (August), *72*

Lockroy, Philippe J., manager of the Théâtre Français for many years (Jan. 19), *88*

Long, Edwin, R.A., whose oriental pictures—especially "The Babylonian Marriage Market"—were well known; elected R.A. in '81 (May 15), *52*

Lürssen, Prof., eminent German sculptor (Feb. 18)

Marais, M., formerly a distinguished member of the Gymnase Company in Paris (Sept. 20), *41*

Meissonier, Jean-Louis-Ernest, the great French artist, who excelled in an almost microscopic style; a portrait of Ruskin by him measured 9in. by 6in.; "La Rixe," "Solferino," and "1805" were among his most celebrated paintings (Jan. 31), *75*

Millet, Aime, French sculptor, who received a 1st class medal from the Salon in '57 for "Ariadne" (Jan. 14), *74*

Molineux, Thomas, managing director of St. James's Hall for many years and double-bass player (Feb. 2*a*), *88*

Montaland, Celine, actress at the Comedie Française (Jan. 8), *47*

Muzio, Emanuele, at one time musical instructor of Mdme. Patti (Dec. 1*a*, '90), *65*

Naftel, Paul Jacob, R.W.S. (Sept. 13), *75*

Ortolan, Eugène, French composer (May), *67*

Ottin, Auguste Louis, French sculptor (Dec. 19*a*, '90), *79*

Peebles, Alexander M., City architect since '87 (May 21), *53*

Pelouse, Leon, French landscape artist (July 31)

Praeger, Ferdinand Christian Wilhelm, composer of many sonatas, etc., which are collected in the "Praeger Album" (Sept. 2), *76*

Proudman, Joseph, well known in connection with the Tonic Sol-Fa movement (April 21), *57*

Quinton, Mark (Keogh), author of *Under a Mask* and more than one play of merit; acted in *It is Never Too Late to Mend*, at Drury Lane theatre, early in '91 (Oct.), *38*

Reed, John, veteran American actor (July 29), *83*

Ribot, Augustine Théodule, French artist, whose picture "Cuisiniers" created a sensation in '61 (Sept. 11), *68*

Santley, William, father of the distinguished baritone, and music teacher in Liverpool (Oct 27), *82*

Schmidt, Baron Friedrich, Austrian architect and designer of the new Town Hall in Vienna (Jan. 23), *65*

Sedding, John D., architect and writer on matters of art (April 9)

Smith, Montem, who was a well-known member of the Westminster Abbey choir, and a singer at the Three Choirs Festival (May 2), *62*

Steell, Sir John, R.S.A., sculptor to the Queen (Sept. 15), *87*

Sullivan, Barry, who made his first appearance as an actor in '40; his assumption of the *rôles* of Hamlet and Richard III. were his triumphs (May 3), *67*

Taubert, Carl Gottfried Wilhelm, who had been president since '82 of the musical department in the Berlin Royal Academy of Arts; distinguished alike as composer and pianist; his work included 7 operas, 4 symphonies and 294 songs (Jan 7), *79*

Theed, William, sculptor (Sept.), *87*

Tournois, Joseph, French sculptor (Sept.)

Verhulst, Dutch composer of much merit (Jan. 16*a*)

Verity, Thomas, F.R I.B.A., surveyor of theatres to the Lord Chamberlain, and architect of the new French Hospital among other buildings (May)

Wallis, George, F.S.A, senior keeper of the South Kensington Museum for 28 years (Oct. 24), *80*

Wiener, Léopold, Belgian artist of merit (Jan. 24*a*)

Wyon, Leonard C., modeller and engraver to the Royal Mint (August), *65*

Zeshin, Shibata, famous lacquer-worker in Japan (August), *83*

DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

Appert, Gen., the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg '83-6 (April 13), *73*

Baker, Augustus, British vice-consul at Vera Cruz (July)

Beltcheff, M. Bulgarian Minister of Finance, assassinated in the streets of Sofia, it was supposed, in mistake for M. Stambouloff (March 27), *82*

Boxwell, John, Commissioner of Dacca, an accomplished scholar (May 18)

Braddell, Thomas, C.M.G., an important functionary in the Straits Settlements, '49-82 (Sept.)

Bratiano, M. Jean, "the Cavour of Roumania," of which country he was premier '76-81, and again '81-88 (May 16), *69*

Bylandt-Rheydt, Count, former Austrian-Hungarian War Minister (Feb. 21), *70*

Carter, the Hon. A. P., Hawaiian minister at Washington (Nov. 1)

Coelho, General Latino, chief of the Portuguese Republican party, and an elective peer of the realm (Aug. 29)

Constant, M. Benj., Minister of Public Instruction in Brazil (Jan. 22)

Coquilhat, Captain, Vice-Gov. of the Congo State (March) *38*

De Careil, M. Foucher, who was French ambassador at Vienna '83-6 (Jan 10), *64*

Decker, M. Pierre de, Belgian politician and *littérateur* (Jan. 6*a*)

Dorion, Sir A. A., formerly chief justice of Quebec (June), *73*

Earle, T. H., Clerk of the Hants County Council (Feb. 3)

Engelhardt, Maurice, ex-President of the Paris Municipal Council, and of the Council-General of the Seine (May), *70*

Fabrice, Gen. George F. A., Count von, Minister of War to the King of Saxony (March 25), *7?*

Fitzherbert, Sir William, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New Zealand since '79 (Feb. 5*a*)

Green, Alderman W. V., Mayor of Ramsgate (Dec. 18), *63*

Green, Sir Wm. Kirby, K.C.M.G., who, after filling various consular offices at Tunis, Damascus, Beyrout, etc., became British Minister to Morocco (Feb. 25)

Grevy, Jules, ex-President of the French Republic; defended the revolutionists of '30; appointed commissary of the Provisional Government in the Jura in '48, and entered the Constituent Assembly as representative of Jura; was president of the National Assembly '71-3, and appointed president of the Chamber of Deputies in '76, to which office he was twice re-elected; became president of the French Republic in '79, and was re-elected in '85; resigned in '87 owing to the Limousin or "decoration" scandal (Sept. 9), *64*

Grimwood, Frank St. Clair, I.C.S., Deputy-Commissioner at Assam and resident at Manipur, where he was killed (March 24), *37*

Guzman, Señor, ex-President of Nicaragua (Oct.)

Haines, W. H., Chief Clerk of the House of Lords (April 18)

Hamlin, Hannibal, ex-Vice-President of the U.S.A. (July 4), *82*

Hasner, Dr. Leopold, who was prime minister of Austria in '70, when the Primary Schools Bill became law (June 5), *72*

Haussmann, Baron Georges Eugène, the last famous Prefect of the French Empire; during the period ('53-70) of his holding this post he transformed Paris by the making of new boulevards and the building of the New Opera House, and numerous other architectural improvements (Jan. 11), *81*

Kiyonari, Viscount Yoshida, formerly Japanese minister to Washington; was Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and member of the Senate and of the Privy Council (Aug. 17), *46*

Kogalnicean, Michel, Roumanian statesman who was present at the Berlin Congress (July 6*a*), *78*

Langridge, Hon. G. D., Chief Secretary of Victoria (March 24)

Larking, Thomas, formerly English consul in Turkey (May 18), *90*

Lloyd, Charles Dalton Clifford, who held official positions as Assistant-Commissioner at Burmah; as resident magistrate in the north of Ireland; Minister of the Interior in Egypt; Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Sec. of the Mauritius; in the Seychelles, and finally as British Consul at Erzeroum (Jan. 6*a*). *45*

Loftus, Captain Arthur J., late of the 15th and 18th Hussars, keeper of the crown jewels since '83 (Sept.), *74*

Macdonald, Rt. Hon. Sir John A., G.C.B., premier of Canada, *s.* of a Sutherlandshire yeoman, native of Glasgow; his father emigrated to Canada in '20; was called to the bar in '36, and, devoting himself to politics, held the office of Attorney-General more than once; elected to represent the city of Kingston in the House of Assembly in '44; commissioner of Crown lands '47; became head of the Conservative party in '56; held offices of Postmaster-General, minister of militia; in Canadian confederation he took a distinguished part, and became Privy Councillor in '67, when the new constitution commenced; Premier '69, '78, '82, '86, and '91; premier and minister of Railways and Canals at the time of his decease (June 6), *76*

Maclear, Sir Geo., K.C.M.G. (June 24), *81*

Macrossan, Hon. John M., formerly Colonial Secretary for Queensland; delegate for that colony at the Australasian Federal Convention (March 30), *58*

Magliani, Signor, Italian financier, who was formerly Minister of Finance (Feb. 21), *66*

Martinez, Senor Alonso, President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies; was a Moderate Liberal (Jan. 12), *6?*

Morse, Freeman H., U.S.A. Consul-General in London '61-70 (Feb. 6), *84*

Murphy, Sir Francis, late Speaker of Legislative Assembly at Melbourne (March 29), *82*

Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador in London for some time (Feb. 12), *8?*

Osborn, Alderman Samuel, mayor of Sheffield (July 7)

Peyrat, Alphonse, French senator and journalist (Jan. 1), *78*

Pike, Chas., C.M.G., treasurer of the Gold Coast since '85 (Aug. 9), *41*

Pine, Sir Benjamin C. C., K.C.M.G., who held official appointments at Sierra Leone, Natal, Gold Coast Settlements, and was Governor of W. Australia, the Virgin Islands, and the Leeward Isles, at various periods (Feb. 26), *77*

Piper, Count, Swedish Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Extraordinary in London '77-89 (Sept. 24), *71*

Pouyer-Quertier, M., French Minister of Finance

. '71, and great advocate of Protection (April 2), 70

Pryce, Robt. Davies, Lord-Lieutenant of Merionethshire since '84 (Aug. 21), 71

Quinton, James Wallace, of the Bengal Civil Service, who, after sending *ultimatum* to the Regent demanding the surrender of Senapatti, was killed at the Manipur disaster (March 24)

Rao, Sir Madhava, K.C.S.I., one of the foremost politicians in India (April 4)

Richard, Emile, Pres. of the Paris Municipality, to which office he was elected in '90 (Dec. 27, '90), 47

Rittinghausen, a leader of the German democracy (Jan. 5)

Robertson, Sir John, K.C.M.G., three times Premier of New South Wales (May 7), 75

Roohow, Herr von, Vice-Pres. of the Prussian Upper Chamber (Jan. 16*a*)

Saadoullah Pasha, Turkish ambassador at Vienna (Jan. 18)

St. John, Sir Oliver Beauchamp Coventry, who acted as resident in Hyderabad, Cashmir, Mysore, etc. (June), 53

Sanjo, Prince, President of the Japanese Court Council and Keeper of the Great Seal (Feb. 16*a*)

Sinkinson, Edward J., LL.D., Financial Sec. to the Supreme Govt. of India (Jan. 1), 41

Stoess, Chevalier C. D. W., Consul for Servia at Liverpool (April 2), 69

Stokes, Scott Nasmyth, who was senior Roman Catholic Inspector of Schools (Aug. 1), 70

Swift, Hon. J. F., U.S.A. Minister to Japan (March 10)

Thonissen, Jean Joseph, at one time Belgian Minister of the Interior (Aug. 16), 75

Tseng-Kwotsiuen [or **Kuo-chuan**], famous Chinese statesman, who commanded the Imperial forces in the defence of Hunau in '52; governor of Shansi from '65 to 81, and became Viceroy in '83 of the Liang or Two Kiang; an enlightened member of a very distinguished Chinese family (Dec. 24*a*, '90), 71

Weld, Sir Fredk. A., who was premier of New Zealand '64-5, and held, subsequently, many appointments (July 20), 68

Windom, Hon. Wm., United States Secretary of the Treasury, who died suddenly during a banquet in New York, at which he had delivered a speech on finance (Jan. 29), 63

Windthorst, Dr. Ludwig, the leader of the Roman Catholic party in the German Reichstag, which he entered in '67 (March 14), 79

Winram, William, Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature (Feb. 12)

Yao, Chang, governor of the Shantung province of China (Oct.)

York, Alderman Matthews, Lord Mayor of (Sept. 6), 53

COMMERCIAL.

Antrobus, Robert L., partner in Coutts' Bank (March 5), 33

Beauchamp, John, well-known supporter of Wesleyan movements (Dec. 21, '90), 61

Beck, Joseph, L.C.C., and Chief Commoner of the Corporation of London (April 18), 62

Bullough, John, well known in Accrington (Feb. 25), 53

Chapman, D. B., who retired from the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., nine years previous to that firm's fall (April 18), 91

Cliff, William, most benevolent citizen of Liverpool, engaged in shipping (June 2), 79

Crossley, Louis John, inventor of the "Crossley" telephone transmitter, for which he received £20,000 (Sept. 1), 49

Debenham, Thos. N., of Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, & Bridgewater (Nov. 12)

Deck, M., the head of the famous pottery works at Sèvres, in which he had commenced as a journeyman (May 16)

Derbyshire, George, Inspector of the London Bankers' Clearing-House for the last 40 years (May 9), 69

Douglas, Archibald D. B., director of the Naval Construction and Armaments Company, Ld. (April), 52

Fox, Edwin, member of the well-known firm of auctioneers (March 30), 71

Gabriel, Ald Sir Thos., Bart. See BARONETS.

Hansard, Thomas Curson, who was connected for many years with the editing of "Hansard's Debates" (Nov. 12), 78

Jamrach, Chas., eminent naturalist; importer and exporter of all kinds of animals (Sept 6), 76

Kennard, Coleridge John, managing director for some time of the firm of Heywood, Kennards & Co., Ld., and founder of the *Evening News* (Dec. 25, '90), 61

Latter, Henry J., general manager of the Central Bank of London, and formerly connected with the Bank of England (Jan. 9), 68

Lock, George, one of the original founders of the eminent publishing firm of Ward and Lock (now Ward, Lock, Bowden, & Co.) (Aug.), 59

M'Henry, James, well known in railway circles (May 26), 74

Mocatta, A. de Mattos (April 18), 38

Morris, Ashurst, partner in the well-known legal firm (Dec. 17, '90), 27

Scott, Hudson, head of the firm of well-known Carlisle lithographers (Feb. 11), 83

Tait, Sir Peter (Dec. 15, '90), 62

Tobin, James Aspinall, ex-Mayor of Liverpool (April 16), 72

Walker, Benjamin, head of the firm of Tannett, Walker & Co. (April 14), 70

Walker, John, general manager of the North British Railway Co. (April 24), 62

Williams, Sydney, member of the firm of Williams & Norgate, the well-known publishers (Sept. 1), 74

Wood, Richard J., who was manager of the *Weekly Dispatch* for 50 years (April 10), 86

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adlam, William, of Taunton, reputed to be centenarian (Feb. 22), 106

Baines, William, whose imprisonment for refusal to pay church rates excited political interest in '40 (Jan. 14*a*), 84

Barkas, Thomas Pallister, distinguished citizen of Newcastle (July 13), 73

Barnum, Phineas T., who had been before the public for 60 years as lecturer, author and proprietor of the "Greatest Show on Earth" exploited General Tom Thumb, Madame Jenny Lind, and other celebrities; visited England in '89 in connection with his show at Olympia (April 7), 80

Barratt, Edward, member of the Surrey County Cricket Eleven '76-85 (Feb. 27), 46

Beal, James, member of the London County Council, hon. sec. Metropolitan Municipal Association; well-known politician and agitator for various reforms (June 11), 62

Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna, co-founder of Theosophy, daughter of Colonel Peter Hahn

was born at Ekaterinoslov in '31. She was married in '48 to General Blavatsky, who was nearly four times her own age. The marriage was a failure, and Mdme. Blavatsky left her husband, and spent several years travelling in Europe, America, and India. Her biographer asserts that in '56 she penetrated in disguise into Tibet. She returned to Europe in '58, and took part in the spiritualist movement. She again visited India, and remained there till '71. In that year she tried, at Cairo, to found a spiritualist society, but without success. Mdme. Blavatsky went to the United States of America in '75, and after some years' residence she became a naturalised American citizen. It was in America her connection with spiritualism ceased. In Oct. '75, in conjunction with Colonel Olcott and others, she founded, according to her account, under the guidance of certain sages of the East, the Theosophical Society. She went again, in '80, to India, to spread Theosophy (*q.v.*), and remained there till '84. Since that date she lived mainly in London, and continued to devote her energies to Theosophy until her death (May 8), *60*

Bodichon, Madme. (*née* Barbara Leigh Smith), who took a foremost position in the establishment of Girton College and other educational and social movements (June 11), *63*

Bowes, John L., generous resident at Grasse (Aug. 20), *65*

Burnett, Lionel, *e.s.* Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, the authoress, who was understood to have sketched the character of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" from him (Dec. 7, '90), *16*

Cobden, Margaret, *y. d.* late Richard Cobden, M.P. (Sept. 29), *29*

Colfavru, M., head of the Grand Orient Freemasons (May 18), *71*

Collins, George, member of the School Board for London, and President of the National Union of Elementary Teachers (April 24)

Crampel, Paul, French explorer in Africa (April 9)

Cruikshank, Eliza, *wid.* of George Cruikshank, the famous cartoonist (Dec. 13, '90), *82*

Dominis, John Owen, consort of Queen Liliuokalani (Aug. 27)

Drummond, Maria, *wid.* of Thomas Drummond, Under Secretary for Ireland '35-40); she was the adopted *d.* of "Conversation Sharp," and was widely acquainted with various celebrities of the day (Jan. 15), *80*

Evans, Mrs., mother of the Lord Mayor of London (Nov. 5)

Gosden, John, well-known horse breeder (Nov.) *81*

Grieves, Mackensie, well-known supporter of the French turf (Jan. 4), *80*

Harrison, W. W., M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, who had been Esquire Bedell for 30 years, and was the last to fill that office (March 6*a*)

Hannay, Mary Agnes, *wid.* Dr. Alexander Hannay (Oct. 22)

Haydon, George H., who did much exploration work in Australia fifty years ago (Nov. 9), *69*

Hornby, Augusta Eliza, *w.* Rev. Dr. J. J. Hornby, Provost of Eton (June 3)

Hunter, Joseph, Yorkshire county cricketer (Jan. 2*a*), *33*

Hutchings, Wm. A., superintendent of the B. district Metropolitan Fire Brigade (Aug. 10), *51*

Jerome, Leonard W., father of Lady Randolph Churchill (March 3), *73*

Lewes, Charles Lee, *e.s.* late Geo. Henry Lewes; he was constituted the residuary legatee of "Geo. Eliot"; returned to the London County Council as one of the representatives of St. Pancras; occasional writer in the Reviews (Feb. 26), *48*

Lort, William, well-known judge at agricultural shows (May 23)

Masanao, Prof. Nakamura, known as the "Japanese Socrates;" translator of several English works, including Mill's "Essay on Liberty," into Japanese; life member of the Japanese House of Peers (July) *61*

Midwinter, W , formerly member of the Gloucestershire County Cricket Eleven (Dec. 2, '90), *38*

Mundella, Mary, *w.* of the Rt. Hon. A. J., M.P. (Dec. 14, '90)

Nightingall, John, well-known jockey and trainer (Nov. 13), *58*

Oko Jumbo, well-known opponent of King Ja Ja (July 27), *70*

Parr, George, veteran cricketer, who made his first appearance at Lord's in '45; captained the Notts County team for some years (June 23), *65*

Paulsen, Louis, great German chess-player (Aug. 18)

Peel, Adelaide, *w.* of the Rt. Hon. A. Peel, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons (Dec. 5, '90)

Perceval, Louise, *d.* of the late Mr. Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated when Premier in 1812 (Sept.) *87*

Pilling, Richd., who figured as wicket-keeper in the Lancashire County Cricket Eleven '77-89 (March 28), *35*

Quain, Isabella Agnes, *w.* of Sir Richard Quain, Bart., M.D. (Oct. 25), *63*

Redpath, James, Irish Nationalist lecturer (Feb. 9), *57*

Reed, Margaret, *wid.* Sir Chas. Reed, M.P. (June 9), *73*

Waddington, Madame, mother of the French ambassador in London (July 3), *91*

Villers-Wilkes, Emma, philanthropic benefactor of Birmingham (Sept.)

O'Brien, Sir Peter, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, is the son of Mr. J. O'Brien, M.P. for Limerick 1841-52; was ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, and called to the bar '65. Appointed **Q.C.** '80, and **Solicitor-General** of Ireland in '87, becoming **Attorney-General** a few months after. In the administration of the Crimes Act of '87 Mr. O'B. incurred much unpopularity, being concerned in the Gweedore trials and the case of Father M'Fadden. His elevation to the **Bench** as **Lord Chief Justice** was notified towards the end of '89, and was the subject of discussion in the House of Commons. In June **'91** he was created a baronet.

O'Brien, William, M.P., was b. in 1852, and was ed. at the Diocesan Coll., Cloyne. **Devoting** himself to journalism, he wrote for the ***Freeman's Journal***, and became connected in a prominent manner with ***United Ireland***. **Entered** parliament as a Nationalist; **represented Mallow** '83-5, and the S. Div. of co. Tyrone '85-6. He was elected as M.P. for N.E. Div. of Cork in '87, which constituency he still represents. He was **committed to prison** in '88, under the operation of the Crimes Act, his imprisonment exciting much interest from various incidents connected therewith. During **'90** he published a novel entitled "**When we were Boys,**" which,

dealing with Irish life, attracted much attention. Being summoned to appear at Tipperary on a political charge in Sept. '90, he escaped with Mr. Dillon to Cherbourg, and sailed for the United States, where he addressed many meetings. Arrested, and imprisoned in Ireland (Feb. '91), on this charge. Released from Galway gaol, Mr. O'Brien delivered an important speech at **Mallow** in Aug. '91.

O'Connor, Thomas Power, M.P., was b. at Athlone, 1848; graduated M.A. Queen's Univ. From an early age has been engaged in literary work both in Dublin and London. Was elected for Galway at the general election of '80 as a Home Ruler, and took a prominent part in the debates in Parliament. Visited America for the Land League in '81. Was present at the **Irish-American Convention of '81**, with Mr. Healy (*q.v.*) and Father Sheehy. Returned to England in May '82. In '85 Mr. O'C. was elected for the Scotland division of Liverpool, and for Galway borough, but chose to represent the former. Has written "**Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography**," "**Gladstone's House of Commons**," "**The Parnell Movement**," "Dead Man's Island," and many **tales and essays**. **President** of the **National League in England and Scotland**. Was the founder, in '88, and the first **editor** of the *Star*, but severed his connection with this newspaper in July '90. After a visit to the United States he founded the *Sunday Sun* in May '91 He wrote a biography of Mr. Parnell in October.

Oddfellows, Independent Order of (Manchester Unity, Friendly Society. According to the report, ending July '91, the total **adult membership** is 673,073. It has also 65,120 juvenile members. The **total capital** of the Order is £7,630,228 15s. 10*d* The summary of **receipts and expenditure** for the year ending December 31st, '90, is to the following effect. **Receipts**—contributions to sick and funeral fund, £736,315 8s.; interest, £257,421 7s. 11*d.*; admission, £7,296 19s. 4*d.* **Expenditure**—sickness benefits, £614,240 10s ; funerals, £138,619 19*s.* 6*d.* Excess of receipts over expenditure was, therefore, £248,173 5s 9*d.* **Grand Master**, John Bytheway, Station Hill, Kidderminster. **Secretary**, Thomas Collins, 97, Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

Ohio and Lake Erie Ship Canal. The report of a Commission appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania two years ago was published in this country in April '91. They recommended a route from Lake Erie to Conneaut Lake, thence through the Shenango Valley of Western Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, 129 miles. The dimensions are - depth, 14 ft., with locks to pass a vessel 300 ft. long by 44 ft. beam; and to supply the summit level of the canal near Pierpont, eight reservoirs were proposed, with an average storage capacity of 2,050,412 cubic ft. The total cost is estimated at $26,375,190. The Commission estimated that, by the year 1900, the stock of ore to come from the lake regions will be 8,567,000 tons annually.

Oldham Co-operative Cotton Mills. Nowhere has the co-operative, or limited liability, principle been applied to production on a larger scale, or with greater results, than in the Lancashire town of Oldham. Industrial enterprises, such as machine-works and manufacturing sheds, as well as banks and insurance companies, are carried on with great spirit by co-operative associations of workpeople. The co-operative cotton-mills, however, give the town a distinctive character. The Oldham Industrial Co-operative Society were pioneers in establishing the Sun Mill in '58 as a manufacturing, and afterwards as a spinning mill. Between '67 and '75 a number of similar ventures were started, the years '74 and '75 seeing a "floating mania." This was followed by the severe crisis of '76-79, during which time quarterly dividends, ranging, in twenty-three of the largest mills, from 5 to 30 per cent., gradually disappeared, and an estimated depreciation of over £1,000,000 took place in the shares of sixty limited liability mills. The co-operative mills, however, proved themselves able to meet the strain of bad times, and to the rigid economy and constant supervision in the management of the mills is to be attributed, in a great measure, the success of the cotton industry of Great Britain in its contest with foreign competition At the beginning of '91 the joint-stock spinning companies numbered 85, with a share capital of £3,291,803; and an indebtedness, through loans, etc., of £3,020,002. The total profit gained from the previous twelve months' working was £375,303, or 7⅞ per cent. per annum. Encouraged by this success, and wishing to free themselves from the control of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, the managers of the Oldham and Ashton districts' cotton mills, unfortunately, in many instances, undertook speculations in cotton "futures." The great shrinkage in the prices of cotton and yarn during the summer of '91 led to disappointing results, and severe losses were announced in the working of many mills at the stock-taking for the third quarter of the year. Out of 43 companies making declarations, 28 showed losses as against 15 announcing profits.

Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret, one of the most vigorous and popular of modern novelists, was b. near Musselburgh, Midlothian, 1828. Her maiden name was Wilson. In addition to her numerous works of fiction (the first of which—"**Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside**"—established her reputation before she was twenty-one), she has contributed "**Dante**" and "**Cervantes**" to the well-known series "**Foreign Classics for English Readers**," and written "S. Francis of Assisi," "The Makers of Florence," and "Literary History of England." In '88 she published "**The Second Son**," and a "Memoir of Principal Tulloch, D.D.," and in '89 "Neighbours on the Green"; "Lady Car: the Sequel of a Life"; and "A Poor Gentleman." Her novels are remarkable for their accurate delineation of Scottish characteristics. Her recent works include "The Duke's Daughter and the Fugitives," "**Kirsteen**," "Mrs. Blencarrow's Troubles," and "Sons and Daughters" ('90), "Janet," "**Royal Edinburgh**," and "The Marriage of Elinor" ('91).

Omnibuses, Metropolitan. These were started in London, in 1829, by Mr. Shillibeer, formerly a coachmaker in Paris. They were drawn by three horses, and carried 22 persons inside. In '49 smaller and far more convenient 'buses began running in London, which conveyed 12 passengers inside and 2 outside. In '57, outside seats along the centre of the roof were introduced, and in '81 the London Road Car Company first used garden seats across the top of their 'buses, so that passengers using them face the front. Improved staircases were also provided by that company for outside passengers. The London Omnibus Carriage Company have recently further added to the

comfort of inside passengers by placing the wheels under the body of their vehicles, whereby broader seats and a wider passage between them is provided. **Statutory regulations** were made for omnibuses in the metropolis in '53. The number of omnibuses for which **proprietors' licences** were issued in '90 was 2210, being 118 in excess of those granted in '89. Last year 168 **new omnibuses** were brought into use, and the builders have adopted in them various improvements. Thirty-five 'buses were rejected as unfit for public use when submitted for a licence, as the regulations were not complied with. As the result of monthly night inspections during '90, 29 'buses were reported as unfit for use, and notices were served on the proprietors, forbidding their further use until again seen and found fit. The attention of the Commissioners of the Police for the metropolis has in several instances been drawn to the smallness of the horses used in hauling 'buses; and in every case where there appeared reasonable grounds for the complaint, the use of such horses for these vehicles was prohibited. The want of **uniformity in the fares** of metropolitan omnibuses has been the cause of many complaints, but these must be expected so long as the law permits a proprietor to select his own route and charge his own fares. Although overcrowding of 'buses extensively prevails, the police do all they can to stop this grievance. The **London General Omnibus Company**, established in '56, owns by far the greatest number of vehicles and horses in the metropolis. In the half-year ending June 30th, **'91**, the number of **passengers** carried by the companies' omnibuses was 53,843,477. The average number of these vehicles working on week-days was 860, and on Sundays 735. In consequence, however, of the strike by drivers, conductors, horse keepers etc., the omnibuses only ran 25 weeks during the last half-year. The **average receipts** for passengers **per omnibus** per week was £14 16*s*. 0.28*d*., and the average fare per passenger 1.42*d*. The average earnings per mile run amounted to 8·49*d*., and the total number of **miles run** was 9,001,330. The gross receipts for the half-year ending June 30th, came to £318,295 11*s*. 9*d*. for ordinary omnibus traffic and private hire, £7,289 11*s*. 8*d*. for advertising in and upon omnibuses, £1104 10*s*. 11*d*. for manure, making the **total receipts** £326,779 14*s*. 4*d*. The exceptionally severe and long winter was the main cause of the unsatisfactory traffic receipts compared with the corresponding period of '90; but the loss of a week's earnings owing to the strike also seriously affected the total for the half-year. The **total expenses** on revenue account during the half-year were £352,811 2*s*. 8*d*., being an increase of £34,093 13*s*. 1*d*. over such expenses in the corresponding half-year of '90. In their last report the directors state that "the large increase in the expenses of the half-year arises principally from three causes, viz., the higher price paid for corn, the heavy mortality of the horses, and the increase of 19 in the average number of omnibuses run. The average price of maize in half-year ending June 30th, '90, was 19*s*. 1*d*. per quarter, in half-year ending June 30th, '91, it was £1 7*s*. 4½*d*. per quarter, an increase of 8*s*. 3½*d*. per quarter. The increase in the cost of grain in the half-year as compared with the corresponding half of '90 was £20,595 3*s*. 6*d*. The number of **horses lost by death and sold** in half-year ending June 30th, '90, was 1002; in the past half-year the number sold and died was 1237, an increase of 235, involving an extra expenditure of £7454 12*s*. 6*d*." In the beginning of June last the directors instituted a **ticket check** on the receipt of fares by the conductors, and at the same time considerably increased the wages of their men. This action was immediately followed by a **strike** (see LABOUR, '91) on their part, nominally against the long hours they had to work and for further increase in their pay. The Board at once conceded the shorter hours, but without the increased pay demanded, and five days later the strike ceased. The loss suffered by the company owing to the total stoppage of their business for a week was very heavy. The decrease in the hours of labour increases wages to a large amount, but the use of tickets has greatly increased the **gross** receipts of the company, and is likely to further improve its net revenue. In the half-year 43 new omnibuses were built at the company's factory and issued for service. The number of the company's omnibus **horses** on June 30th, '91, was 9796, being 123 in excess of the stock at the end of June '90. The **average price paid per** horse during the half-year was £35 1*s*. 10*d*., as against £34 3*s*. 11*d*. in '90. The number of carcases sold was 797, and of living horses 440, compared with 612 carcases and 390 living horses in the corresponding period of '90. Among the more interesting items of expense for the last financial half-year of the company £383 18*s*. 6*d*. figures for excise licences; £1072 14*s*. 8*d*. for police licences; £74,135 0*s*. 8*d*. for drivers' and conductors' wages; £25,667 1*s*. 11*d*. for horsekeepers' wages; £120,028 8*s*. 4*d*. for provender, including cost of preparation, cartage, lighterage, and depôt expenses; £3,744 1*s*. 11*d*. for bedding; £10,153 9*s*. 7*d*. for shoeing; and £1551 3*s*. 3*d*. for veterinary service. For the half-year ending June 30th, **'91**, the number of **passengers** carried by the **London Road Car Company** numbered 18,667,951. At that time the company's rolling stock consisted of 261 pair-horse cars, and 15 single-horse cars. The number of **horses** it then had was 2716; the number of horses sold and died during that half-year numbered 200. The average number of pair-horse cars working was 218, and the average number of single-horse cars 13. Owing to the omnibus strike they were only used for 25 weeks during the half-year. The weekly average traffic receipts per car came to £17 2*s*. 2*d*.; and the average expense per car amounted to £16 9*s*. 6*d*. The **total gross receipts** for the half-year were £98,794 11*s*. 1*d*., and the **total expenditure** came to £95,669 5*s*. 5*d*., leaving a balance at the credit of revenue account of £3125 5*s*. 8*d*. A profit of £2473 0*s*. 8*d*. was made during the half-year. The general reserve fund was £19,580 19*s*., and the leases and building renewal fund £7,533 11*s*. 5*d*. The exceptionally severe weather of the early part of the half-year, followed by heavy fogs, and again by bad weather during the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, all adversely affected traffic receipts. In the early part of June, when traffic receipts were at their best, the 'busmen's strike occurred, and caused serious loss to the company. Owing to the rise in the price of forage, expenditure was also increased. The receipts of the company for advertising in cars amounted to £2,265 2*s*. 6*d*. The sum expended for police licences and excise duty was £747 18*s*. 8*d*.; for provender £35,322 1*s*. 2*d*.; for bedding £1,331 19*s*. 10*d*.; and for shoeing £2,173 3*s*. 5*d*.

"One Man, One Vote." See SESSION, sect. **38.**

Onslow, William Hillier, K.C.M.G., **4th Earl of,** Governor of New Zealand, was b. 1853. Ed. at Eton, and Exeter Coll., Oxford. Succeeded to the peerage '70. Is High Steward of Guildford. Appointed Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. '80, and again in '86. One of the delegates at the Conference on the Sugar Question '87. His lordship formed one of the Lords Committee on the **Sweating System,** '88. Lord Onslow was **Under Sec. of State** for the **Colonies** from '87 to '88, and Parliamentary Sec. to the Board of Trade Feb. to Nov. '88, in which latter month he was gazetted **Governor of New Zealand** in succession to Sir W. D. Jervois. His lordship has quickly attained great popularity in New Zealand. During **'91** the Earl visited the Uriwera country, this being the first occasion on which the representative of the Queen has visited this part of the North Island. In Nov. it was announced that his lordship would resign the Governorship in '92.

Ontario, a province of the Dominion of Canada. It extends along the north shores of the great lakes, and is important as containing the **Dominion** metropolis, **Ottawa** (pop. 118,403). Provincial capital **Toronto,** pop. 86,445, on Lake Ontario, the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are Hamilton (pop. 41,280), London (pop. 26,047), Guelph, St. Catherine's, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham.—Divided into some forty-six established counties, eighty-eight electoral districts, etc.—**Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, elected for four years by 88 constituencies. Ontario has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 92 in the House of Commons. —Ontario, called Upper Canada, became British after the fall of Quebec and the formal cession in 1763. It joined with other provinces to form the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA, and, for Executive Council, see DIPLOMATIC.

Opera Season, '91. See MUSIC.

Opium Traffic. See SESSION, sect. **24.**

Orange Free State. An independent Dutch republic in South Africa. It has Cape Colony on S. and S.W., Bechuanaland on N.W., Transvaal on N., Natal on E., Basutoland on S.E. Area estimated at 41,500 sq. m.; pop. 133,518, of whom 61,022 are whites. It is divided into 17 districts. Capital, **Bloemfontein**; pop. 2567. Other centres are Ladybrand, Winburg, Kroonstad, Harrismith, Fauresmith, etc. Executive vested in **President** (Judge Reitz, elected '89), elected every five years by universal suffrage, and a Council appointed by the Volksraad. There is also a Landrost appointed to each of the districts by the President, if confirmed by the Volksraad. The latter consists of 56 members, elected by universal suffrage for four years, half of whom vacate their seats every two years. Roman-Dutch law prevails. There is a Supreme Court of three judges, and a Circuit Court. The State is, generally, prosperous and orderly. It was formed in 1836-40, when Dutch Boers, becoming disaffected towards the new British Government at the Cape, "trekked" northward into the wilds in large numbers. Their outrages on the natives, and the wars that resulted, obliged the British authorities to annex Natal in '40, and the Orange River Sovereignty—as it was then called—in '48. However, by convention in '54, it was declared to be "a free and independent state," and has since remained so under the title of Orange Free State. A constitution was proclaimed in that year, and was amended in '66 and '79.—**'91.** President Reitz made his annual tour through the State (**Sept.**), and at Harrismith said it was not likely that the Transvaal would give the stipulated six months' notice under the Potchefstroom Convention, in the view of the Delagoa Bay Railway, and the Free State Railway. See also NATAL and CAPE COLONY.

Orchardson, William Quiller, R.A., was b. 1835. First exhibited in Edinburgh, his native city, under the auspices of the Royal Scottish Academy. Elected an Associate of the Royal Academy '68. His "Challenge" and "Christopher Sly" at the Paris Exhibition secured the approval of the French critics, and obtained for the painter one of the few medals awarded to British artists. His "**Napoleon I. on Board H.M.S. Bellerophon,**" exhibited at the Royal Academy in '80, was purchased under the terms of the Chantrey bequest. R.A. 1877. The hon. degree of **LL.D.** was conferred on him by Oxford Univ. '90. In the Royal Academy **'91** his picture "An Enigma" attracted attention.

"Order of the Day," in parliamentary language, is a Bill, or other matter, which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration on a particular day.

Ordnance Survey Office is a department under Government for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. The survey was commenced many years ago, and is approaching completion.

Ordnance, Surveyor-General of the. See WAR OFFICE, ARMY, etc.

Orientalists, Ninth International Congress of under the presidency of Dr. Taylor, Master of St. John's Coll., Camb. This Congress held its meetings from Sept. 1st to 12th, **'91.** Amongst topics discussed were "Dwarf Races and Dwarf Worship" (a paper on which was read by Mr. R. G. Haliburton), "The Worship of the Saligrame Stone and Cognate Cults" (paper by Mr. C. G. Leland), "Oriental Education" (paper by Dr. G. W. Leitner, the secretary of the Congress), "Prehistoric Remains in South India" (paper by Mr. F. Fawcett), "Early Egyptian Buildings" (paper by Mr. Flinders Petrie), "Sumatra Explorations" (paper by Mr. Claine). An extremely able paper was read by Dr. Bellew on "The Ethnology of Afghanistan," and in the discussion which followed the Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., spoke. An excursion to the Oriental University Institute, of which Dr. Leitner is director, occupied the Congress on Sept. 5th. In the second week of its session the Congress heard papers on the "Growing Importance of the Japanese Language" (Mr. Daigoro Goh), "Official Relations with Orientals" (Sir R. Meade), "Social Relations of Europeans and Orientals" (Gen. T. Dennehy), "Europeans in Barbary" (Mr. J. E. Budgett Meakin), "Indian Ocean of Antiquity" (Dr. H. Schlichter), "Labour and the Talmud" (Mr. Hermann Gollancz), and "The Origins of Civilisation" (Mr. Stuart Glennie). The Congress was entertained by its President during a pleasant visit to Cambridge.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, was b. 1829. Is a great-grandson of Napoleon I.'s famous general, Marshal Bernadotte, the first

King of the new independent kingdom of Norway. He ascended the throne in '72, in succession to his brother Charles XV. He is an excellent scholar and writer, and has **translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish.** Issued in '88 a volume of minor poems under his *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik." He married, in '57, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, by whom he has issue four sons. In Aug. '88 his Majesty visited the Emperor William II. at Berlin.

Oswald, Eugene, President of Carlyle Society, was b. at Heidelberg, 1826; M.A. and Ph.D. of Göttingen; has been for many years a resident in England. Instructor at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Has extensively contributed to periodicals and newspapers—English, French, German and Portuguese—also to cyclopædias. Introduced into England the political speculations of W. von Humboldt—"**The Sphere and Duties of Government**" (with J. Coulthard); and, in connection with the Early English Text Society, Thomasin of Circlaria and the "Early German Courtesy Books"; into Germany, Walter Savage Landor in "**Männer und Frauen.**" Wrote also "Austria in 1868," "Thomas Carlyle, ein Lebensbild," etc. Now engaged on Muret's great Anglo-German dictionary. Became in '91 secretary to the English Goethe Society.

Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

"Ouida" (Mlle. Louise De la Ramé) was b. at Bury St. Edmunds in 1840. She adopted the *nom de plume* of "**Ouida**" in memory of her childish pronunciation of her own name "Louisa." She commenced when very young to contribute to *Colburn's New Monthly*. The scenes of many of her stories are laid in Italy, where she is now a resident. Her **works** are very numerous, and comprise the following amongst many: "Held in Bondage," "Chandos," "Idalia," "Under Two Flags," "Folle Farine," "In a Winter City," "In Maremma," "Bimbi," "Wanda," "Othmar," and "Guilderoy" '89. During '90 two new books, "**Syrlin**" and "Ruffino," were issued from the pen of "Ouida." A characteristic letter from her, entitled "New Literary Factors," appeared in the *Times* (May '91). Her last book is "Santa Barbara."

Ouless, Walter William, R.A., was b. in Jersey 1848. Ed. at Victoria Coll. Becoming a student of the Royal Academy ('64), he took a silver medal in the Antique school. He has constantly exhibited at Burlington House since '69, his first works being subject pictures, of which the principal were "**Home Again,**" and "An Incident in the French Revolution." In '72, on the advice of Sir J. Millais, Mr. Ouless took to portrait painting, and has since devoted himself with great success to that branch of his profession. Elected **R.A.** '81. Created **Chevalier** of the French **Legion of Honour** '89. He exhibited a portrait of Mr. John Morley, M.P., at the Royal Academy '91. Elected hon. member of the **Munich** Academy of Arts (Nov.).

Ouse River and Navigation. This is a scheme floated in Oct. '91 with a capital of £55,000, to acquire and considerably improve the navigation of the Great Ouse, and to extend the system from Bedford to a point where it can join the Grand Junction Canal, thus bringing the manufacturing districts of the North and Midlands into water communication with the Wash at King's Lynn.

Owen, Sir Richard, K.C.B., F.R.S., the veteran **comparative anatomist**, was b. at Lancaster 1804. Ed. at Lancaster Grammar School and the Medical Schools of Edinburgh Univ. and Paris. After being in practice for a short time as a surgeon, in London, he became, through the influence of Dr. Abernethy, assistant curator of the Hunterian Museum. In '34 he was appointed **Professor of Comparative Anatomy** at **St. Bartholomew's Hospital,** in '36 first **Hunterian Professor** in the same subject at the **Royal College of Surgeons,** and in '56 **Superintendent** of the **Natural History Department** in the **British Museum.** Prof. O., from the examination in '39 of a fossil bone sent to him from New Zealand, propounded a theory of the existence in remote ages, of a bird more gigantic than the ostrich; and the accuracy of his theory was subsequently, by the discovery of the whole fossil, established beyond doubt. This led him to the adoption of his famous theory of the **extinction of species.** He is a voluminous writer on the subject to which his scientific researches have been successfully devoted. He is an honorary graduate of several universities, a corresponding member of various foreign scientific associations, and in recognition of his eminent services was ('73) created a K.C.B.

Owens College, Manchester. John Owens a liberal Churchman, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in **1846, £96,654** for the purpose of founding this college, which **commenced** with 62 students In '72, when their number had risen to 337, the old Quay Street buildings became too small, and vieing with Glasgow University extension, the Owens College Extension Fund was started and ultimately reached £211,152; the old buildings being sold for £13,000. Present era of college history commences with the opening of the new buildings and the amalgamation with the Manchester Medical School in '73. Further and rapid development was promoted by the **Clifton bequest** of £21,571, and the yet more princely **Beyer bequest** of £100,243 in '76. Since that date, also, **bequests** have been very numerous, including the **Wrigley, Asa Lees, Mothersill** bequests, amounting to £10,000 each, and several others, ranging from £5000 and less. In '83 further additions to the college buildings became necessary, and were built; and, four years later, the new **Beyer Laboratories** and the **Natural History Museums** were erected, at a cost of £80,000. The accommodation of the Medical Department having proved insufficient, a tender of £31,755 has been accepted for the provision of the additional buildings required. In '88 the **Sir Joseph Whitworth bequests** to the College (supplemented by the liberality of his residuary legatees) amounted to over £50,000. **Total** students ('91) 861, composed of 429 art students, 61 women, and 371 medical students. The **admission of women** was sanctioned by the Extension Act, though John Owens only contemplated the admission of male students. The question of mixed education had not become prominent, if it had arisen in his day. There are two **halls of residence**—the "**Hulme**" (conducted on Church lines) and the "**Dalton,**" both for men only. The College receives annually £1800 from Government, £1000 from the Manchester Hulme Trust, and £1000 from the Manchester Corporation (under the Technical Instruction and Local Taxation Acts). **Principal,** A. W Ward, Litt.D., LL.D. **Registrar,** H. W. Holder, M.A.

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. See AQUATICS.

Oxford and Cambridge Cricket Match. See CRICKET.

Oxford, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Oxford, Rt. Rev. William Stubbs, Lord Bishop of, was b. in 1825, and ed. at Ripon grammar school and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated 1st class Lit. Hum. and 3rd class Math. '48, became a Fellow of Trinity College, and proceeded M.A. '51, D.D. by decree of Convocation '79. Ordained deacon '48, and priest '50. **Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford** '66, and has held various other appointments of importance at the University. **Author of many learned works,** amongst which are "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I.," and "**The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development.**" Formerly his lordship was vicar of Navestock, Essex ('50-67) Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History ('65-6), Select Preacher ('70), Examiner in the School of Theology ('71-2), and of **Modern History** ('73-6, and '81); rector of Cholderton, Wilts ('75-9), Canon of St. Paul's ('79 84). Consecrated Bishop of Chester (April 25th, '84) and **translated** to **Oxford** in '89. He is the 32nd bishop of the See.

Oxford University. This seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, and is one of the three oldest universities of Europe, the other two being Paris and Bologna. The number of students seems to have greatly varied at different periods of its history, and now is about 3,000, it having received considerable impetus from the great Tractarian movement, and the reforms introduced by the University Commissions. By the **Oxford Reform Act (1854)** the present constitution was fixed. The **government** of the University is in the hands of three bodies—the **Hebdomadal Council,** of about twenty members; **Congregation,** which includes all resident graduates; and **Convocation,** which is made up of all graduates whose names are on the register. The following is the **list of colleges** in the University: *Founded* (1249), **University**—*Head*, J. F. Bright, D.D.—*Undergraduates*, 107; (1262), **Balliol,** Benjamin Jowett, M.A., 180; (1270), **Merton,** Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.C.L., 191; (1314), **Exeter,** W. W. Jackson, M.A., 147; (1326), **Oriel,** D. B. Monro, M.A., 98; (1340), **Queen's,** J. R. Magrath, D.D., 125; (1386), **New,** J. E. Sewell, D.D., 240; (1427), **Lincoln,** W. W. Merry, D.D., 95; (1437), **All Souls',** Sir W. R. Anson, D.C.L., 5; (1456), **Magdalen,** T. H. Warren, M.A., 170; (1509), **Brasenose,** C. B. Heberden, M.A., 121; (1516), **Corpus,** T. Fowler, D.D., 87; (1532), **Christ Church,** F. Paget, D.D. (designate), 281; (1554), **Trinity,** H. G. Woods, M.A., 165; (1555), **St. John's,** J. Bellamy, D.D., 122; (1571), **Jesus,** H. D. Harper, D.D., 89; (1613), **Wadham,** G. E. Thorley, M.A., 104; (1624). **Pembroke,** Evan Evans, D.D., 62; (1714), **Worcester,** W. Inge, M.A., 114; (1869), **Keble,** Robt. James Wilson, 186; (1874), **Hertford,** H. Boyd, D.D., 80. *Halls:* (1269), **St. Edmund's,** E. Moore, D.D., 43; (1325), **St. Mary,** D. P. Chase, D.D., 33; (1392), "**Non-collegiate,**" and students at private Halls, 300: Total, 3,145. Since '68 students have been enabled to become members of the university without joining any college or hall; they are known as "**Non-collegiate.**" In '80 arrangements were made for the **affiliation of provincial colleges,** of which privilege **St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham,** and **Firth College, Sheffield,** have availed themselves. The **examinations** for the degree of **Bachelor** are **Responsions** (Smalls), **First Public Examination** (Moderations, Honours, or Pass), **Second Public Examination** (Finals, Honours, or Pass). Residence for twelve terms is required, of which there are four in the year. **Honours** may be taken in Litteræ Humaniores (Ancient History and Philosophy), Mathematics, Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, and Oriental Languages. **Women** are admitted to the same examinations, but do not receive degrees. There are three halls for their reception—**Somerville Hall, Lady Margaret Hall,** and **St. Hugh's Hall.** St. Alban Hall and New Inn Hall have been respectively annexed to Merton College and Balliol College, in accordance with the decision of the last Royal Commission. Similarly St. Mary's Hall is destined to be united with Oriel College, and St. Edmund's Hall with Queen's College. (See Article on HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.) Mansfield College (*q v*), with Dr. Fairbairn as Principal, was opened in October '89, and an institution for Unitarians is in process of establishment. **Degrees. D.D.** (*hood* scarlet cloth, lined with black silk); **B.D.** (*h.* plain black silk); **M.A.** (*h.* black silk, lined with red silk); **B.A.** (*h.* black corded silk, trimmed with white fur); **M.D.** (*h.* scarlet cloth, lined with crimson silk); **M.B.** (*h.* dark blue silk, lined with white fur); **D.C.L.** (*h* scarlet cloth, lined with crimson silk); **B.C.L.** (*h.* pale blue silk, lined with white fur); **Mus. D.** (*h.* white silk, lined with crimson silk brocade); **Mus.B.** (*h.* pale blue silk, lined with white fur).—**Chancellor,** The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; **Vice-Chancellor,** Henry Boyd, D.D. (Hertford); **Parliamentary representatives,** Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., and Mr. J. G. Talbot. **Proctors** for '91-2, Rev. W. H. Hutton, St. John's; Rev. L. A. Selby Bigge, University.

P

Paget, Sir James, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon., was b. at Great Yarmouth 1814. He is **Sergeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Surgeon to the Prince of Wales,** and Consulting Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Created a baronet '71, and appointed **President of the College of Surgeons** '75. Is **author** of the "Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the College of Surgeons," "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," and other books. Was a member of the Royal Commission which inquired, in '71, into the position of London hospitals in case of epidemic.

"**Pall Mall Gazette.**" Evening newspaper and review. Established 1865, by George Smith, of Smith, Elder & Co. Transferred to Henry Yates Thompson, his son-in-law, in '80. First number appeared Feb. 7th, '65. Edited first by **Frederick Greenwood,** next ('80) by **John Morley,** who in turn was succeeded in '83 by

W. T. Stead (*q.v.*). Its characteristics are the three 'I.s'—Independence, Interviewing, and Illustration. It is the first daily illustrated English newspaper. Originally issued at 2*d*. It was first published at 1*d*. Jan. 1st, '82. **Editor,** Mr. E. T. Cook, M.A. (*q.v.*). **"Pall Mall Budget"** (weekly), is an illustrated summary of news of the week with special cartoon. **Offices,** 2, Northumberland Street, Strand.

Panama Canal. (For previous history see ed. '90.) Reports dated Oct. 25th, '90, stated that the works were in a state of ruin, heavy rains having caused great earth slides. The *Paix* of Dec. 16th reported that an agreement had been entered into with the Colombian Government extending the time for the completion of the work. On Dec. 23rd the terms were telegraphed from New York as follows: The company to pay for the land expropriations on the isthmus, as well as the garrison expenses, amounting to 10 million francs, in five annual instalments, deducting the Government debt of 5 million francs in privileged shares, 26 months being allowed to reorganise the company and renew the work. The text was published by the *Figaro* on Jan. 19th, **'91.** From Paris, Jan. 16th, **'91,** came a report that M. Hennet de Gontel, chairman of the Share and Bondholders Central Committee, had issued a circular to the 600 district committees, proposing an annual lottery of 20 million tickets, by means of which to complete the work, the Government having promised to introduce the necessary bill. One result of the cessation of work on the Isthmus was shown in an official report from Jamaica, which reached this country early in **'91,** in which an account was given of the steps taken to repatriate some thousands of destitute Jamaicans. The return of M. Bonaparte Wyse with the new concession was reported from Paris on April 20th. He issued a long report, in which he advocated the formation of a lake of about 20 million acres, and estimated the maximum cost of completion of the canal at 6 million francs. A telegram, dated Paris, June 11th, stated that on account of various complaints made to the Public Prosecutor it had been determined to institute an inquiry into the official action of M. de Lesseps and others of the Canal Administration. A telegram of Aug. 9th from the French capital stated that the company's 500 fr. shares were at 27½ fr. An article on the judicial inquiry and domiciliary visits then proceeding, contributed by its Paris correspondent, was published in the *Times* of Sept. 11th.

Pan-American Railway Scheme. In March **'90** it was reported that at the International American Conference, held at Washington, a resolution was agreed to for the construction of a great railroad connecting all or a majority of the nations represented, the line to be declared for ever neutral. It was recommended that a commission of engineers be appointed to study the possible route, etc., which is to aim at connecting the principal cities, existing lines to be utilised. According to a Washington telegram of May 19th, President Harrison sent to Congress a letter from Secretary Blaine, who estimated the U.S. share of the survey expenses at $65,000. The President recommended Congress to proceed with the matter. The *Times* of Nov. 10th contained a summary of an important report (200 pages) on this matter, prefaced with an address signed by President Harrison. The delegates at the conference were from the United States, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Honduras, Mexico, Bolivia, Venezuela, Argentina, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Ecuador. Canada was not represented, and is not mentioned in the report, but it is suggested that the scheme is intended as a set-off against her trans-continental line.

Paraguay, Republic of. One of the most rising states of South America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay. Capital, **Asuncion,** pop. about 25,000. Area, about 145,000 sq. m.; it is therefore about one-fifth larger than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is governed by a President elected every four years, a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. **Revenue** ('88), $3,551,445; **expenditure,** $2,791,558; the **internal debt** at the beginning of '89 amounted to $1,068,260; **external debt** $18,564,763. **Imports** ('88) $3,289,757; **exports,** $2,588,608. During the five years' war, '65 to '70, against three of its most powerful neighbours, the country was completely ruined; but now, owing to the extraordinary riches of its soil, to its very healthy climate and its central geographical position, it is making such rapid strides that it will very soon become one of the most important states of South America. A **railway** of about 92 miles is now in work, and another 30 miles will be opened very shortly. Concessions have been granted for about 300 miles more.—**'91.** It was reported (Oct. 21st) that there had been an attempt to bring about a revolution, but that the rising had been quickly suppressed. The rebels fled across the river, and were disarmed by the Argentine troops.

Parcel Post, The. See Post Office.

Paris, Comte de, son of the late Duc d'Orléans, and grandson of King Louis Philippe, was b. 1838. He was ed. in England, having left France after the overturn of the monarchy in '48. He and his brother the Duc de Chartres served on the staff of General M'Clellan during part of the American Civil War. He married in '64 the eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, and has three children. After the death, in '83, of the Comte de Chambord, the head of the **Royal House of France,** the Comte de Paris was acknowledged by nearly all the Legitimists as his successor. In '86, on the passing of the Expulsion Bill, the Comte de Paris once more left for England. After his return from the United States he allied himself with the Liberals and Republicans against the Empire, and subsequently with the Legitimists against M. Thiers. He is the **author** of an interesting and comprehensive work in six volumes on **English Trade Unions.** He has recently withdrawn from active politics, and resides at Stowe House, in Buckinghamshire.

Paris Metropolitan Railways. (Some account of this matter was given in our eds. of '88 and '89.) On July 25th, **'91,** the Municipality agreed to a scheme, the chief feature of which is an underground line from the Arc de Triomphe *viâ* the Place de l'Opéra to the Bastille, and an overground line round the southern boulevards to the Trocadero, where it again becomes underground to the Arc de Triomphe. It was stated that a complete understanding had been arrived at between the Minister of Public Works and the nine companies who pro

pose to provide four millions sterling for the execution of the undertaking, the Compagnie du Nord alone offering a million.

Paris Ship Canal. The project of opening up the port of Paris to the sea by the canalisation of the river Seine, which has often been discussed, was definitely revived by the announcement, at the end of '89, that a scheme had been formulated by M. Bouquet de la Grye, and been generally approved (see previous eds.). It was stated in March '91 that the plans were completed, the final estimates being: length of canal 180 kiloms., and depth 6·20 mètres; total cost 135 million francs, to be expended as follows: land 4·6 millions, earthworks 67·5, locks and dams 10·6, railway works 10·6, bridges 10, and administrative works 22 million francs. The voyage from sea to capital is calculated at 17 hours, and the charge is fixed at 6¼ francs a ton for up and return voyage.

Paris Water Supply (see ed. '89). In connection with the water supply scheme from the sources of the Vigne and Verneuil now in progress, it was reported in April '91 that a proposal to erect a great bridge across the Seine between St. Cloud and Suresnes had been submitted to the Minister of Public Works. It was at first proposed to construct only a small aqueduct across the river, but the inhabitants of St Cloud demanded a large structure by way of compensation for the St. Cloud reservoir. The idea is to build a combined aqueduct and railway bridge, allowing a connection between the Auteuil and Molineaux lines.

Parker, Rev. Joseph, D.D., minister of the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, was b. at Hexham, 1830. Ed. at Univ. Coll., London '52. Ordained in the Congregational body '53. Has held the following church appointments: Banbury ('53), Manchester '58, London, City Temple ('69). Chairman of Congregational Union of England and Wales '84, of London Congregational Board '83, and of London Congregational Union '90. Founder of Nottingham Congregational Institute. Dr Parker, in addition to being a popular and vigorous preacher, is also an author of repute. Among numerous **works** written by him may be mentioned "The Paraclete," "Ecce Deus," "Springdale Abbey," "**Inner Life of Christ**" (3 vols.), "**Apostolic Life**" (3 vols.), "**Weaver Stephen,**" and "**The People's Prayer-Book.**" Dr. Parker in '88 visited the United States, and on his return held a series of noonday conversations at the City Temple with working men. He has for some time past been engaged on the "**People's Bible,**" which may be regarded as the *magnum opus* of his literary labours. In July '91 he delivered the farewell message to the International Congregational Council.

Parkes, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., is the son of an agricultural labourer, and was b. at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, '15. He emigrated to Sydney in '39. Returned to the New South Wales Parliament as member for Sydney in '54. Became Colonial Secretary '66, and distinguished himself by carrying the New South Wales Public Schools Act, Prime Minister '72-5, '77, '78-89. Sir Henry has been distinguished for his successful advocacy of **Free Trade.** He is one of the remarkable men who have risen to political eminence through journalism. For seven years ('49-56) he conducted the *Empire*, a daily newspaper of Sydney. He visited England in '61, in '81, and again in '87 as the representative of New South Wales at the Colonial Conference which met in London, and which has been described by Lord Rosebery as the "inauguration of Imperial Federation." On that subject Sir Henry issued an important manifesto in Oct. '89. Presided over the great Conference which considered the question of Australasian Federation at Sydney in April '91.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament the Clerk of the Crown delivers to the Clerk of the House of Commons a list of the names of the members returned at the general election. Members are then summoned to the House of Peers, and the Royal pleasure is signified by the Lords Commissioners that the Commons do proceed to elect their Speaker (*q.v.*). On the following day the Speaker elect is presented to the Lords Commissioners for the Royal approbation. If the same Government be in office as had been in power at the dissolution, the swearing-in of members goes forward for a week or so, and then Parliament is formally opened; but if there should have been a change of Government after the general election, then members of the administration who hold office direct from the Crown will have vacated their seats, and the leading members of the Government present in the Commons will be the Secretaries to the Treasury. This was the state of affairs in 1874, '80, and August '86, on which occasions authority to issue writs for the re-election of Ministers was given by the Crown, through the Royal Commissioners, within a few days after the election of Speaker, and there was then a short adjournment for the re-elections before Parliament was opened. But as in January 1886 the Ministry had not gone out of office, there were no writs to be issued for re-election, and consequently there was no need for any adjournment, and Parliament was opened nine days after it met. Parliament is sometimes opened by Her Majesty in person—this being now the only occasion during a session on which the Queen is personally present—but more frequently by Royal Commission. In either case the Speaker and the Commons are summoned (see BLACK ROD) to hear Her Majesty's Speech. This is read sometimes by the Sovereign, but more often when Her Majesty is present by the Lord Chancellor; and it is always delivered by him when Parliament is opened by Commission. At the resumption of business in the evening of the day on which Parliament is opened, an address in reply to the gracious Message from the Throne is moved in each House. After the mover and seconder have spoken, some critical remarks upon public affairs are usually made by the Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of the House replies. The debate on the Address in the Lords is usually finished on one evening. The debate in the Commons had for some years extended over several nights, but at the commencement of the session of '90-91 the address which, instead of a long series of paragraphs echoing the various points in the message

from the Throne, was confined to a simple expression of thanks, was agreed to at one sitting. So soon as the Address has been agreed to by the Commons, the House decides that it will on a future day resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, and into a Committee of Ways and Means (see SUPPLY, and WAYS AND MEANS). The Houses at their ordinary daily sittings consider private business (see BILL, PARLIAMENTARY), **Petitions** are presented, questions are put to Ministers, motions are made and discussed, and public bills are submitted by the Government and by private members. The House, on resuming after an adjournment, takes up business at the stage where it had been left at the previous sitting; but a prorogation ends all uncompleted public business. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign. When Parliament is about to be dissolved by the Crown on the advice of her Ministers it is customary to prorogue on a given day, and in the evening of the same day to issue the proclamation of dissolution. The writs are posted the same night, and are made returnable not less than thirty-five days after date. But although the new Parliament cannot in any case be summoned to meet in less than thirty-five days after the day of dissolution, it may happen when the general election is over that no necessity for an early meeting of Parliament exists, and in such case the new liament may be prorogued by proclamation until a later date. Should it, however, be found desirable to call Parliament together for the despatch of business on an earlier day than that to which it stands prorogued by proclamation, whether that prorogation has taken place before the first meeting of a new Parliament, or during the ordinary recess between sessions, or if the House be adjourned for a longer period than fourteen days, it is in the power of the Crown to call Parliament together by proclamation for the despatch of business in six days from the date of such proclamation. See also HOUSE OF COMMONS; PEERAGE; and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Parliamentary Bar. Some interest was occasioned (March '91) by a correspondence between Mr. Pope, Q.C., leader of the Parliamentary Bar, and Mr. Hanbury, M.P., with reference to the conduct of proceedings before Committees of the House of Commons. Mr. Hanbury, as chairman of one of these committees, intimated that no counsel would be allowed to cross-examine a witness who had not heard his examination in chief. Mr. Hanbury justified his ruling by precedents on the part of Parliamentary Committees in '47 and '61, and maintained that suitors must inevitably suffer if their leading counsel were permitted to be absent during the greater part of their case. On the other hand, Mr. Pope, Q.C., challenged the competency of any committee to limit the right of petitioners or of counsel, and alleged that the decisions of '47 and '61 had been found so unworkable that they had ever since been abandoned. In the course of the controversy the Attorney-General wrote that in his view the enforcement of any such rule as that laid down by Mr. Hanbury would work great injustice.

Parliamentary Papers consist of the notices of questions, resolutions, votes, and proceedings in both Houses of Parliament issued daily during the session; the official **Blue Books, Drab Books,** and **White Books** (so called from the colour of their covers) are Papers prepared by the different Government departments, and presented by command of Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, and also of all reports and returns specially ordered to be printed by either House. As soon as possible after the close of each session lists are prepared of all the papers printed and issued during the year, and are procurable, as also the **Journals of the proceedings of the House of Lords and House of Commons** (price 10s. per volume). To the **general public** the papers are issued on the following **terms**: Single papers, Blue Books, etc., are charged for at the rate of one halfpenny per sheet of four pages, excepting in instances where special prices are fixed; but for an **annual subscription of £20** subscribers can obtain all the Parliamentary publications issued during the year; an annual subscription of **£16** entitles the subscriber to all the Parliamentary Papers excepting the daily votes and proceedings, which can be had separately for an annual subscription of £3; and the reports on petitions and appendix to the votes, which can also be had separately for an annual subscription of £1. The **papers of each House** can also be had separately. The **annual subscription** for the **House of Lords papers** is £10, and for the **House of Commons papers** £15, or in each case £1 10s. less without the daily votes and proceedings. **An additional charge** is made for **delivery** within the **town district**, according to distance, and a charge of 10s. or 20s. for packing and sending by post or rail the votes or papers respectively. **Lists** of the **papers for each year**, giving title and price, and later ones, even the postage, can be sent post free for 4*d*. The **Parliamentary Publishers** are Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding St., London, E.C., and 32, Abingdon St., Westminster, S.W.; Messrs. J. Menzies and Co., Hanover Street, Edinburgh; and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis and Co., 104, Grafton St., Dublin.

Parliamentary Procedure. The Houses of Lords and Commons differ from each other not only in regard to their constitution, but likewise in respect to their powers and methods of procedure. It is in the **House of Peers**, for instance, that the Sovereign meets Parliament, and the formal ceremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the Legislature are gone through. On these occasions, as also when the royal assent is given to public or private bills, the "faithful commons" merely attend in their lordships' House. But, on the other hand, the House of Commons has an individuality of its own, which is yearly becoming more marked. Its powers and privileges are enormous: it is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted, and it is in the Commons that the majority of important legislative proposals are initiated. The powers of the **Lord Chancellor**, who presides over the deliberations of the House of Lords, differ widely from those exercised by

the Speaker of the House of Commons. He is not the judge of questions of order, and if two or more peers rise together the House itself decides who shall first be heard. The simple duties of the Lord Chancellor (who need not necessarily be a peer) consist in "putting the question," and he is not debarred from taking part in a debate. He has, however, no casting vote in divisions, and if the numbers are equal the "not-contents" prevail. Another peculiarity of procedure in the House of Lords is that the speakers do not address the presiding peer but the whole House. With regard to the **origination of bills**, the House of Lords has **exclusive power** concerning those **relating** to a **restitution in blood** and a **restitution in honours.** It has always been held that bills of "**pains and penalties,**" or other measures founded on oral testimony, should originate in the Lords; and until 1871 the House of Commons had not the power which their lordships had of examining witnesses on oath. The **Royal Assent** to bills is always given in the House of Lords, more frequently by commission than otherwise; and it is a curious circumstance that the French language is still employed in connection therewith. When a public bill is approved, the clerk says, "*Le roy* (or, *la reyne*) *le veult.*" If the measure be a private one he says, "*Soit fait comme il est desire.*" Should the bill have subsidies for its object, the official says, "*Le roi* (or, *la reyne*) *remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bénévolence, et aussi le veult.*" If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "*Le roi* (or, *la reyne*) *s'avisera.*" This power of rejection, it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707. The most striking feature in connection with the procedure of the **House of Commons** is the wide power vested in the **Speaker.** This great officer must have been anciently, as at present, the organ or spokesman of the Commons, although in modern times he is more occupied in presiding over the deliberations of the House than in delivering speeches on their behalf. Unlike the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting voice. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order, with respect to which the rules of the House of Commons are very stringent. It is out of order, for instance, for a member of Parliament to refer to any other member by name; he must speak of him as "the hon. member for so-and-so." Again, all remarks must be addressed to the Chair, and not to the House. It is likewise out of order to speak in direct terms of any proceedings of the other House of Parliament, unless they have been formally made known by "**message,**" or recorded on the minutes of the House of Peers. When a reference to the proceedings of the House of Lords is desired, however, the difficulty is got over by alluding to what has transpired "in another place." It is irregular, too, to refer to the opinions of the Sovereign, speeches and messages from the Throne being regarded as the sentiments of the Ministry alone. The **rules of procedure** passed in the year 1882 (see '86, '87, and '88 editions), **provided** among other things that a **member** who **disregarded** the authority of **the chair** might under a new standing order (Order in Debate) be "**named**" by the Speaker, and suspended from the service of the House, on the first occasion for a week, on the second for a fortnight, and on the third, or any subsequent occasion, for a month; empowered the Speaker, when in his opinion **a subject** has been **adequately discussed,** and it was the evident sense of the House that the "**question be now put,**" to so inform the House, when a motion to close the debate might be made, and placed restriction upon the practice of making motions of adjournment. In the House of Commons no **public bill** can be introduced without leave. (See BILL, PARLIAMENTARY.) Only the **royal assent** can convert a bill into an Act of Parliament. It occasionally happens that the opponents of a bill are not desirous of meeting the motion for its second reading with a direct negative. An amendment is therefore proposed to the effect that the bill "be read this day three months," or "this day six months," it being understood that three months or six months hence the House will not be sitting. In the cases of motions in respect to which the House is also unwilling to come to a decision, "**the previous question**" may be carried, in which case the other business of the day is at once proceeded with. The business of both Houses of Parliament, but more especially of the House of Commons, is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole **House** is **in committee** the Speaker vacates the chair, the mace is removed by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in **Committee of Supply** (*q.v.*), while in **Committee of Ways and Means** (*q.v.*) resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, **Select Committees** chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills. What is termed a **hybrid committee** is nominated partly by the House of Commons and partly by the Committee of Selection. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "**Chiltern Hundreds.**" No office having emolument attached can be conferred on a member of the House of Commons without his vacating his seat; and therefore by obtaining "the stewardship of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties. In cases where appointments are not directly conferred by the Crown, but by the heads of departments, a member need not resign his seat; and by the Reform Act of '67 it was specially enacted that members already in office should not vacate their seats on accepting other Crown appointments. The first Salisbury administration, in Jan. '86, made new rules of procedure one of their principal measures; Mr. Gladstone on succeeding them in office adopted the main principles indicated, and a **Select Committee** appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the **rules of procedure** of the House held their first meeting March 22nd, '86, the Mar

quis of Hartington having been elected chairman at a preliminary meeting on March 18th. (For the names of the Committee, and the substance of the important recommendations they made, see ed. '87.) At the commencement of the session of '87 the Government proposed certain draft **Rules of Procedure** for the acceptance of the House of Commons, (for the text of these see ed. '88), but the only one of them which was adopted, and that after many modifiations had been made in it, was that which has reference to the **Closure of Debate.** This was found to work somewhat inconveniently inasmuch as it necessitated the presence of not less than 201 members to enforce the closure when the minority numbers 40 or upwards. At the commencement of the session of '88 the subject was once again brought under the notice of the Commons, and being discussed in a conciliatory and non-party spirit was very speedily and satisfactorily disposed of. Subjoined is the **substance of the new rules** then adopted.—**I. Sittings of the House.** Provides that unless the House shall otherwise order, the House shall meet every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, and shall, unless previously adjourned, sit till 1 o'clock a.m., when the Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put, unless a bill originating in Committee of Ways and Means, or unless proceedings made in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or standing order, or otherwise exempted from the operation of the standing order, be then under consideration. At midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, except as aforesaid, and at half-past 5 on Wednesdays, the proceedings on any business then under consideration are to be interrupted, any dilatory motion which may be before the House is to lapse without question put; and the business then under consideration, and any business subsequently appointed, is to be appointed for the next day on which the House shall sit, unless the Speaker ascertains by the preponderance of voices that a majority of the House desires that such business should be deferred until a later day. On the interruption of business the closure may be moved, and in such case the Speaker or Chairman is not to leave the chair until the questions consequent thereon have been decided. After the business under consideration at midnight, or at 5.30 on Wednesdays, has been disposed of, no opposed business is to be taken. A motion may be made by a Minister of the Crown at the commencement of public business, to be decided without amendment or debate, to the effect that the proceedings on any specified business if under discussion at midnight that night be not interrupted under this standing order. The Chairman of Ways and Means may take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House; and the Speaker is to nominate, at the commencement of every session, a panel of not more than five members, to act as temporary Chairmen of Committees when requested by the Chairman of Ways and Means.—**II. Closure of Debate.** Questions for the closure of debate are to be decided in the affirmative, if when a division be taken it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair, that not less than one hundred members voted in the majority in support of the motion (the standing order of '82 which left it to the Speaker to take the initiative for the closure of a debate was repealed).—**III. Disorderly Conduct.** "That Mr. Speaker or the Chairman do order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting; and that the serjeant-at-arms do act on such orders as he may receive from the Chair, in pursuance of this resolution. But if, on any occasion, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman deems that his powers under this Standing Order are inadequate, he may name such member or members in pursuance of the Standing Order (Order in Debate), or he may call upon the House to adjudge upon the conduct of such member or members. Provided always, that members who are ordered to withdraw under this Standing Order, or who are suspended from the service of the House under the Standing Order (Order in Debate), shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House, subject, however, in the case of such suspended members, to the proviso in that Standing Order regarding their service on Private Bill Committees."—**IV. Irrelevance or Repetition.** Mr. Speaker or the Chairman, after having called the attention of the House or of the Committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance, or tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech. (This is only a slight modification of the standing order of '82).—**V. Motions for Adjournment in abuse of the Rules of the House.** "That, if Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall be of opinion that a Motion for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman do report progress, or do leave the Chair, is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the Chair, or he may decline to propose the question thereupon to the House."—**VI. Government Business.** "That on days on which the Government business has priority, the Government may arrange such Government business, whether Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions, in such order as they may think fit."—**VII. Committees of the whole House.** That whenever an Order of the Day is read for the House to resolve itself into Committee (not being a Committee to consider a message from the Crown, or the Committee of Supply, or of Ways and Means) Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without putting any question, and the House shall thereupon resolve itself into such Committee, unless notice of an instruction thereto has been given, when such instruction shall be first disposed of.—**VIII. Amendments on Report.** That upon the report stage of any bill no amendment may be proposed which could not have been proposed in Committee without an instruction from the House.—**IX. Divisions.** That Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, may, after the lapse of two minutes as indicated by the sand-glass, if in his opinion the division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, take the vote of the House or Committee by calling upon the members who support, and who challenge his decision, successively to rise in their places, and he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the House or Committee, or name tellers for a division. And, in case there is no division, the Speaker or Chairman shall declare to the House or the Committee the number of the minority who had challenged his decision, and their names

shall be thereupon taken down in the House and printed with the lists of divisions.—**X. Address in Answer to the Queen's Speech.** That the stages of Committee and Report on the Address to Her Majesty to convey the thanks of the House for Her Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament at the opening of the session be discontinued. —**XI. Public Bills.** That after Whitsuntide public bills, other than Government bills, be arranged on the Order-book so as to give priority to the bills most advanced, and that Lords' amendments to public Bills appointed to be considered be placed first, to be followed by third readings, considerations of report, bills in progress in Committee, bills appointed for Committee, and second readings, —**XII. Standing Committees.** The resolutions of '82 relating to the constitution and proceedings of standing (or grand) committees for the consideration (1) of bills relating to **law** and courts of justice and legal procedure, and (2) to **trade, shipping,** and **manufactures,** were revived, trade being ordered to include agriculture and fishing. **Other resolutions** passed by the House **provided** that motions for bills and for the nomination of select committees, might be set down for consideration at the commencement of public business, and that, if such motions were opposed, the Speaker, after permitting if he thinks fit a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves, and from the member who opposes, any such motion respectively, may put the question thereon, or the question that the debate be adjourned; that when the House meets at 2 o'clock for a morning sitting, the sitting shall be suspended at 7 (no opposed business to be taken after 10 minutes to 7), and shall be resumed at 9, and continued, unless previously adjourned, until 1 o'clock a.m., when the Speaker is to adjourn the House without question put, unless business exempted from the operation of the Standing Order sittings of the House be then under consideration. It will thus be seen that when the House meets at 3, opposed business is as a rule not taken after midnight, but that when it meets at 2 o'clock opposed business may be proceeded with until 1 a.m. On Wednesdays the House meets at noon, opposed business is not taken after 5 30, and the House adjourns at 6. Several old **standing orders,** which were inconsistent with or which had been superseded by the new rules, were **repealed,** among them being the well-known **half-past twelve rule.** For the proposals made during '90 in reference to the suspension of public bills see SESSION, sect. 83, in ed. of '91. See also the article PARLIAMENT, *ante.*

Parliamentary Session, '90-91. See SESSION.

Parliaments, Clerk of the. An officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, is performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the Royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The Clerk of the House of Commons acts as chairman and is addressed by members during the election of Speaker. All members are sworn by him and introduced; to the Speaker, and the roll is subscribed under his supervision. He reads the order of the day, turns a sand-glass when a division is called, reads petitions if required, and takes charge of accounts and papers. He, like the Clerk of the Parliaments, is appointed by the Crown, and is associated with two clerks assistant, who make minutes of the proceedings. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Mr. Henry J. L. Graham; and Mr. Reginald Palgrave, C.B., is Clerk of the House of Commons.

Parry, Charles Hubert Hastings, musical composer, was born 1848, and ed. at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. He attained the degree of **Mus. Bac.** while at school, and early showed musical abilities of a high order. Received instruction from Dr. Elvey and Sir G. Macfarren. In addition to many settings to anthems, Dr. P. has composed **various sonatas** and overtures. His adaptation of "Prometheus Unbound" (Shelley) was produced at the Gloucester Musical Festival in '80. His oratorio "**Judith,**" produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival in '88, was a great success. To the Leeds Festival ('89) Dr. P. contributed a setting of Pope's ode on **St. Cecilia's Day,** which was given at Worcester Sept. '90. A new **cantata** by him, entitled "L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso," was successful at the Norwich Festival in Oct. '90.

Pasteur, Louis, was b. at Dôle, Jura, 1822; Ed. at the University of Jena '40, taking his doctor's degree in '47. Appointed Professor of Physic at the Faculty of Sciences, Strasburg '48, and subsequently held other appointments. Awarded the Rumford Medal '56 for his researches on the polarisation of light. Elected one of fifty foreign members of the Royal Society of London in '69. In '74 the National Assembly accorded to M. Pasteur, as a reward chiefly for his investigations on fermentation, a life annuity of 12,000 francs. Member of the French Academy '82. Awarded in same year the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts for his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the propagation of zymotic diseases in silkworms and domestic animals. In the following year an **English Commission** of eminent scientists was dispatched by the Government to investigate M. Pasteur's method for the treatment of this disease, and reported to the effect that he had made a valuable discovery.

Patey, Janet Monach, the eminent contralto singer, was born in London 1842, and received musical training at an early age, making her *début* at Birmingham Town Hall. In '66 her **marriage** with Mr. J. G. Patey, who was himself an opera-singer of note, took place. In '67 she sang at the **Worcester Festival,** and since '70 has been considered the **leading contralto** singer for oratorios or concerts. In '71 she made a successful American tour; and in '75 her singing of "**O Rest in the Lord**" at the Paris Conservatoire created such a sensation that the directors took the unusual course of presenting her with a **commemorative medal.** In most of the new oratorios produced within the last twenty years Mme. P. has sung. Visited Australia in '90, returning to England in '91, after a most successful tour.

Patents and how to get them. During recent years, owing to the removal of much hampering legislation, the opportunities for protecting new inventions and improvements upon older ones by letters patent have been

greatly facilitated, while at the same time the initial cost has been lessened. The right to patent and the privileges which go with it are denied to no one of either sex, and we have thus simply to consider **what is patentable**, and the interests of the patentee in his property. As regards the first, there are limitations which require careful consideration, otherwise great loss of time and much expense will be incurred; the second are many and various. The two principal points to bear in mind in patenting are **novelty** and **utility**. You can protect entirely new devices having a **new bearing**; new devices which **improve** upon existing contrivances having a certain end, and which may be already patented; new devices **improving processes**; and you can protect **new methods of application** of old ideas to well-known objects. In regard to all these there are obviously degrees of utility and novelty. A patent is essentially a **restricted monopoly**, and the inventor is therefore called upon to observe certain limitations. His protection extends over a period of **fourteen years**, but he can extend it at the end of that term for a similar period if the resources of the patent are shown to have been insufficiently developed. Before the actual date of patenting an invention may not be used for profit, either secretly or publicly. For example, a man who has been privately applying some new process with profit, or invented an article, and sold it, cannot take out letters patent, as the law only recognises his monopoly from the date of patenting. But this does not apply if it is simply a question of experimenting upon its value, while the incomplete experiments of another will not invalidate claim. Patents are issued at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C. (Hours 10 till 4), under the seal of the office. The application is called a **specification**, it being a record of claim, wherein are set forth the title of the invention, and the particular nature of the claim. It must be made upon a form obtained from the "Comptroller-General" (Sir H. Reader Lack), and must conform strictly to the **prescribed regulations**. But it is to be noted that the responsibility for sufficiency in specification, and the risk of infringement, or in other words a valid claim, rests with the patentee. In taking out a patent the question arises as to the desirability of doing it through **patent agencies**. We can only say that such a course is decidedly to the interest of the patentee, but he must go only to a respectable agent. A competent patent agent will save him a world of trouble. He will draw his claim so as not to infringe upon another's; if he has legal combined with technical experience the patentee will profit by it; he will advise upon its probable commercial value and productiveness; and will secure a comprehensive specification. As patents, too, are **saleable articles**, an agent is the one who will effect sales to the best advantage, whether before or after letters patent. Indeed, so many points present themselves, that to avoid a sea of difficulty the inventor had best early consult an agent. They are now compelled to register themselves, and the incorporation this year by Royal Charter of the Institute of Patent Agents affords inventors a needful security. An inventor, in the first place, must make application for a patent on a form obtained from the Comptroller-General, in which he declares that he is in possession of an invention (the title being given), that he is the true and first inventor, and that it is not in use by any one else to the best of his knowledge, and therefore prays that a patent may be granted. His statement of the invention must be written or printed upon strong wide-ruled paper, on one side only, 13 in. × 8 in., with left-hand margin of 2 in. If a **provisional** specification, a form additional to the above declares briefly its **nature**; on the other hand, if a **complete** specification, a full description must be furnished on another form, with the following distinct claim: "Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is [here follow the features of novelty claimed]. Should drawings accompany either, they must be executed to scale on sheets 13 in. × 8 in., or 13 in. × 16 in., on drawing paper of smooth, good quality, using absolutely black Indian ink, and uniform in line and shade (see **specimen** in Comptroller's Report '90). Applications are liable to adverse judgment by the Patent Office, and to **outside opposition**; in the former case ten days or more notice is given the applicant, and he may **amend** under certain regulations; in the latter, notice of opposition is made on a special form, the grounds being stated. When a provisional or complete specification is accepted, the inventor is informed of it; it is advertised in the official journal; and is open to inspection by the public at the Patent Office on payment of a fee of one shilling, while certified copies of entries can be had at the rate of one hundred words for fourpence. We may now say a word as to **fees**. Supposing the patent is straightforward in character, they are, in brief: **up to sealing**, on application for provisional protection, £1; on filing complete specification, £3. On application to amend specification, **up to sealing**, £1 10s.; ditto, **after sealing**, £3. If a patentee intends at the end of the fourth or eighth year from the date of patent to keep the same in force, he must pay a fee of £50 or £100 (as the case may be) before the expiration of such years; but he can pay, if he likes, **annual fees** in lieu during the term of the patent, that is until and inclusive of the thirteenth year. They begin with £10, gradually increasing to a last payment of £20. It may here be mentioned that patent fees will probably be considered by Parliament ere long with a view to lowering them. The scope of this article has not allowed our dealing with applications for patents **communicated from abroad**, which are, however, entertained, as also all inventions requiring international and colonial arrangements for their furtherance. Special forms of procedure in these cases are necessary. The inventor, in conclusion, is advised to **consult** the "Current Report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, '90" (Eyre & Spottiswoode, price 6*d*.); also, "Illustrated Official Journal (Patents)," published Wednesdays, price 6*d*., which contains **abridgments** of patents, and **illustrations**. Copies of specifications can be had, on payment of the published price, at 38, Cursitor Street, E.C. The above may all be consulted also at the Patent Office Free Library, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, where admirable facilities exist for readers.

Patmore, Coventry Kearsey Deighton, is a native of Woodford, Essex, where he was b. in 1823. In '44 he made his *début* as an **author**, but it was not until '54 that he estab-

lished his reputation by the publication of the first part of "**The Angel in the House**" (a story of a young man's "maiden passion for a maid"). He has since published "A Garland of Poems for Children." "The Unknown Eros," "Amelia," and a memoir of Barry Cornwall. Mr. P. was assistant librarian of the British Museum '46-'68. He has been called by his admirers "The English Petrarch."

Paton, Sir Joseph Noel P., R.S.A., was b. 1821, and first became known by his outline etchings illustrative of Shakespeare and Shelley. Was a successful competitor in the Westminster Hall competitions of '45 and '47, his "Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania," being purchased for large sums for the Scottish National Gallery. His allegory "The Pursuit of Pleasure," "Home," "In Memoriam," and "Mors Janua Vitæ," have all been engraved. "**Dawn: Luther at Erfurt**," is considered by many his finest work. In '61 Sir Noel issued a volume entitled "Poems by a Painter." Appointed the Queen's Limner for Scotland in '65, knighted '67, LL.D. Edinburgh ('76). Sir N. Paton has of late years devoted his attention almost exclusively to the painting of **religious subjects**.

Patti, Madame Adelina Clorinda, was b. at Madrid in 1843. Was trained professionally under Maurice Strakosch, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in '59. She first appeared in London in '61, in the character of Amina in "**La Sonnambula**" at Covent Garden, and became the favourite *prima donna* of the day. In '70 she received from the Emperor of Russia the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court. She married in '68 M. Roger de Cahuzac, marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced in '85. She has since married Signor Nicolini, the tenor singer. While singing at a concert at the San Francisco Opera House ('87) a lunatic threw a bomb, which fortunately occasioned no injury to Madame Patti Early in '88 she accepted an engagement to sing in the **Argentine Republic**. Her tour through that State was the most successful she ever made. The total receipts for 24 entertainments reached £70,000, and Madame Patti received £1600 per night, or £600 more than she was guaranteed. In Nov. '88 Madame Patti sang in Gounod's opera "Romeo and Juliet" in **Paris**, the composer himself conducting In Dec. '89 she commenced an operatic tour in the United States under the directions of Mr. Abbey. Sang with brilliant success in Berlin (Feb. '**91**). A **theatre**, which she had erected at Craig-y-nos, her Welsh residence, was opened on Aug. 12th.

Payn, James, was b. at Cheltenham, 1830. Educated at Eton and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Became **editor** of *Chambers' Journal* in '58. Contributed to that periodical "**Lost Sir Massingberd**," which placed him in the front rank of romancers. His subsequent **novels** include "By Proxy," "Cecil's Tryst," "Married Beneath Him," "Not Wooed, but Won," "High Spirits," "Kit," "The Heir of the Ages," and numerous others. In '85 he became **editor** of *Cornhill*. Mr. P. is father-in-law of the editor of the *Times*. During '88 he commenced a series of weekly notes in the *Illustrated London News*, some of which have been reprinted in book form. His later works include "The Burnt Million," "The Word and the Will," "Sunny Stories and Some Shady Ones" ('**91**).

Pearse, Rev. Mark Guy, Wesleyan Methodist minister and author, was b. in 1842, at Camborne. His early life in Cornwall, together with his keen and sympathetic insight into the character of the Cornish people, have contributed a distinctive feature to all his sermons and writings. In '61 he entered as a **medical student** at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was at that time a Methodist local preacher; but, there being little scope for a local preacher in a London circuit, he was before long induced to give himself up to the Wesleyan ministry. His **first pastoral charge** was in Leeds, where he commenced his labours in '63 He afterwards "travelled" in the Brixton Hill, Ipswich, Bedford, Highbury and Westminster circuits. After a period of retirement he resumed his ministry at Launceston, and next went to Bristol, where some books on the theme of entire consecration were written by him. "**Daniel Quorm and His Religious Notions**," a remarkable sketch of pious Cornish character was published in '74. Mr. P. is also a powerful temperance orator. Has been recently associated with the **London Wesleyan Mission** (*q.v.*). Mr. P. visited Australia in '**91**, returning in September.

Pearson, John L., R.A., is a native of Durham Devoting himself to the study of architecture, he soon achieved distinction by his design for St. Peter's Church, Vauxhall, which is groined throughout with brick and stone. He acted as architect for **Truro Cathedral**, and for many years has been the architect of Lincoln Cathedral. The restoration of the buildings on the west side of Westminster Hall was carried out under his superintendence. Elected **A.R.A.** in '74, and six years later became **R.A.** Other recent work by Mr. P. has been in connection with Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., and the Univ. Library, Camb.

Pedro II. (de Alcantara), ex-Emperor of Brazil, was b. 1825, at Rio Janeiro. On the abdication of Dom Pedro I. (his father), in '31, he succeeded to the throne, but as he was not of age, the affairs of the country were administered by a Council of Regency till '40. He is a man of a very high order of intelligence, and well known in Europe, the principal capitals of which he has repeatedly visited. He did a great deal to develop the material resources of his country, and ('71) issued an Imperial decree for the gradual abolition of slavery. The **total emancipation** of the **slaves** in his dominion was effected in '88. In consequence of a **revolution**, the Emperor was compelled to leave the country (Nov. '89).

Peel, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Wellesley, M.P., P.C., **Speaker** of the House of Commons, is the youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and was b. 1829. Ed. at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (graduated M.A.), Hon. D.C.L. '87. **Has held** the following **official appointments**: Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board ('68-71); Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade ('71-3); Patronage Secretary to the Treasury ('73-4); Under-Secretary for the Home Department ('80). He is D.L. and J.P. for Warwickshire and Bedfordshire. Returned as a Liberal M.P. for Warwick ('65-85); re-elected (L.U.) Warwick and Leamington '85-6.

He was appointed Speaker during Mr. Gladstone's second administration, on the retirement of Sir Henry Brand, now Viscount Hampden, in '84.

Peers, English, Deceased (Dec. '90 to Nov. '91). See OBITUARY.

Peers in the House of Commons. See SESSION, sect. 39.

Peers, Principal Officers of House of. *Chairman of Committees*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Morley.—*Clerk of the Parliaments*, Henry John L. Graham, Esq.—*Clerk Assist. of Parliaments*, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B. — *Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees*, Hon. S. Bethell, C.B. — *Counsel to Chairman of Committees, and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*, Joseph H. Warner, Esq.—*Chief Clerk*, O. E. Grant, Esq., *Peers' Printed Paper Office.—Senior Clerks: A. W. Dubourg, Esq., Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*; G. J. Webb, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; M. A. Thoms, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*; H. C. Malkin, Esq., *Clerk of Public Bills*; R. W. Monro, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Bill Office.—Other Clerks*, E. F. Taylor, W. Austen-Leigh, J. F. Symons-Jeune, F. Skene, W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, Esqs., Hon. A. McDonnell, C. L. Anstruther, A. H. Robinson, H. P. St. John, V. M. Biddulph, Esqs., and Hon. E. A. Stonor. —*Clerk attending the Table*, A. Harrison, Esq. —*Accountant*, G. Fulkes, Esq.—*Librarian*, J. H. Pulman, Esq.—*Assistant Librarian*, Hon. H. Parker.—*Examiners for Standing Orders*, Merton A. Thoms and C. W. Campion, Esqs. —*Clerk for Standing Orders*, H.C. Tower, Esq. —*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Admiral Hon. Sir J. R. Drummond, G.C.B.—*Yeoman-Usher*, Col. Sir R. C. Spencer Clifford, Bart.—*Serjeant-at-Arms*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. P. M. C. Talbot.—*Deputy Serjeant*, S. Hand, Esq.—*Shorthand Writer*, W. H. Gurney-Salter, Esq. —*Resident Superintendent*, Mr. Bull.

Peers who have been Commoners. The following list of names formerly borne in public life by gentlemen who are now members of the House of Lords, and whose present title is dissimilar to their surname, will be found of assistance in making references to the peerage. A few *titles of courtesy* are included, but the general list of these is given elsewhere.

Commoner.	Peer.
Adderley, Sir Chas., M.P.	Norton, *L.*
Allsopp, Mr. S. C., M.P....	Hindlip, *L.*
Althorp, Lord, M.P. ...	Spencer, *E.*
Andover, Visct., M.P. ...	Suffolk and Berks, *E.*
Anson, Visct., M.P. ...	Lichfield, *E.*
Baring, Mr. T. G., M.P.	Northbrook, *E.*
Bass, Sir Michael A., M.P.	Burton, *L.*
Beckett, Sir Edmund ..	Grimthorpe, *L.*
Bective, Earl of, M.P. ..	Headfort, *M.*
Berkeley, Col. F. W., M.P.	Fitzhardinge, *L.*
Bourke, Mr. R., M.P. ...	Connemara, *L.*
Bowmont, Marq. of, M.P.	Roxburghe, *D.*
Brabazon, Lord	Meath, *E.*
Brand, Sir H., M.P. ...	Hampden, *V.*
Brett, Sir W. B., M.P. ...	Esher, *L.*
Brodrick, Mr. W., M.P.	Midleton, *V.*
Bruce, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Aberdare, *L.*
Burghley, Lord, M.P. ...	Exeter, *M.*
Burke, Visct., M.P. ..	Clanricarde, *M.*
Campbell, Mr. W. F., M.P.	Stratheden & Campbell, *L.*
Castlereagh, Visct., M.P.	Londonderry, *M.*
Castlerosse, Visct., M.P.	Kenmare, *E.*
Cavendish, Lord, M.P. ...	Devonshire, *D.*
Cecil, Lord Robert, M.P.	Salisbury, *M.*
Cholmondeley, Mr. H., M.P.	Delamere, *L.*
Cochrane-Baillie, Mr. M.P.	Lamington, *L.*
Cole, Visct., M.P. ...	Enniskillen, *E.*
Corry, Mr. Montagu ...	Rowton, *L.*
Cotton, Major W. H. Stapleton, M.P. ...	Combermere, *V.*
Cranborne, Visct., M.P. ...	Salisbury, *M.*
Crichton, Visct., M.P. ...	Erne, *M.*
Cunliffe-Lister, Mr. S. ...	Masham, *L.*
Cust, Mr. A. W., M.P. ...	Brownlow, *E.*
Dalkeith, Earl of, M.P. ...	Buccleuch, *D.*
De Grey, Mr. T., M.P. ...	Walsingham, *L.*
Denison, Mr. W. H., M.P.	Londesborough, *E.*
Dodson, Mr. J. G., M.P.	Monk Bretton, *L.*
Duncombe, Mr. W. E., M.P.	Feversham, *E.*
Dundas, Mr. L., M.P. ...	Zetland, *E.*
Dungarvan, Visct. ...	Cork, *E.*
Ebrington, Visct., M.P. ..	Fortescue, *E.*
Elcho, Lord, M.P. .	Wemyss, *E.*
Eslington, Lord, M.P. ..	Ravensworth, *E.*
Fellowes, Capt., M.P. ...	De Ramsey, *L.*
Finch-Hatton, Mr. M., M.P.	Winchilsea, *E.*
Fitz-Patrick, Mr. B., M.P.	Castletown, *L.*
Fortescue, Mr. C., M.P. .	Clermont and Carlingford, *L.*
Fremantle, Mr. T. F. ...	Cottesloe, *L.*
Garlies, Lord, M.P. ...	Galloway, *E.*
Gathorne - Hardy, Mr., M.P.	Cranbrook, *V.*
Gibson, Mr. Edw., M.P.	Ashbourne, *L.*
Giffard, Sir H., M.P. ...	Halsbury, *L.*
Goderich, Visct., M.P. ...	Ripon, *M.*
Gore-Langton, Mr. W. S., M.P.	Temple, *E.*
Greville - Nugent, Mr., M.P.	Greville, *L.*
Grimston, Visct., M.P. ...	Verulam, *E.*
Grosvenor, Earl, M.P. ...	Westminster, *D.*
Grosvenor, Ld. Rd., M.P.	Stalbridge, *L.*
Grosvenor, Ld. Rob., M.P.	Ebury, *L.*
Guinness, Sir A. E., M.P.	Ardilaun, *L.*
Guinness, Sir E. Cecil, Bart. .. .	Iveagh, *L.*
Hamilton, Marq. of, M.P.	Abercorn, *D.*
Hanbury-Tracy, Mr. C., M.P.	Sudeley, *L.*
Hay, Lord W., M.P. ..	Tweeddale, *M.*
Heathcote, Mr. G. H., M.P.	Willoughby de Eresby, *L.*
Hinchinbrook, Visct., M.P.	Sandwich, *E.*
Holland, Sir Henry T., M.P.	Knutsford, *L.*
Howick, Visct., M.P. ...	Grey, *E.*
Hubbard, Mr. E., M.P. ...	Addington, *L.*
James, Sir W., M.P. ...	Northbourne, *L.*
Johnstone, Sir H., M.P.	Derwent, *L.*
Knatchbull - Hugessen, Mr. E., M.P.	Brabourne, *L.*
Lawley, Mr. Beilby, M.P.	Wenlock, *L.*
Lewisham, Lord, M.P. ...	Dartmouth, *E.*
Liddell, Mr. H., M.P. ...	Ravensworth, *E.*
Lindsay, Lord, M.P. ...	Crawford, *E.*
Lowe, Mr. Robert, M.P.	Sherbrooke, *V.*
Loyd-Lindsay, Sir R., M.P.	Wantage, *L.*
Lumley, Sir John S. ...	Savile, *L.*
Lymington, Lord, M.P. ..	Portsmouth, *E.*
Lyttelton, Mr. C. G., M.P.	Cobham, *V.*
Macduff, Visct., M.P. ...	Fife, *D.*

Commoner.	Peer.
Mahon, Visct., M.P. ...	Stanhope, *E.*
Marjoribanks, Sir D. Coutts, M.P.	Tweedmouth, *L.*
Manners, Lord John, M.P.	Rutland, *D.*
March, Earl of, M.P. ...	Richmond and Gordon, *D.*
Milles, Mr. G. W., M.P. ...	Sondes, *E.*
Mills, Sir Charles, M.P.	Hillingdon, *L.*
Milton, Visct., M.P. ...	Fitzwilliam, *E.*
Monsell, Mr., M.P. ...	Emly, *L.*
Monson, Mr. W. J., M.P.	Oxenbridge, *V.*
Moreton, Lord, M.P. ...	Ducie, *E.*
Morgan, Major G. C., M.P.	Tredegar, *L.*
Newark, Visct., M.P. ..	Manvers, *E.*
Ormsby-Gore, Mr. W. R., M.P.	Harlech, *L.*
Ossulton, Lord, M.P. ..	Tankerville, *E.*
Palmer, Sir Roundell, M.P.	Selborne, *E.*
Parker, Mr. T. A. W., M.P.	Macclesfield, *E.*
Pevensey, Visct., M.P. ...	Sheffield, *E.*
Ponsonby, Mr. C., M.P. ...	De Mauley, *L.*
Raynham, Visct., M.P. ...	Townshend, *M.*
Royston, Visct., M.P. ...	Hardwicke, *E.*
St. Aubyn, Sir J., M.P. ...	St. Levan, *L.*
St. Lawrence, Visct., M.P.	Howth, *E.*
Sandon, Visct., M.P. .	Harrowby, *E.*
Sclater-Booth, Mr., M.P.	Basing, *L.*
Scott, Lord Henry, M.P.	Montagu of Beaulieu, *L.*
Seymour, Admiral Sir Beauchamp	Alcester, *L.*
Somerton, Lord	Normanton, *E.*
Stafford, Marq. of, M.P.	Sutherland, *D.*
Stanley, Lord, M.P. ...	Derby, *E.*
Stephen, Sir George ...	Mount-Stephen, *L.*
Stormont, Visct., M.P. ...	Mansfield, *E.*
Strutt, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Belper, *L.*
Sturt, Mr. Henry, M.P. ...	Alington, *L.*
Thesiger, General F., . .	Chelmsford, *L.*
Trefusis, Mr. C., M.P. ..	Clinton, *L.*
Tufton, Sir H., ...	Hothfield, *L.*
Walpole, Lord, M.P. ...	Orford, *E.*
Walsh, Mr. A., M.P. ...	Ormathwaite, *L.*
Wellesley, Lt.-Col., M.P.	Wellington, *D.*
Wilson-Patten, Col., M.P.	Winmarleigh, *L.*
Winn, Mr. Rowland, M.P.	Saint Oswald, *L.*
Wyndham, Mr. H., M.P.	Leconfield, *L.*
Yarmouth, Earl of, M.P.	Hertford, *M.*

Peerage. Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainder for high treason. Before the union of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own containing the five temporal ranks or degrees, and precedence in each degree depended upon the date of the creation of the title. Thus in each country the dukes came first, and took precedence of each other in order of date of title; then came the marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, precedence in each rank being similarly governed by priority of patent. At the union with Scotland, in 1707, it was arranged that the Scotch peerages should rank after the English peerages then in existence, according to degree, and the Scotch dukedoms were accordingly placed in order of date after all the English dukedoms, and so on through the other ranks. The Act of Union also provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only, and as it made no provision for the creation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707. From that time until the Union with Ireland the peerages created were either Irish or of Great Britain, the latter alone giving seats in the House of Lords, and taking precedence according to degree next after the English and Scotch peerages. The Act of Union with Ireland provided that peers of that kingdom should take precedence next after peers of Great Britain according to rank, and that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only. It was further enacted that one new Irish peerage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish peerages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one peerage became extinct one other might be created. The peerages of the United Kingdom and of Ireland created since the Union take precedence according to rank and date of patent next after those of Ireland which were in existence at the Union, but of the two classes only the peerages of the United Kingdom give of themselves a seat in the House of Lords. There is no limit to the increase of these but the pleasure of the Sovereign. The peerage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. There are at present 86 Scotch peers and 177 Irish peers, but many of these are peers of the United Kingdom also, or are representative peers, and as such are entitled to sit in the House of Lords. In order to avoid repetition in the separate lists given below it was thought desirable to include the information relating to all lords of Parliament under the head of the HOUSE OF LORDS, and to put in the separate lists of Scotch and Irish peers only those who are not so included. **The House of Lords** is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the **lords spiritual** and **temporal** (see PARLIAMENT). The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no seat in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see. The **temporal lords** may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the **Scottish peers** send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until parliament is dissolved. The **Irish peers** elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The **Lords of Appeal**, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life. By the Act of '76 they were to lose the right to sit and vote on

resigning office; but by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of '87 any retired lord of appeal may sit and vote as a member of the House of Lords during his life. The peers temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (and by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. Thus the Duke of Argyll sits as Baron Sundridge and Hamilton, and the Duke of Buccleuch as Earl of Doncaster. The lords spiritual and temporal sit together, and all have an equal voice and vote in the house, whatever may be their rank. As in the House of Commons, each peer must be present to record his vote, the practice of peers giving **proxies** having been discontinued. A newly created peer, or one elevated to a higher title, is introduced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the **Earl Marshal** (the hereditary office of the Duke of Norfolk), the **Lord Great Chamberlain** (Lord Willoughby de Eresby is now Lord Great Chamberlain), all in their parliamentary robes, attended by **Garter King of Arms** (Sir Albert Woods has long held this office), and **Black Rod** (Sir J. Drummond). The procession enters the house at the bar, and bows three times on the way to the woolsack, where the peer kneeling presents his patent and writ to the Lord Chancellor. Both these documents are read by the clerk, and the oath is administered to the peer at the table, and he subscribes the roll. He is then with further formalities conducted to one of the benches of the house, the position chosen varying with the rank of the new peer, where he and his introducers bow thrice to the Lord Chancellor, by whom he is afterwards congratulated. Peers are robed on these occasions, and at the opening of parliament by Her Majesty, but wear their ordinary dress when the House is sitting for business. A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without many of the formalities described above, representative peers simply present their writs, and are sworn like peers succeeding to a title. (See also PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.) The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the commons. There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar; but in the Lords there are, near the bar, a few seats known as the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woolsack. In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble lords who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party, and are of what the late Earl Granville once happily termed the "cross-bench mind." The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in power. The other lords sit as the commons do,—the leader of the House and his colleagues in the Ministry on the front bench to the right of the woolsack, his supporters taking their places on the benches behind him, and the leader of the Opposition in that House and the ex-Ministers on the left front bench, behind them their adherents. The two parties cross the House on a change of ministry, as the Commons do. There is no arrangement of peers according to rank, the different degrees sitting together indiscriminately if of the same political complexion. The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom: it may in certain cases try members of its own body, it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage. The Appellate Court is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as ex-lord chancellors and the lords of appeal in ordinary. It may sit during a Parliamentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. In the following list the number to the immediate left of each title denotes the order in which the lords spiritual and temporal stand upon the roll of Garter King of Arms—that is, their relative rank and precedence in the House of Lords, the necessary corrections having been made up to Nov. 19th, '91. The Prince of Wales is first on the roll, and next are the Royal Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, Clarence and Avondale, Albany, and Cambridge, who are followed in turn by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal. After these come the dukes, beginning with His Grace of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Premier Duke of England, then the marquises, earls, viscounts, bishops, and barons, Lord Masham, as junior baron, being last upon the list. It will be understood, from what is written above, and from an inspection of the list, how essentially the order in which peers are named on Garter's roll differs from the precedence existing among the peers of the three kingdoms collectively. Lord Masham's number (569) is 4 in excess of the total of the lords spiritual and temporal, the discrepancy being caused by the following 9 lords being named twice on the roll:—Lord Halsbury as Lord High Chancellor and as Lord Halsbury, Viscount Cranbrook as such and as Lord President, Earl Cadogan as such and as Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe as such and as Lord Steward, the Earl of Lathom as such and as Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Powerscourt and Earl de Montalt each as an Irish representative peer, and also as a peer of the United Kingdom, the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn as a Scotch representative peer and a baron of the United Kingdom, and Lord Knutsford as such and as a Secretary of State. The date of creation refers only to the present title, and does not indicate the year in which the peer or his ancestor may have been first admitted to the House of Lords. The initials S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish representative peer The abbreviations *n.*, *s.*, *b.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, and *g.s.* will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant. The following is the present composition of the House of Lords:—Peers of the Blood Royal, 6; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 21; Marquises, 21; Earls, 119; Viscounts, 28; Bishops, 24; Barons, 294; Scotch Representative Peers, 15 (one vacancy). Irish Representative Peers, 28: total, 558. Thirteen of the foregoing are minors, two are reckoned both as peers of the United Kingdom and Irish representative peers, and one is reckoned as a peer of the United Kingdom and as a Scotch representative peer, so that the actual voting strength of the House is now 542.

PEERS ENTITLED TO A SEAT IN

**** The titles in black type which follow many of the*

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
1	38	Abercorn, James, 2nd D. of. Sits as M. of **Abercorn** (1790).	Hamilton	1868	1838	1885
2	342	Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L.	Abercromby	1801	1838	1852
3	474	Aberdare, Henry Austin, 1st L.	Bruce	1873	18'5	. .
4	206	Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E. of. Sits as Visct. **Gordon** (1814).	Hamilton-Gordon.	1682	1847	1870
5	51	Abergavenny, William, 1st M. of	Nevill	1876	1826	1868
6	74	Abingdon, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of	Bertie	1682	1836	1884
7	394	Abinger, William Frederick, 3rd L.	Scarlett	1835	1826	1861
8	466	Acton, John Emerich Edward, 1st L.	Dalberg-Acton.	1869	1834	. .
9	555	Addington, Egerton, 2nd L.	Hubbard	1887	1842	1889
10	46	Ailesbury, George William Thomas, 4th M. of.	Brudenell-Bruce.	1821	1863	1886
11	48	Ailsa, Archibald, 3rd M. of	Kennedy	1831	1847	1870
12	86	Airlie, David Stanley William, 8th E. of	Ogilvy	1639	1856	1881
13	5	Albany, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward Geo. Albert, 2nd D. of.	. . .	1881	1884	1884
14	76	Albemarle, William Coutts, 7th E. of.	Keppel	1696	1832	1891
15	510	Alcester, Frederick Beauchamp Paget, 1st L.	Seymour	1882	1821	. .
16	486	Alington, Henry Gerard, 1st L.	Sturt	1876	1825	. .
17	156	Amherst, William Archer, 3rd E.	Amherst	1826	1836	1886
18	502	Ampthill, Arthur Oliver Villiers, 2nd L.	Russell	1881	1869	1884
19	44	Anglesey, Henry, 4th M. of.	Paget	1815	1835	1880
20	443	Annaly, Luke, 3rd L.	White	1863	1857	1888
21	122	Annesley, Hugh, 5th E.	Annesley	1789	1831	1874
22	496	Ardilaun, Arthur Edward, 1st L.	Guinness	1880	1840	1868
23	293	Argyll, George Douglas, 8th D. of. Sits as L. **Sundridge** (1766).	Campbell	1701	1823	1847
24	551	Armstrong, William George, 1st L.	Armstrong	1887	1810	. .
25	515	Arran, Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox, 5th E. of. Sits as L. **Sudley** (1884).	Gore	1762	1839	1884
26	270	Arundell of Wardour, John Francis, 12th L.	Arundell	1605	1831	1862

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

names are those under which the several peers sit.

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
P.C., L.L. Co. Donegal; was M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80. First D. was twice Viceroy of Ireland. *Carlton.*	C.	M. of Hamilton, *s.*	1
Turf	L.	Hon. J. Abercromby, *b.*	2
P.C.; was M.P. for Merthyr '52-68, Renfrewshire '69-73; Under Home Sec. '62-4; Vice-Pres. Council on Educ. '64-6; Home Sec. '68-73; Pres. Council '73-4. *Duffryn, Mountain Ash, Glamorgan;* 39, *Prince's Gardens, S.W.; Athenæum.*	L.	Hon. H. C. Bruce, *s.*	3
P.C.; L.L. Aberdeensh; Ld. H. Comr. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Scot. '81-5; Viceroy Ire. Feb. to July '86. 27, *Grosvenor Sq. W.; Haddo House, Aberdeen.*	L.	Lord Haddo, *s.*	4
(As 5th E.); K.G. *Carlton*	C.	E. of Lewes, *s.*	5
Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Berks (Princess Charlotte's) Regt. *Wytham Abbey, Oxford; Travellers'.*	C.	Ld. Norreys, *s.*	6
Late Col. Scots Guards; served in Crimea. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, *s.*	7
M.P. for Carlow '59-65, Bridgenorth '65-6; Hon. LL.D. Camb. '88. *Athenæum.*	L.	Hon. R. M. D. Acton, *s.*	8
J.P. Bucks and borough of Buckingham; Major Bucks Rifle Vol.; partner in the firm of Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, N. Bucks '86-9.	C.	Hon. J. G. Hubbard.	9
Formerly in the army. *Savernake Forest, Marlborough*	L.	Ld. Henry A. Brudenell-Bruce, M.P., *un.*	10
Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452); Comdr. R.N. Reserve. *Guards'.*	C.	E. of Cassilis, *s.*	11
S.R.P., Capt. 10th Hussars and Brevet-Major, late lieut. Scots Guards. *Athenæum.*	. .	Hon. L. G. Stanley Ogilvy, *b.*	12
Posthumous *s.* of 1st D. and grandson of Her Majesty. A minor.	. .	. . . . . .	13
P.C.; *s.* late Earl of Albemarle, who served at Waterloo. Called to House of Peers in his father's lifetime, '76; was Treas. of Household '59; Under Sec. for War '78-80 and '85-6; M.P. Norwich '57-9, Wick '60-5, Berwick '68-74. Is A.D.C. to Queen. 65, *Prince's Gate; Carlton, Athenæum.*	. .	V. Bury, *s.*	14
An admiral; late Com.-in-Chief of Mediter. Squad.; commanded at bombardment of forts of Alexandria '82. *United Service.*	U.L.	. . . . . .	15
M.P. Dorchester '47-56, Dorset '56-76. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. H. N. Sturt, *s.*	16
Called to H. of Lds. in his father's barony of Amherst '80; was styled by courtesy V. Holmesdale; served in Crimea; M.P. West Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69-80. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. F. Amherst, *b.*	17
The first L. was the well-known ambassador. 19, *Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W.*	. .	Hon. V. O. W. Russell, *b.*	18
Vice-Admiral of North Wales and Co. Carmarthen; lieut. comdg. R.N.A.V. (L'pool Brig.); D.L. Anglesey and Staffordsh.; late Hon. Col. Staffs. Yeo. Cav. *Carlton.*	C.	E. of Uxbridge, *s.*	19
Lieut. 1st Batt. Scots Guards, served in Egyptian campaign '82, medal and clasp, and Khedive's bronze star. 43, *Berkeley Sq., London; Luttrell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin; Turf, Guards.*	L.	Hon. Luke White, *s.*	20
I.R.P.; M.P. Co. Cavan '57-74; formerly Col. Scots Gds. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Glerawly, *s.*	21
M.P. Dublin '68-9 and '74-80. *Carlton*	C.	. . . . . .	22
See biography. *Athenæum*	U.L.	Marquis of Lorne, *s.*	23
s. late Mr. Alexander Armstrong, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; *m.* '35, Margaret, *d.* of Mr. W. Ramshaw, J.P. for Northumberland, formerly a solicitor at Newcastle; was engineer to the War Dept. of Rifled Ordnance '58-63. Inventor of the famous artillery which bears his name; head of the great works at Elswick for the construction of artillery and hydraulic and other machinery; Hon. LL.D. Camb. '61, D.C.L. Oxon '71; has had numerous foreign orders conferred upon him. *Athenæum.*	U.L.	. . . . . .	24
Has been in the diplomatic service. *Travellers'*	L.	Visct. Sudley, *s.*	25
Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1595). Author of "The Secret of Plato's Atlantis," and other works. *Athenæum.*	C.	Hon. Rev. E. Arundell, *b.*	26

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
27	526	**Ashbourne, Edward, 1st L.**	Gibson	1885	1837	. .
28	97	**Ashburnham, Bertram, 5th E. of**	Ashburnham	1730	1840	1878
29	396	**Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edward, 5th L.**	Baring	1835	1866	1889
30	446	Athlumney, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L. Sits as L. **Meredyth** (1866).	Somerville	1863	1865	1873
31	113	Athole, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of. Sits as E. **Strange** (1786).	Stewart-Murray	1703	1840	1864
32	315	Auckland, William Morton, 5th L.	Eden	1789	1859	1890
		Aveland (*see* Willoughby De Eresby).				
33	91	Aylesford, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of	Finch	1714	1851	1885
34	298	Bagot, William, 4th L.	Bagot	1780	1856	1887
		Balinhard (*see* Southesk).				
35	281	Balfour of Burleigh, Alexander Hugh, 6th L.	Bruce	1607	1849	1869
36	125	**Bandon, James Francis, 4th E. of**	Bernard	1800	1850	1877
37	201	**Bangor, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V.**	Ward	1779	1828	1881
38	283	Barnard, Henry de Vere, 9th L.	Vane	1699	1854	1891
39	492	**Barrington, Percy, 8th V. Sits as Ld. Shute (1880)**	Barrington	1770	1825	1886
		Barrogill (*see* Caithness).				
40	552	**Basing, George, 1st L.**	Sclater-Booth	1887	1826	. .
41	402	**Bateman, William Bateman, 2nd L.**	Bateman-Hanbury.	1837	1826	1845
42	37	Bath, John Alexander, 4th M. of	Thynne	1789	1831	1837
43	231	Bath and Wells, Lord Arthur Charles, 69th Bp. of	Hervey	. .	1808	. .
44	109	Bathurst, Allen Alexander, 7th E.	Bathurst	1772	1832	1878
45	149	Beauchamp, William, 7th E.	Lygon	1815	1872	1891
46	16	Beaufort, Henry Charles Fitzroy, 8th D. of	Somerset	1682	1824	1853
47	259	Beaumont, Henry, 9th L.	Stapleton	1309	1848	1854
48	19	Bedford, George William Francis Sackville, 10th D. of.	Russell	1694	1852	1891
49	124	Belmore, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of	Lowry-Corry	1797	1835	1845
50	429	Belper, Henry, 2nd L.	Strutt	1856	1840	1880
51	73	Berkeley, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of.	Berkeley	1697	1865	1888
52	304	Berwick, Richard Henry, 7th L.	Noel-Hill	1784	1847	1882
53	287	Bessborough, Frederick George Brabazon, 6th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Ponsonby** (1749).	Ponsonby	1739	1815	1880
54	490	Blackburn, Colin, L.	Blackburn	1876	1813	. .
55	280	Blantyre, Charles, 12th L.	Stuart	1606	1818	1830
56	195	Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry, 5th V.	St. John	1712	1820	1851
57	325	**Bolton, William Henry, 3rd L.**	Orde-Powlett	1797	1818	1850
58	289	Boston, George Florance, 6th L.	Irby	1761	1860	1877
		Botreaux (*see* Loudoun).				
		Bowes (*see* Strathmore and Kinghorn).				
		Boyle (*see* Cork and Orrery).				
59	452	Boyne, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. Sits as Ld. **Brancepeth** (1866).	Hamilton-Russell.	1717	1830	1872
60	501	**Brabourne, Edward Hugessen, 1st L.**	Knatchbull-Hugessen	1880	1829	. .

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
P.C.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C.'72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chan. Ireland '85-6, reapp. 86. (See biography.) *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. W. Gibson, *s.*	27
Knight of Malta, and Knt. Grand Cross Pontifical Order of Pius. 30, *Dover St., W.*	L.	Hon. J. Ashburnham, *b.*	28
Carlton, Arthur's	C.	Hon. F. A. Baring, *b.*	29
Lt. Coldstream Gds.; 1st L., well known as Sir W. Somerville, was Chief Sec. for Ireland. *Wellington, Guards', New.*	. .	. . . . . .	30
Formerly Scots Guards; L.L. and Hered. Sheriff Perthshire. *Carlton.*	C.	M. of Tullibardine, *s.*	31
Capt. 2nd Batt. Dorsetshire Regt. *Naval and Military* . .	C.	Hon. George Eden, *b.*	32
D.L. and J.P. Warwickshire. *Carlton*	C.	Lord Guernsey, *s.* .	33
Capt. Staffs. Yeo. Cav.; ex-A.D.C. to Gov.-Gen. Canada, and Capt. S. Staffs. Regt.; a Gent. Usher to the Queen '85-7. *Chesterfield House, Mayfair. Travellers', Carlton, Turf.*	C.	Lieut. Hon. Walter L. Bagot, Gren. Guards, *b.*	34
S.R.P.; title, attainted in 1716, was restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. Feb. '87 to Dec. '88; app. Parly. Sec. to Board of Trade Dec. '88, a Chm. of Grand Com. '89. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. R. Bruce, *s.* .	35
I.R.P.; is L.L. Cork Co. and City. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. Percy B. Bernard, *c.*	36
I.R.P.; formerly in the 43rd Light Infantry. *Castle Ward, Downpatrick.*	C.	Hon. M. Ward, *s.* .	37
e.s. late Sir Henry Vane, formly. lieut. 3rd Batt. Northamptonsh. Reg.; Bar. Inn. Temp. '79; succ. to barony of Barnard on the death of Duke of Cleveland in '91.	. .	Hon. H. de Vere Vane, *s.*	38
Was High Sheriff of Bucks '64. *Carlton, Travellers', Wellington*	C.	Hon. Walter B. Barrington, *s.*	39
P.C.; *s.* W. L. Sclater, of Hoddington House, Hants, assumed name of Booth by roy. licence '57; ed. Winchester & Ball. Coll. Oxon; M.A. '48; bar In. Temp. '51; late Official Verderer New Forest; a Pub. Works Loan Commr.; M.P. N. Hants '57-87; Sec. Poor Law Board '67-8; Finan. Sec. to Treas. Feb. to Dec. '68; Pres. Local Gov. Bd. '74-80; a Chairman of Grand Committees '83; F.R.S.; Pres. Sanitary Congress '87; Chm. Hants C.C.	C.	Hon. G. L. Sclater-Booth, *s.*	40
L.L. Herefordshire; has been a Lord-in-Waiting. *Carlton* .	C.	Hon. W. S. B.-Hanbury, *s.*	41
Hon. Col. Wilts Yeomanry; app. L.L. of Wilts '89; Chm. Wilts C.C. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Weymouth, M.P., *s.*	42
Cons. '69. *Palace, Wells, Somerset.* (See biography) . .		. . . . . .	43
M.P. for Cirencester '57-78. *Carlton*	C.	Ld. Apsley, *s.*. .	44
A minor	. .	Hon. E. Lygon, *b.* .	45
K.G.; P.C.; L.L. Monmouthshire; M.P. E. Gloucestershire '46-53; Master of Horse '58-9, '66-8. *Carlton.*	C.	M. of Worcester, *s.*	46
Served in Zulu War '79. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. M. Stapleton, *b.*	47
M.P. Bedfordshire '75-85; D.L., J.P., & County Aldm. Beds. *Reform.*	L.	Ld. H. A. Russell, *b.*	48
P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72; Und. H. Sec. '66-7. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Corry, *s.* .	49
M.P. E. Derbysh. '68-74, Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C. *Athenæum*	L.	Hon. W. Strutt, *s.* .	50
Late lieut. R.N. *Army and Navy*	. .	Grenville C. L. Berkeley, *b.*	51
Peerage conferred for diplomatic services. *Boodle's* . . .	C.	T. H. Noel-Hill, *n.*	52
Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland; 45, *Green St., W.* . . .	L.	Hon. Rev. W. W. B. Ponsonby, *b.*	53
P.C.; a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary '76-87, but though having resigned the office can still sit and vote under the Act of '87; Judge Queen's Bench Div. '59-76. *Athenæum.*	C.	. . . . . .	54
S.R.P.; formerly in Grenadier Guards. *Travellers'* . . .	L.	Mast. of Blantyre, *s.*	55
First peer was the celebrated minister of Q. Anne. *White's* .	C.	Rev. M. W. F. St. John, *c.*	56
Bolton Hall, Wensley, Yorks. Carlton	C.	Hon. W. T. O. Powlett, *s.*	57
A Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6; D.L. for County Anglesey. *Hedsor, Maidenhead; Carlton.*	C.	Hon. C. S. Irby, *b.*	58
Carlton	C.	Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, *s.*	59
P.C.; M.P. Sandwich '57-80; Under Home Sec. '66 and '68-71; Under Sec. Colonies '71-4. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. E. K.-Hugessen, M.P., *s.*	60

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
61	148	Bradford, Orlando George Charles, 3rd E. of	Bridgman	1815	1819	1865
62	509	Bramwell, George William Wilsher, 1st L.	Bramwell	1882	1808	. .
		Brancepeth (*see* Boyne).				
		Brandon (*see* Hamilton).				
63	542	Brassey, Thomas, 1st L.	Brassey	1886	1836	. .
64	311 *	Braybrooke, Charles Cornwallis, 5th L.	Neville	1788	1823	1861
65	263	Braye, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L.	Verney-Cave	1529	1849	1879
66	52	Breadalbane, Gavin, 1st M. of	Campbell	1885	1851	1871
67	216	Bridport, Alexander Nelson, 1st V.	Hood	1868	1814	. .
68	47	Bristol, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of	Hervey	1826	1834	1864
		Brodrick (*see* Midleton).				
69	100	Brooke, George Guy Greville 4th E. Brooke and E. of Warwick	Greville	1746	1818	1853
70	439	Brougham and Vaux, Henry Charles, 3rd L.	Brougham	1830	1836	1886
71	145	Brownlow, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E.	Cust	1815	1844	1867
72	71	Buccleuch and Queensberry, William Henry Walter, 6th D. of Buccleuch and 8th D. of Queensberry. Sits as E. of **Doncaster** (1662).	Montagu-Douglas-Scott	1663	1831	1884
73	101	Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of	Hobart-Hampden.	1746	1860	1885
74	540	Burton, Michael Arthur, 1st L.	Bass	1886	1837	. .
75	40	Bute, John Patrick, 3rd M. of	Crichton-Stuart	1796	1847	1848
76	275	Byron, George Frederick William, 9th Lord	Byron	1643	1855	1870
77	11 & 117	**Cadogan**, George Henry, 5th E.	Cadogan	1800	1840	1873
78	185	Cairns, Herbert John, 3rd E.	Cairns	1878	1863	1890
79	126	Caledon, James, 4th E. of	Alexander	1801	1846	1855
80	322	Calthorpe, Frederick Henry William, 5th L.	Calthorpe	1796	1826	1868
81	6	Cambridge, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, 2nd D. of.	. . . .	1801	1819	1850
82	43	Camden, John Charles, 4th M.	Pratt	1812	1872	1872
83	258	Camoys, Francis Robert, 4th Lord	Stonor	1264	1856	1881
		Campbell (*see* Stratheden).				
84	159	Camperdown, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, 3rd E. of.	Duncan-Haldane.	1831	1841	1867
85	7	Canterbury, Edward White, 93rd Archbp. of	Benson	. .	1829	. .
86	211	Canterbury, Henry Charles, 4th Visct.	Manners-Sutton.	1835	1839	1877
87	329	Carbery, William Charles, 8th L.	Evans-Freke	1715	1819	1889
88	407	Carew, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L.	Carew	1834	1860	1881
		Carleton (*see* Shannon).				
89	478	Carlingford, Chichester Samuel, 1st L.	Parkinson-Fortescue.	1874	1823	. .
90	70	Carlisle, George James, 9th E. of	Howard	1661	1843	1889
91	230	Carlisle, Harvey, 58th Bp. of	Goodwin	. .	1818	. .
92	116	Carnarvon, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of.	Herbert	1793	1866	1890
93	324	Carrington, Charles Robert, 3rd L.	Carrington.	1797	1843	1868

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
P.C.; L.L. Shropshire; M.P. S. Salop '42-65; Lord Chamberlain '66-8; Master of Horse '74-80, '85-6. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Newport, *s.*	61
P.C.; Baron of Exchequer '56-76; Lord Justice of Appeal '76-81. 17, *Cadogan Place, S.W.* (See biography.)	U.L.	. . . . . .	62
M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty '80-4; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88. *Reform.*	L.	Hon. Thos. Allnutt Brassey, *s.*	63
High Steward of Wokingham. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. Rev. L. Neville, *b.*	64
A Knight of Malta. *Brooks's*	L.	Hon. A. V. Verney-Cave, *s.*	65
P.C.; succ. Scotch peerage '71; Treasurer of Household '80-5; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; J.P. for Perthshire and D.L. for Argyll; late lieut. 4th Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. 19, *Cavendish Sq., W.; Taymouth, Aberfeldy, N.B., Reform.*	L.	Hon. I. Campbell, *b.* (to *Sc.* Earldom of Breadalbane only).	66
A general; an equerry to the Queen, and permanent Lord in Waiting; in '91 received G.C.B. from H.M. in recognition of his fifty years' service in her household. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, *s.*	67
High Steward of Liberty of Bury St. Edmunds; M.P. W. Suffolk '59-64; L.L. Suffolk. *Carlton.*	C.	C. H. A. Hervey, *n.*	68
Hon. Col. Warwickshire Yeo.; M.P. S. Warwickshire '45-53; A.D.C. to the Queen; Trustee of Rugby Charity.	C.	Lord Brooke, M.P., *s.*	69
The first peer was the famous Lord Chancellor. *Brooks's* .	U.L.	Hon. H. Brougham, *s.*	70
P.C.; L.L. Lincs.; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; Paymaster-Gen. '87-9; Und. Sec. War '89. *Carlton.*	C.	E. R. C. Cust, *c.* .	71
M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80, L.L. Dumfriesshire and Lt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers. *Carlton.*	C.	E. of Dalkeith, *s.*	72
D.L. Bucks. *Boodle's*	C.	Hon. C. E. Hobart-Hampden, *un.*	73
M.P. Stafford '65-8, E. Staffs. '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6. *Reform*	L.	. . . . . .	74
Hered. Sheriff Co. Bute & Keeper of Rothesay Castle; Hon. LL.D. Glasgow & Edin. *Cardiff Castle, Cardiff; Carlton, Athenæum.*	C.	E. of Dumfries, *s.*	75
The sixth peer was the famous poet. *White's*	C.	Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, *b.*	76
K.G., P.C.; Under Sec. War '75-8; Under Sec. Colonies '78-80; app. Lord Privy Seal '86; admitted to the Cabinet April '87; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Chelsea, *s.* .	77
First Earl was the well-known Lord Chancellor. *Carlton* . .	C.	Hon. W. D. Cairns, *b.*	78
I.R.P.; Capt. R.P. 1st Life Gds.; Hon. Maj. 4th Batt. R. Innisk. Fusil.; Hon. Lt. R.N.R.; served in Egyptian Campaign; Medal and Clasp and Khedive's Bronze Star. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Alexander, *s.*	79
M.P. East Worcestershire '59-68. *Travellers'*	L.	Hon. A. C. Calthorpe, *b.*	80
See biography. *Army and Navy*	. .	. . . . . .	81
A minor. *The Priory, Brecon*	. .	Lord G. Pratt, *un.* .	82
The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Hen. VI. to 1839. A Lord in Waiting '86; Lieut. Oxford Hussars; J.P. and D.L. Oxon. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. R. F. J. Stonor, *s.*	83
A Lord in Waiting '68-70; a Lord of the Admiralty '70-74; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. G. A. D. Haldane, *b.*	84
See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . . .	85
The first Visct. was Speaker of the House of Commons. *White's*	L.C.	Hon. H. F. W. M. Sutton, *s.*	86
Formerly Capt. Rutland Militia; J.P. cos Cork and Rutland; V.-Chm. Rutland C.C.; elec. I.R.P. '91. *Castle Freke, Co. Cork.*	. .	Hon. A. W. G. Evans-Freke, *s.*	87
D.L. Co. Wexford. *Brooks's*	L.	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, *b.*	88
P.C.; L.L. Essex; M.P. co. Louth '47-74, Under Sec. Colonies '57-8, 59-65; Chief Sec. Ireland '65-6, '68-70; Pres. Board Trade '70-4; Privy Seal '81-5; Pres. of Council '83-5; is also Lord Clermont in the peerage of Ireland. *Athenæum.*	L.	. . . . . .	89
M.P. for E. Cumberland '79-85; trustee of Nat. Gallery. 1, *Palace Green, Kensington; Naworth Castle, Carlisle; Castle Howard, York. Brooks's.*	U.L.	Charles, Visct. Morpeth.	90
See biography. *Rose Castle, Carlisle; Athenæum* . . .	. .	. . . . . .	91
Elected Lord High Steward of Newbury '90. 43, *Portman Square, W.*	. .	Hon. Aubrey N. H. M. Herbert, *b.*	92
P.C.; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81-5; is Joint Hered. Gt. Chamberlain; Gov. N. S. Wales '85-90. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. W. H. Carrington, *b.*	93

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
94	341	Carysfort, William, 5th E. of. Sits as Lord **Carysfort** (1801).	Proby	1789	1836	1872
95	353	Castlemaine, Richard, 4th L.	Handcock	1812	1826	1869
96	465	Castletown, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L.	FitzPatrick	1869	1848	1883
97	143	Cathcart, Alan Frederick, 3rd E. and 12th Baron (1460).	Cathcart	1814	1828	1859
98	157	Cawdor, John Frederick Vaughan, 2nd E.	Campbell	1827	1817	1860
99	403	Charlemont, James Molyneux, 3rd E. of. Sits as Lord **Charlemont** (1837).	Caulfield	1763	1820	1863
		Chaworth (*see* Meath).				
100	433	Chelmsford, Frederic Augustus, 2nd L.	Thesiger	1858	1827	1878
101	432	Chesham, Charles Compton William, 3rd L.	Cavendish	1858	1850	1882
102	246	Chester, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of	Jayne	1541	1844	. .
103	67	Chesterfield, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of	Scudamore-Stanhope.	1628	1854	1887
104	554	Cheylesmore, William Meriton, 2nd L.	Eaton	1887	1843	1891
105	131	Chichester, Walter John, 4th E. of	Pelham	1801	1801	1838
106	232	Chichester, Richard, 71st Bp. of	Durnford	. .	1802	. .
107	45	Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of	Cholmondeley.	1815	1858	1884
108	357	Churchill, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L.	Spencer	1815	1864	1886
109	434	Churston, John, 2nd L.	Yarde-Buller	1858	1846	1871
		Clanbrassill (*see* Roden).				
110	209	Clancarty, William Frederick, 5th E. of. Sits as V. **Clancarty** (1820).	Le Poer Trench.	1803	1868	1891
111	371	Clanricarde, Hubert George, 2nd M. of. Sits as Lord **Somerhill** (1826).	de Burgh-Canning.	1825	1832	1874
112	379	Clanwilliam, Richard James, 4th E. of. Sits as Lord **Clanwilliam** (1828).	Meade	1776	1832	1879
113	4	Clarence and Avondale, H.R.H. Albert Victor Christian Edward, 1st D. of.	. . . .	1890	1864	. .
114	111	Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of	Villiers	1776	1846	1870
115	337	Clarina, Eyre Challoner Henry, 4th L.	Massey	1800	1830	1872
		Clements (*see* Leitrim).				
116	317	Clifden, Henry George, 4th Visct. Sits as Lord **Mendip** (1794).	Agar-Ellis	1781	1863	1866
117	276	Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis Hen. Hugh, 9th L.	Clifford	1672	1851	1880
		Clifton (*see* Darnley).				
118	254	Clinton, Charles Henry Rolle, 20th L.	Trefusis	1299	1834	1866
119	332	Clonbrock, Robert, 3rd L.	Dillon	1790	1807	1826
120	391	Cloncurry, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. Sits as Lord **Cloncurry** (1831).	Lawless	1789	1840	1869
121	316	Cobham, Charles George, 8th V.	Lyttelton	1794	1842	1876
122	359	Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L.	Abbot	1817	1842	1867
123	476	Coleridge, John Duke, 1st L.	Coleridge	1873	1820	. .
124	533	Colville of Culross, Charles John, 11th L., 1st B. Sits as Lord **Colville** (1885).	Colville	1604	1818	1849
125	210	Combermere, Wellington Henry, 2nd Visct.	Stapleton-Cotton.	1826	1818	1865

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
L.L. co. Wicklow. *Carlton, Travellers'*	C.	. . . . . .	94
I.R.P.; formerly in the army *Carlton*	C.	Hon. A. E. Handcock, *s.*	95
M.P. Portarlington '80-3; formerly in 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian campaign in Household Cav.; medal and clasp. 2nd class honours Law & Modern Hist. Oxon. *Granston Manor, Abbeyleix; Doneraile Court, Ireland; Bachelors', Travellers'.*	C.	. . . . . .	96
Formerly in the army. 13, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.; United Service; Carlton.*	C.	Lord Greenock, *s.*	97
M.P. Pembrokeshire '41-60; L.L. Carmarthenshire. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Emlyn, *s.*	98
L.L. Co. Tyrone. *Athenæum*	L.	Col. J. Caulfield (to *Ir.* Viscounty of Charlemont).	99
A general. Was Com.-in-Chief in S. Africa. *Carlton. United Service.*	C.	Hon. F. J. N. Thesiger, *s.*	100
Has served in several regiments. *Travellers'*	L.	Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish, *s.*	101
See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . . .	102
Is also a baronet. Called to bar In. Temple '80; is Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry. *Holme Lacy, Hereford,* 15, *Pont Street, S.W. Turf, Travellers', Bachelors', Brooks's.*	. .	Lieut. Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., *b.* '85	103
Carlton.	C.	Hon. H. F. Eaton, *b.*	104
M.P. Lewes '65-74; Chm. Q. Sessions E. Sussex; Vice-Chm. E. Sussex C.C. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. Rev. F. Pelham, *b.*	105
See biography. *Athenæum*	L.	. . . . . .	106
Is Joint Hered. Gt. Chamberlain. *Carlton*	C.	E. of Rocksavage, *s.*	107
Late a page of honour to the Queen, who stood sponsor to his lordship in '64, and to his infant son in '90; formerly in the Coldstream Guards. First peer was youngest son of 4th D. of Marlborough. A Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; app. a Lord in Waiting Aug. '89. *Cornbury Park, Charlbury; West Lavington, Devizes;* 6, *Herbert Crescent, S.W.*	C.	Hon. Victor Alexander, *s.*, born Aug. 1st, '90.	108
Formerly in the army. *Guards'*	C.	Hon. J. Yarde-Buller, *s.*	109
m. '89 Isabel Maud Penrice, dau. of Mr. J. G. Bilton	C.	Hon. R. J. Le Poer Trench, *b.*	110
M.P. Galway '67-71; has been in the dip. service. *Travellers'*	L.	Mar. of Sligo (to *Ir.* earldom).	111
An admiral on the active list; has been a Lord of the Admiralty; a Commissioner Roy. Patriotic Fund '88. *United Service.*	C.	Lord Gillford, *s.*	112
See biography.	. .	. . . . . .	113
M.P. Brecknock '69-70; Col. Herts Yeo. Cavalry. 11, *Berkeley Square, W.; The Grove, Watford.*	U.L.	Lord Hyde, *s.*	114
Gen. in the army, C.B., and a Knight of the Legion of Honour; elected an I.R.P. '89. *United Service.*	C.	Hon. Lionel B. Massey, *b.*	115
4, *Chesterfield Gardens, May Fair, W.*	L.	Hon. L. G. F. Agar-Ellis, *un.*	116
Lt.-Col. 5th (Haytor) Vol. Batt. Devon Regt. *Brooks's*	U.L.	Hon. W. H. Clifford, *b.*	117
M.P. N.Devon '57-66; U.Sec. India '67-8; Col. N. Devon Yeo.Cav.; L.L. Devonsh.'87; Chty.Comr.'74-80; Chm.Devon C.C. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. C. J. Trefusis, *s.*	118
I.R.P.; is L.L. Co. Galway. *Travellers'*	C.	Hon. L. G. Dillon, *s.*	119
D.L. Co. Kildare. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. E. Lawless, *b.*	120
M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Land Commissr. for England '81-9; has been Deputy Chairman G.W.R., appointed Railway Commissioner '91; sat as Ld. Lyttelton '76-89. *Brooks's.*	U.L.	Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, *s.*	121
Has been a Charity Commissioner; first peer was Speaker of House of Commons. *Carlton.*	C.	. . . . . .	122
See biography. *Reform, Devonshire, Athenæum*	L.	Hon. B. Coleridge, M.P., *s.*	123
P.C.; K.T.; Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales '73; S.R.P. '51-85. *Carlton.*	C.	Mast. of Colville, *s.*	124
M.P. Carrickfergus '47-57; formerly in 1st Life Guards. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. R. W. S.-Cotton, *s.*	125

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
126	421	Congleton, Henry William, 3rd L.	Parnell	1841	1809	1883
127	3	Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st D. of.	. . .	1874	1850	. .
128	546	Connemara, Robert, 1st L.	Bourke	1887	1827	. .
129	361	Conyngham, Henry Francis, 4th M. Sits as Ld. **Minster** (1821).	Conyngham	1816	1857	1882
130	284	Cork and Orrery, Richard Edmund St. Lawrence, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Boyle** (1711).	Boyle	1620	1829	1856
131	173	Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of	Pepys	1850	1874	1881
132	479	Cottesloe, Thomas Francis, 2nd L.	Fremantle	1874	1830	1890
133	321	Courtown, James George Henry, 5th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Saltersford** (1794).	Stopford	1762	1823	1858
134	77	Coventry, George William, 9th E. of	Coventry	1697	1838	1843
135	174	Cowley, William Henry, 2nd E.	Wellesley	1857	1834	1884
136	92	Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th E.	Cowper	1718	1834	1856
137	10 & 218	Cranbrook, Gathorne, 1st Visct.	Gathorne-Hardy	1878	1814	. .
138	128	Craven, William George Robert, 4th E. of	Craven	1801	1868	1883
139	372	Crawford, James Ludovic, 26th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Wigan** (1826)	Lindsay	1398	1847	1880
140	349	Crewe, Hungerford, 3rd L.	Crewe	1806	1812	1835
141	334	Crofton, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L.	Crofton	1797	1834	1869
142	178	Cromartie, Francis, 2nd E. of	Sutherland-Leveson-Gower	1861	1852	1888
143	223	Cross, Richard Assheton, 1st Visct.	Cross	1886	1823	. .
144	28	Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of.	. . .	1799	1845	1878
145	483	Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of. Sits as Ld **Ramsay** (1875).	Ramsay	1633	1878	1887
146	271	Darnley, John Stuart, 6th E. of Sits as Ld. **Clifton** (1608).	Bligh	1725	1827	1835
147	89	Dartmouth, William Heneage, 6th E. of	Legge	1711	1851	1891
148	180	Dartrey, Richard, 1st E. of	Dawson	1866	1817	. .
149	252	De Clifford, Edward Southwell, 24th L.	Russell	1299	1855	1877
150	425	De Freyne, Arthur, 4th L.	French	1851	1855	1868
151	106	De La Warr, Reginald Windsor, 7th E.	Sackville	1761	1817	1873
152	395	De L'Isle and Dudley, Philip, 2nd L.	Sidney	1835	1828	1851
153	408	De Mauley, Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper, 2nd L.	Ponsonby	1838	1815	1855
154	191 & 202	De Montalt, Cornwallis, 1st E.	Maude	1791	1817	1886
155	553	De Ramsey, William Henry, 2nd L.	Fellowes	1887	1848	1887
156	249	De Ros, Dudley Charles, 24th L.	Fitzgerald-de-Ros.	1264	1827	1874

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Formerly in the navy. *Athenæum*	L.	Col.Hon.H.Parnell,*s.*	126
Buckingham Palace, London; Bagshot Park, Surrey. Army and Navy. (See biography.)	. .	Prince Arthur, *s.* .	127
P.C.; 3rd *s.* of 5th E. of Mayo; *m.* '63 Lady Susan, *d.* late M. of Dalhousie; called to bar In. Temp. '52; M.P. King's Lynn '68-87; Und. Sec Foreign Affairs '74-80, and '85-6; Gov. of Madras '86-90. *Carlton.*	C.	. . . . . .	128
Has been in the Rifle Brigade and Scots Guards. *Carlton* .	C.	E. of Mount Charles, *s.*	129
P.C.; L.L. Somerset; M.P. Frome '54-6; Master of Buckhounds '66, '68-74, '80-5; M. of Horse '86; Col. N. Somersetsh. Yeo.; A.D.C. to Queen. 40, *Charles Street, Mayfair; Marston House, Frome; Turf, Brooks', Devonshire.*	L.	Visct. Dungarvan, *s.*	130
A minor. *Tandridge Court, near Godstone, Redhill*	. .	Hon. E. D. Pepys, *b.*	131
Called bar Inn. Temp. '55; D L., J.P., Vice-Chm. C. C. Bucks; was M.P. Bucks' 76-85. 22, *Chesham Place, London, S.W.*	. .	Hon. T. F. Fremantle, *s.*	132
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Stopford, *s.* .	133
P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-arms '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86; late Chm. Worcestershire Quarter Sessions; app. L.L. Worcestershire '91. *Croome Court, Worcester. Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Deerhurst, *s.*	134
Was Lt.-Col. Coldstream Guards; served in Crimea and India. *Travellers'.*	L.C.	Visct. Dangan, *s.* .	135
K.G.; P.C.; L.L. Beds; Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; has been Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms; Chm. Herts C C. *Travellers'.*	L.	(None to Earldom.)	136
P.C.; M.P. Leominster '56-65, Oxford Univ. '65-78; Pres. Poor Law Board '56-7; Home Sec. '67-8; Sec. for War '74-8; Sec. for India, '78-80; Pres. Council '85-6; reapp. '86. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. J. S. G. Hardy, M.P., *s.*	137
Lieut. Berks Yeo. Cav. *Combe Abbey, Coventry*	. .	Hon. R. C. Craven, *b.*	138
K.T.; M.P. Wigan '74-80; author of several astronomical works; was in Grenadier Guards; premier E. of Scotland. *Carlton.*	. .	Lord Balcarres, *s.* .	139
Travellers'	L.	. . . . . .	140
I.R.P. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. C. St. G. Crofton, *b.*	141
Major 2nd Vol. Batt. Seaforth Highlanders; D.L. and J.P. counties Sutherland, Ross, and Cromarty	. .	. . . . . .	142
P.C.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lanc. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Secretary 74-80 and '85-6; Secretary for India '86. *Carlton. Athenæum.*	C.	Hon. William Hy. Cross, M.P., *s.*	143
K.G.; cousin to Her Majesty; son of late King of Hanover. *Gmunden, Austria.*	. .	Prince George, *s.* .	144
A minor. 5, *Hereford Gardens, W.*	L.	Hon. Patrick W. Maule Ramsay, *b.*	145
Hered. High Steward of Gravesend. *Carlton*	C.	Lord Clifton, *s.* .	146
P.C.; M.P. W. Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household June '85 to Feb. '86, and Aug. '86 to Aug. '91; app L.L. Staffordsh. '91. 55, *Manchester Street, S.W.; Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Lewisham, *s.*	147
Succ. as Baron '27; has been a Lord in Waiting; L.L. Co. Monaghan. *Travellers'.*	L.	Lord Cremorne, *s.* .	148
Marlborough	L.	Hon. J. S. Russell, *s.*	149
Carlton	C.	Hon. A. French, *s.*	150
High Steward of Stratford-on-Avon; D.L. Kent, Sussex, and Cambs.; hon. lieut. R.N. Reserve. *Buckhurst, Sussex. Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Cantelupe, *s.*	151
Formerly in the army; descended maternally from William IV. *Carlton.*	. .	Hon. P. Sidney, *s.* .	152
M.P. Poole '37-47; Dungarvan '51-2. *Brooks's*	L.	Hon. W. A. Ponsonby, *s.*	153
I.R.P. (elected '62); formerly in the Life Guards; L.L. Co. Tipperary; a Lord in Waiting '85-6; sat as V. Hawarden '56-86, when he was created an E. of the U.K. *Carlton.*	C.	Lieut.-Col. R. H. Maude, *c.* (to *Ir.* peerage).	154
e. s. of the 1st Lord; *E.* Eton; m. '77, Lady Rosamond Jane, *d.* of 6th D. of Marlborough; Sub.-Lt. 1st Life Guards '67, Lt. '68, Capt. '72, retd. '77; M.P. Hunts '80-5, and for N. or Ramsey D. '85-7; J.P. and D.L. Hunts; Custos Rotulorum Isle of Ely; a Lord in Waiting, '90. *Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdon; Haverland Hall, Norwich;* 2, *Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton.*	C.	Hon. Coulson Churchill, *s.*	155
Is premier baron; a lieut.-gen.; a Lord in Waiting '74-80 and '85-6; reapp. '86. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. Mrs. Anthony Dawson, *d.*	156

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
157	392	**De Saumarez, James St. Vincent, 4th L.**	Saumarez	1831	1843	1891
158	374	**De Tabley, John Byrne Leicester, 3rd L.**	Warren	1826	1835	1887
159	516	De Vesci, John Robert William, 4th Visct. Sits as Ld. **de Vesci** (1884).	Vesey	1776	1844	1875
160	367	Delamere, Hugh, 3rd L.	Cholmondeley.	1821	1870	1887
161	62	Denbigh, Rudolph William Basil, 8th E. of	Feilding	1622	1823	1865
162	393	Denman, Thomas, 2nd L.	Aitchison-Denman.	1834	1805	1854
163	530	Deramore, George William, 2nd L.	Bateson-de-Yarburgh.	1885	1823	1890
164	57	**Derby, Edward Henry, 15th E. of**	Stanley	1485	1826	1869
165	506	**Derwent, Harcourt, 1st L.**	Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone.	1881	1829	. .
166	60	Devon, Rev. Henry Hugh, 14th E. of	Courtenay	1553	1811	1891
167	20	Devonshire, William, 7th D. of	Cavendish	1694	1808	1858
168	292	Digby, Edward Henry Trafalgar, 10th L.	Digby	1620	1846	1889
		Doncaster, E. of (*see* Buccleuch & Queensberry)				
169	312	Donegall, George Augustus Hamilton, 5th M. of. Sits as Ld. **Fisherwick** (1790).	Chichester	1791	1822	1889
170	498	Donington, Charles Frederick, 1st L.	Abney-Hastings.	1880	1822	. . .
171	208	Donoughmore, John Luke George, 5th E. of. Sits as Visct. **Hutchinson** (1821).	Hely-Hutchinson.	1800	1848	1866
172	309	Dorchester, Dudley Wilmot, 4th L.	Carleton	1786	1822	1875
173	272	Dormer, John Baptist Joseph, 12th L. (and a Bart.)	Dormer	1615	1830	1871
		Douglas, L. (*see* Home).				
174	110	Downshire, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M. of Sits as E. of **Hillsborough** (1772).	Hill	1789	1871	1874
175	339	Drogheda, Henry Francis Seymour, 3rd M. of. Sits as Ld. **Moore** (1801).	Moore	1791	1825	1837
176	164	Ducie, Henry John, 3rd E. of	Reynolds-Moreton	1837	1827	1853
177	176	Dudley, William Humble, 2nd E. of	Ward	1860	1867	1885
178	53	Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple, 1st M. of	Hamilton-Blackwood.	1888	1826	. .
179	492	Dunalley, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L.	Prittie	1800	1851	1855
180	87	Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of.	Cochrane	1669	1852	1885
181	387	Dunmore, Charles Adolphus, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Dunmore** (1831).	Murray	1686	1841	1845
		Dunning (*see* Rollo).				
182	447	Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham Thomas, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Kenry** (1866).	Wyndham-Quin	1822	1841	1871
183	422	Dunsandle and Clanconal, Denis St. George, 2nd L.	Daly	1845	1810	1847
184	161	**Durham, John George, 3rd E. of**	Lambton	1833	1855	1879
185	225	Durham, Brooke Foss, 84th Bp. of	Westcott	. .	1825	. .
186	296	Dynevor, Arthur de Cardonnel, 6th L.	Rice	1780	1836	1878
187	431	**Ebury, Robert 1st L.**	Grosvenor	1857	1801	. .
188	2	**Edinburgh, H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, 1st D. of.**	. . .	1866	1844	. .
189	163	**Effingham, Henry, 2nd E. of**	**Howard**	1837	1837	1889

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Is in the Diplomatic Service. *Marlborough, St. James's.*	C.	Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez, *s.*	157
M.A. (Oxon.) '56; Bar Linc. Inn 60; formerly Capt. Chester Yeo. Cav. *Athenæum.*	L.U.	P. F. F. Leicester, *c.* (to baronetcy only).	158
L.L. Queen's Co.; formerly in Coldstream Guards. *Travellers', Brooks's, Guards'.*	L.	Yvo R. Vesey, *n.* (to *Ir.* title).	159
13, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*	C.	Capt. Hugh C. Cholmondeley, *c.*	160
Hon. Col. Roy. Welsh Fusiliers. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Feilding, *s.*	161
First peer was the well-known Chief Justice of Queen's Bench. *House of Lords, S.W.*	C.	Thos. Denman, *g.n.* presum.	162
Assumed the surname of Yarburgh by Royal Licence in '76; *b.* 1st Peer. D.L., J.P. 76, *Eaton Square; Carlton.*	C.	R. W. B. de Yarburgh, *s.*	163
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Lynn '48-69; Under Foreign Sec. '52; Colonial Sec. '58 and '82-5; Sec. for India '58-9; Foreign Sec. '66-8 and '74-8; formerly a Conservative; a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet '82-5; app. leader L.U. Party H. of L.'88; a Com. under Lcl. Gov. (England & Wales) Act, '88; Chm. Grand Com. '89; app. Chanc. London Univ. '91. *Travellers'.*	L.U.	Lord Stanley of Preston, *b.* (peer).	164
M.P. Scarboro' '69-80. *Travellers'*	L.	Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s.	165
M.A. Merton Coll. Oxon.; Rector of Powderham; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.	C.	Henry Reginald Lord Courtenay, *s.*	166
K.G.; P.C.; succ. as E. of Burlington '34; M.P. Camb. Univ. '29-31; N. Derbyshire '31-4; L.L. Derbyshire; Chancellor Univ. of Camb. *Athenæum.*	L.	M. of Hartington, M.P., *s.*	167
Late Col. Coldstream Gds.; M.P. Dorsetsh. '76-85; J.P. Dorset. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. E. C. Digby, *b.*	168
Is Clerk of the Peace for Belfast and co. Antrim	. .	Lord H. Chichester *b.*	169
Carlton	C.	E. of Loudoun, *s.*	170
Was Assistant Com. for Eastern Roumelia '78-9. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Suirdale, *s.*	171
Lt. Coldstream Guards in Crimea. *United Service*	L.	. . . .	172
Served in the Blues—Grenadier Guards in Crimea, and 74th Highlanders in India. *Travellers', Pratt's*	L.U.	Maj.-Gen. Sir J. C. Dormer, K.C.B., *b.*	173
A minor. *East Hampstead Park. Wokingham*	C.	Ld. A. Hill, M.P., *un.*	174
P.C.; H.M.L. Co. Kildare; Ranger of the Curragh. *Carlton*	C.	P. W. Moore, *c.* (to *Ir.* earldom only).	175
P.C.; M.P. Stroud '52-3; has been Capt. Yeo. of the Guard; is L.L. Gloucestersh.; app. '88 Lord Warden of the Stannaries. *Athenæum.*	L.	Lord Moreton, *s.*	176
Lt. Worces. Yeo. Cav.; app. '88 High Steward of Kidderminster. *Dudley House, Park Lane, W.*	. .	Hon. J. H. Ward, *b.*	177
See biography. *Travellers'*	L.	Earl of Ava, *s.*	178
Formerly lieut. Rifle Brig.; elected an I.R.P.'91. *United Service.*	C.	Hon. C. O'C. Prittie, *s.*	179
S.R.P. '86; brevet-col. 34, *Portman Sq.; Army and Navy, Brooks's, Travellers'.*	L.	Lord Cochrane, *s.*	180
A Lord in Waiting '74-80; formerly L.L. Stirlingshire. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Fincastle, *s.*	181
Formerly Life Guards; Under Sec. Colonies '85-6; reapp. July '86; resig. Feb. '87. *Carlton.*	C.	Capt. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, *c.*	182
Elected I.R.P. '51. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. S. J. Daly, *b.*	183
L.L. of Durham Co.; frmly Coldstream Guards. *Turf, Guards'.*	L.	Hon. F. W. Lambton, *b.*	184
See biography. *The Palace, Bishop Auckland*		. . . . . .	185
Lt. Carmarthenshire Artil. Militia '70-1. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. W. F. Rice, *s.*	186
P.C.; M.P. Shaftesbury '22-6, Chester '26-47, Middlesex '47-57; Compt. of Household '30-4; Treas. of Household '46-7. Is uncle of the D. of Westminster. *Travellers'.*	L.	Hon. R. W. Grosvenor, *s.*	187
K.G.; P.C.; second son of the Queen. (See biography.) *United Service.*	. .	Prince Alfred, *s.*	188
E. Harrow and Ch. Ch., Oxford; D.L. Oxon. *Travellers', Turf*	L.U.	Lord Howard, *s.*	189

No.	Number of Pre-cedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Suc-ceeded.
190	436	Egerton of Tatton, Wilbraham, 2nd L.	Egerton	1859	1832	1883
191	175	Eglintoun and Winton, Archibald William, 14th E. of. Sits as E. of **Winton** (1859).	Montgomerie	1507	1841	1861
192	290	Egmont, Charles George, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Lovell and Holland** (1762).	Perceval	1733	1845	1874
193	150	Eldon, John, 3rd E. of	Scott	1821	1845	1854
194	423	Elgin and Kincardine, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Elgin** (1849).	Bruce	1633	1849	1863
195	343	Ellenborough, Charles Towry Hamilton, 4th L.	Towry-Law	1802	1856	1890
196	171	Ellesmere, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of	Egerton	1846	1847	1862
197	532	Elphinstone, William Buller Fullerton, 15th L. Sits as Ld. **Elphinstone** (1885).	Elphinstone	1509	1828	1861
198	340	Ely, John Henry, 5th M. of. Sits as Ld. **Loftus** (1801).	Loftus	1800	1851	1889
199	243	Ely, Alwyne, 59th Bp. of	Compton	1109	1825	1886
200	477	Emly, William, 1st L.	Monsell	1874	1812	. .
201	355	Enniskillen, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Grinstead** (1815).	Cole	1789	1845	1886
202	484	Erne, John Henry, 4th E. of. Sits as Lord **Fermanagh** (1876).	Crichton	1789	1839	1885
203	381	Erroll, William Harry, 18th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Kilmarnock** (1831).	Hay	1452	1823	1846
204	346	Erskine, William Macnaghten, 5th L.	Erskine	1806	1841	1882
205	529	Esher, William Baliol, 1st L.	Brett	1885	1815	. .
206	69	Essex, Arthur Algernon, 6th E. of	Capell	1661	1803	1839
		Ettrick (*see* Napier).				
207	41	Exeter, William Alleyne, 3rd M. of	Cecil	1801	1825	1867
208	241	Exeter, Edward Henry, 62nd Bp. of	Bickersteth	1046	1825	1885
209	207	Exmouth, Edward Fleetwood John, 4th Visct.	Pellew	1816	1861	1876
210	196	**Falmouth**, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th Visct.	Boscawen	1720	1847	1889
		Fermanagh (*see* Erne).				
211	88	Ferrers, Sewallis Edward, 10th E. (and a Bart.)	Shirley	1711	1847	1859
212	181	Feversham, William Ernest, 1st E. of	Duncombe	1868	1829	. .
213	559	Field, William Ventris, 1st L.	Field	1890	1813	. .
214	32	Fife, Alexander William George, 1st D. of	Duff	1889	1849	. .
215	382	Fingall, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Fingall** (1831).	Plunkett	1628	1859	1881
		Fisherwick (*see* Donegall).				
216	442	Fitzhardinge, Francis Wm. Fitzhardinge, 2nd L.	Berkeley	1861	1826	1867
217	102	Fitzwilliam, William Thomas Spencer, 6th E.	Wentworth-Fitzwilliam.	1746	1815	1857
218	295	Foley, Henry Thomas, 5th L.	Foley	1776	1850	1869
219	277	Forbes, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L.	Forbes	1442	1829	1868
220	368	Forester, Orlando Watkin Weld, 4th L.	Forester	1821	1813	1886
221	115	Fortescue, Hugh, 3rd E.	Fortescue	1789	1818	1861
		Foxford (*see* Limerick).				
222	313	Gage, Henry Charles, 5th Visct. Sits as Ld. **Gage** (1790).	Gage	1720	1854	1877
223	170	Gainsborough, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of	Noel	1841	1850	1881
224	319	Galloway, Alan Plantagenet, 10th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Stewart of Garlies** (1796).	Stewart	1623	1835	1873
225	548	Galway, George Edmund Milnes, 7th Visct. Sits as Lord **Monckton** (1887).	Monckton-Arundell.	1727	1844	1876

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
M.P. N. Cheshire '58-68, Mid Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesiastical Commr. for Eng. '80; Chm. of Royal Comm. on Education of Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, etc., '86; Chm. Manchester Ship Canal Co. '89. 7, *St. James's Square, S.W.; Carlton.*	C.	Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., *b.*	190
D.L. Ayrshire and Lanarkshire, Hered. Sheriff Renfrewshire. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. G. A. Montgomerie, *b.*	191
M.P. Midhurst '74. *Carlton*	C.	A. G. Perceval, *c.* .	192
First peer was famous Ld. Chan.; is V.-Chm. Dorset C.C. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Encombe, *s.*	193
P.C.; was Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. of Fife. *Broomhall, Dunfermline. Brooks's, Travellers'.*	L.	Lord Bruce, *s.* .	194
. . . .	. .	Ed. Downes Law, *c.*	195
Major and Hon. L.-Col. D. of Lancaster's Own Yeo. C. *Travellers'*	C.	Visct. Brackley, *s.* .	196
Retired Capt. R.N.; served in Burmah, Crimea, etc. A Lord in Waiting '74-80 and '85-6; reapp. '86. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. S. H. Elphinstone, *s.*	197
. . . .	C.	Lord G. H. Loftus, *b.*	198
See biography	. .	. . . . . .	199
P.C.; Clerk to Ordnance '53; Pres. Board Health '57; Vice Pres. Board Trade '66; Under Sec. Colonies '68-70; Postmaster-Gen. '70-3; M.P. Limerick Co. '47-74; is L.L. Limerick. *Athenæum.*	L.	Hon. G. Monsell, *s.*	200
M.P. Enniskillen '80-5; formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Carlton*	C.	Viscount Cole, *s.*	201
K.P., M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-5; a Lord of the Treasury '76-80; is H.M.L. Fermanagh. *Carlton, White's.*	C.	Visct. Crichton, *s.* .	202
Formerly major Rifle Brigade; is hered. Lord High Constable of Scotl'd; served and severely wounded in the Crimea. *Guards'.*	C.	Ld. Kilmarnock, *s.*	203
First peer was Lord Chancellor. *Naval and Military* . . .	C.	Hon. M. Erskine, *s.*	204
P.C.; M.P. for Helston '66-8; Q.C. '60; Sol.-Gen. '68; judge '68-76; Lord Justice of Appeal '76-83; Mast. of Rolls '83; a Chm. Grand Com. (See biography.) *Athenæum.*	C.	Hon. R. B. Brett, *s.*	205
Travellers'	L.	Lord Capell, *g.s.* .	206
P.C.; M.P. S. Lincs. '47-57, Northants '57-67; Treas. Household '66-7; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '67; is hered. Grand Almoner; Lt.-Col. Com. 3rd & 4th Battns. Northants Regt.; A.D.C. *Carlton.*	C.	Ld. Burghley, M.P., *s.*	207
See biography	. .	. . . . . .	208
Carlton	C.	Hon. E. A. H. Pellew, *s.*	209
Major and Col. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Gds.; formerly A.D.C. to Comm. of Forces Ireland; served with distinction in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; J.P. Kent. *White's.*	. .	Hon. E. H. T. Boscawen, *s.*	210
Married, Oct. '85, Lady Ina Maud, 4th *d.* 3rd E. of Bantry. *Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire; Chartley Castle, Stafford. Carlton.*	C.	W. K. Shirley, *c.* .	211
Succ. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorkshire '59-67. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Helmsley, *g.s.*	212
Practised as solicitor London '40-3; bar In. Temp. '50; Q.C. '64; Judge Q. B. Div. '75-90; P.C.; memb. Jud. Com. *Athenæum.*	. .	. . . . . .	213
K.T., P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '80-3; L.L. Elgin; cr. E. of U.K. '85; D. of U.K. '89; *m.* Princess Louise of Wales, July 27th, '89. *White's.*	U.L.	. . . . . .	214
State Steward to E. Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland. *Brooks's*	L.	Hon. Rev. W. M. Plunkett, *un.*	215
M.P. Cheltenham '56-65; formerly Capt. Horse Guards. *Boodle's*	L.	Hon. C. P. Berkeley, *b.*	216
K.G.; M.P. Malton '37-41 and '46-7, Wicklow '47-57; L.L. W. Riding, Yorks. *Travellers'.*	L.	Visct. Milton, *g.s.* .	217
Travellers'	L.	Hon. F. C. Foley, *b.*	218
S.R.P.; is premier baron of Scotland. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. A. M. Forbes, *b.*	219
Canon of York, and late rector of Gedling, Notts. *Willey Park, Broseley, Salop.*	. .	Hon. Cecil T. Weld Forester, *s.*	220
M.P. Plymouth '41-52, Marylebone '54-9; a Lord of the Treasury '46-7; Sec. Poor Law Board '47-51. *Athenæum, Brooks's, Travellers'.*	U.L.	V. Ebrington, M.P., *s.*	221
D.L. Sussex. *Carlton. Firle, Lewes, Sussex*	C.	W. H. St. Q. Gage, *c.*	222
J.P., D.L.; served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Campden, *s.*	223
M.P. Wigtownshire '68-73; formerly in the Horse Guards. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. R. H. Stewart, *b.*	224
M.P. for North Nottinghamshire '72-85; created a peer of the U.K. '87. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, *s.*	225

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
226	350	Gardner, ——, L.	Gardner	1800	18—	1883
227	488	Gerard, William Cansfield, 2nd L.	Gerard	1876	1851	1887
228	370	Gifford, Edric Frederic, 3rd L.	Gifford	1824	1849	1872
229	228	Gloucester and Bristol, Charles John, 31st Bp. of	Ellicott	. .	1819	. .
		Gordon (*see* Aberdeen).				
230	457	Gormanston, Jenico William Joseph, 14th Visct. Sits as Ld. **Gormanston** (1868).	Preston	1478	1837	1876
231	396	Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Worlingham** (1835).	Acheson	1806	1841	1864
232	214	Gough, George Stephens, 2nd Visct.	Gough	1849	1816	1869
233	15	Grafton, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of.	Fitzroy	1675	1821	1882
		Graham (*see* Montrose).				
234	348	Granard, Bernard Arthur Wm. Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th E. of. Sits as Baron **Granard** ('06).	Forbes	1684	1874	1889
235	300	Grantley, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L.	Norton	1782	1855	1877
236	162	Granville, Granville George, 3rd E.	Leveson-Gower.	1833	1872	1891
237	469	Greville, Algernon William Fulke, 2nd L.	Greville	1869	1841	1883
238	256	Grey de Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L.	Clifton	1324	1858	1887
239	138	Grey, Henry, 3rd E.	Grey	1806	1802	1845
240	537	Grimthorpe, Edmund, 1st L.	Beckett	1886	1816	. .
		Grinstead (*see* Enniskillen).				
241	103	Guilford, Frederick George, 8th E. of	North	1752	1876	1885
242	323	Gwydyr, Peter Robert, 4th L.	Burrell	1796	1810	1870
243	83	**Haddington**, George, 11th E. of	Arden-Baillie-Hamilton	1619	1827	1870
244	494	Haldon, Lawrence Hesketh, 2nd L.	Palk	1880	1846	1883
245	215	Halifax, Charles Lindley, 2nd Visct.	Wood	1866	1839	1885
246	8 & 518	Halsbury, Hardinge Stanley, 1st L.	Giffard	1885	1825	. .
247	23	Hamilton and Brandon, William Alexander Louis Stephen, 12th D. of. Sits as D. of **Brandon** (1711).	Douglas-Hamilton.	1643	1845	1863
248	541	Hamilton of Dalzell, John Glencairn Carter, 1st L.	Hamilton	1886	1829	. .
249	220	Hampden, Henry Bouverie William, 1st Visct.	Brand	1884	1814	. .
250	480	Hampton, John Slaney, 2nd L.	Pakington	1874	1826	1880
251	562	Hannen, James, 1st L.	Hannen	1891	1828	. .
252	213	Hardinge, Charles Stewart, 2nd Visct.	Hardinge	1846	1822	1856
253	104	Hardwicke, Charles Philip, 5th E. of.	Yorke	1754	1836	1873
		Hare (*see* Listowel).				
254	141	Harewood, Henry Thynne, 4th E. of.	Lascelles	1812	1824	1857
255	485	Harlech, William Richard, 2nd L.	Ormsby-Gore.	1876	1819	1876
256	98	Harrington, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of	Stanhope	1742	1844	1881
257	358	Harris, George Robert Canning, 4th L.	Harris	1815	1851	1872
258	140	Harrowby, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd E. of	Ryder	1809	1831	1882
		Hartismere (*see* Henniker).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Peerage conferred for distinguished naval services	. .	. . . . . .	226
Was Lt. Life Gds., ret. '76; hon. Major Lancs. Yeo. Cav. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. F. J. Gerard, *s.*	227
V.C. Served in Ashantee and Zulu wars. Col. Sec. West. Australia '80-3, Gibraltar '84-8, Leeward Islands '88. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. E. B. Gifford, *b.*	228
See biography. *Athenæum*	L.	. . . . . .	229
Was in the army; Gov. of Leeward Islands '85-7; Gov. British Guiana since '87. *Carlton; Government Ho., St. John's, Antigua.*	C.	Hon. J. E. Preston, *s.*	230
L.L. of Armagh. *Travellers'*	L.	Visct. Acheson, *s.* .	231
Formerly Capt. Gren. Guards; served in China. *Carlton* . .	C.	Hon. H. Gough, *s.* .	232
K.G.; a general ret.; an Extra Equerry to the Queen; C.B.; J.P. Northants, Bucks and Suffolk. *Travellers'.*	L.	E. of Euston, *s.* .	233
A minor. *Castle Forbes, co. Longford*	. .	Hon. R. G Forbes, *b.*	234
First peer was Speaker House of Commons. 26, *Hertford St., W. Carlton.*	C.	Maj. C. G. Norton, *c.*	235
A minor. Son of the eminent statesman who so long led the Liberal Party in the House of Lords.	. .	Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, *b.*	236
M.P. Westmeath '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4; was in 1st Life Gds. *Devonshire* .	L.	Hon. R. H. F. Greville, *s.*	237
e. s. late Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, who died Dec. '87, and in whose favour Her Majesty was pleased in '85 to terminate the abeyance into which the barony had fallen on the death of the 4th Marquis of Hastings and 22nd Baron Grey de Ruthyn. *Warton Hall, Lytham. Carlton*		Hon. Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b.*	238
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Winchelsea '26-30, Higham Ferrars '31, N. Northumberland '31-41, Sunderland '41-5; Under Sec. Colonies '30-3; Under Home Sec. '34; Sec. for War '35-9; Sec. for Colonies '46-52; formerly L.L. Northumberland. The first Earl was Prime Minister '30-4.	. .	A. Grey, ex-M.P., *n.*	239
Q.C.; was leader of Parl. bar as Mr. E. B. Denison, subsequently as Sir E. Beckett; is Chancellor of York. *Athenæum.*	C.	E. W. Beckett, M.P., *n.*	240
A minor	. .	Hon. M. W. North, *un*	241
Sec. to the Lord Gt. Chamberlain '37-70. *Oxford and Camb.* .	L.	Hon. W. M. Burrell, *s.*	242
S.R.P.; formerly in the Guards; L.L. of Haddingtonshire. *Carlton.*	C.	Lord Binning, *s.* .	243
The first peer will be remembered in the House of Commons as Sir Lawrence Palk. *Turf.*	C.	Hon. L. W. Palk, *s.*	244
Pres. of English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. The first Visct. filled numerous important offices, including that of Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Athenæum.*		Hon. E. F. L. Wood, *s.*	245
P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. 75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6; reapp. July '86. (See biography.) *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. H. G. Giffard, *s.*	246
Is premier peer of Scotland and hered. Keeper of Holyrood Palace. *Turf.*	C.	Lieut. A. Douglas-Hamilton, *c.*	247
M.P. Falkirk '57-9, S. Lanarkshire '68-74 and '80-5. *Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B.* 54, *Eaton Place, S.W.*	L.	Hon. Gavin George Hamilton, *s.*	248
P.C.; M.P. Lewes '52-68; Cambridgeshire '68-84; a Lord of the Treasury, '55-8; Parl. Sec. to Treasury '59-66; Speaker of House of Commons '72-84; is also Lord Dacre, a title dating from 1307; L.L. Sussex. *Reform.*	L.	Hon. H. R. Brand, ex-M.P., *s.*	249
The first peer was First Lord of the Admiralty, Sec. for Colonies, etc.. *Westwood Park, Droitwich. Carlton.*	C.	Hon. H. P. Pakington, *h.b.*	250
A Ld. of App. in Ordinary (see biography) '49. *LancasterGate, W.*	. .	. . . . . .	251
M.P. Downpatrick '51-6; Under Sec. for War '58-9. First peer was a distinguished soldier and Gov.-Gen. of India. *Travellers'*	C.	Hon. H. C. Hardinge, *s.*	252
P.C.; M.P. Cambs. '65-73; served in Indian campaign; Compt. of Household '66-8; Master of Buckhounds '74-80. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Royston, *s.* .	253
Carlton	C.	Visct. Lascelles, *s.*	254
M.P. Sligo '41-52, Co. Leitrim '58-76; L.L. Co. Leitrim. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. G. R. Ormsby-Gore, *s.*	255
Major Cheshire Yeo. Cav. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, *b.*	256
See biography. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, *s.*	257
P.C.; M.P. Lichfield '56-9, L'pool '68-82; Vice-Pres. Council '74-8; Pres. Board of Trade '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '85-6. *Sandon Hall, Staffordshire. Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum.*	C.	Hon. H. D. Ryder, *b.*	258

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
259	251	**Hastings**, George Manners, 11th L.	Astley	1264	1857	1875
260	397	**Hatherton**, Edward George Percy, 3rd L.	Littleton	1835	1842	1888
261	294	**Hawke**, Martin Bladen, 7th L.	Hawke	1776	1860	1887
		Hay (*see* Kinnoul).				
262	385	**Headfort**, Thomas, 3rd M. of. Sits as Ld. **Kenlis** (1831).	Taylour	1800	1822	1870
263	333	**Headley**, Charles Mark, 4th L.	Allanson-Winn.	1797	1845	1877
264	520	**Henley**, Anthony Henley, 3rd L. Sits as Ld. **Northington** (1885).	Henley	1799	1825	1841
265	449	**Henniker**, John Major, 5th L. Sits as Ld. **Hartismere** (1866).	Henniker-Major	1800	1842	1870
266	193	**Hereford**, Robert, 16th Visct.	Devereux	1549	1843	1855
267	229	**Hereford**, James, 93rd Bp. of	Atlay	. .	1817	. .
268	517	**Herries**, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L. Sits as Ld. **Herries** (1884).	Constable-Maxwell.	1489	1837	1876
269	534	**Herschell**, Farrer, 1st L.	Herschell	1886	1837	. .
270	39	**Hertford**, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of	Seymour	1793	1843	1884
271	377	**Heytesbury**, William Frederick, 3rd L.	Holmes-à'Court.	1828	1862	1891
272	212	**Hill**, Rowland Clegg, 3rd Visct.	Clegg-Hill	1842	1833	1875
273	535	**Hillingdon**, Charles Henry, 1st L.	Mills	1886	1830	. .
		Hillsborough, E. of (*see* Downshire).				
274	536	**Hindlip**, Samuel Charles, 2nd L.	Allsopp	1886	1842	1887
275	524	**Hobhouse**, Arthur, 1st L.	Hobhouse	1885	1819	. .
276	482	**Home**, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Douglas** (1875).	Douglas-Home.	1605	1834	1881
277	199	**Hood**, Francis Wheler, 4th Visct.	Hood	1796	1838	1846
278	352	**Hopetoun**, John Adrian Louis, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Hopetoun** (1809).	Hope	1703	1860	1873
279	507	**Hothfield**, Henry James, 1st L.	Tufton	1881	1844	. .
280	444	**Houghton**, Robert Offley Ashburton, 2nd L.	Milnes	1863	1858	1885
281	464	**Howard of Glossop**, Francis Edward, 2nd L.	Fitzalan-Howard.	1869	1859	1883
282	267	**Howard de Walden**, Frederick George, 7th L.	Ellis	1597	1830	1868
283	151	**Howe**, Richard William Penn, 3rd E.	Curzon-Howe	1821	1822	1876
284	504	**Howth**, William Ulick Tristram, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Howth** (1881).	St. Lawrence	1767	1827	1874
285	58	**Huntingdon**, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of.	Hastings	1529	1868	1885
286	354	**Huntly**, Charles, 11th M. of. Sits as Lord **Meldrum** (1851).	Gordon	1599	1847	1863
		Hutchinson (*see* Donoughmore).				
287	450	**Hylton**, Hedworth Hylton, 2nd L.	Jolliffe	1866	1829	1876
288	190	**Iddesleigh**, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of	Northcote	1885	1845	1887
289	105	**Ilchester**, Henry Edward, 5th E. of	Fox-Strangways.	1756	1847	1865
290	328	**Inchiquin**, Edward Donough, 14th L.	O'Brien	1536	1839	1872
		Innes (*see* Roxburghe).				
291	561	**Iveagh**, Edward Cecil, 1st L.	Guinness	1891	1847	. .
292	* 78	**Jersey**, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of	Villiers	1697	1845	1859
293	428	**Keane**, John Manley Arbuthnot, 3rd L.	Keane	1839	1816	1882
		Kenlis (*see* Headfort).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Carlton	C.	Hon.A.E.D.Astley,s.	259
C.M.G.; Hon. Commsnr. in Lunacy; formerly Maj. and Lt.-Col. Gren. Gds.; and Col. Sec. and Mil. Sec. to Lord Dufferin and Lord Lorne, Govs.-Gen. of Canada. *Travellers'.*	U.	Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, *s.*	260
Capt. 3rd Batt. of Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks. Regt.). captain of Yorks. County cricket team. *Carlton, Bachelors', Lyric, Yorkshire.*	C.	Lieut. Hon.S.Hawke, R.N., *b.*	261
M.P. Westmoreland '54-70; L.L. of Co. Meath; P.C. *Carlton.*	C.	E.of Bective, M.P., *s.*	262
I.R.P. (elected '83). *Carlton*	C.	Hon.R.A.-Winn, *un.*	263
M.P. Northampton '59-74. *Brooks's, Turf; Watford Court, Rugby.*	L.	Hon. F. Henley, *s.*	264
M.P. E. Suffolk '66-70; a Lord in Waiting '77, '85-6; reapp. '86; Chm. Qr. Sess. E. Suffolk C.C. *Carlton, White's, Travellers'.*	C.	Hon. A. E. J. H.-Major, *s.*	265
Is premier Visct. of England. *Carlton*	C.	Hon.R.C.Devereux, *s.*	266
See biography. *The Palace, Hereford. Athenæum* . . .	. .	. . . .	267
L.L. E. Riding, Yorks., and Kirkcudbrightshire. *Athenæum* .	L.	Hon. G. M. Constable-Maxwell, *d.*	268
See biography. *Athenæum*	L.	Hon. R. F. Herschell, *s.*	269
P.C.; M.P. Antrim Co. '69-74, S. Warwickshire '74-80; was in the Guards; Compt. of the Household '79-80. *Carlton.*	C.	E. of Yarmouth, *s.*	270
. . . .	. .	Mr. L. Holmes à'Court, *b.*	271
M.P. North Shropshire '57-65. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. R. R. Clegg-Hill, *s.*	272
M.P. West Kent '68-85; a partner Glyn, Mills, and Co. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. C. W. Mills, M.P., *s.*	273
M.P. E. Staffs. '73-80; Taunton '82-7. *Carlton*	C.	Hon.Chas.Allsopp,*s.*	274
P.C.; Q.C. '62; Charity Comm. '66; Comm. of Endowed Sch. '69; Legal Mem. of Gov.-Gen. of India's Coun. '72-7; Mem. Jud. Com. P.C. '81; mem. Lond. Sch. Bd. '82-4; Ald. Lond. C.C. *Athenæum.*	L.	. . . .	275
L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarksh. Yeo. Cav. *Carlton*	C.	Ld. Dunglass, *s.* .	276
Formerly Lieut.-Col. Grenadier Guards. *Travellers'* . . .	C.	Hon. G. A. Hood, *s.*	277
A Lord in Waiting '85-6 and July '86 to Aug. '89; Lord High Commissioner to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '87; app. Gov. of Victoria '89. *Carlton.*	C.	Ld. Hope, *s.* . .	278
L.L. Westmoreland; a Lord in Waiting Feb. to July '86. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, *s.*	279
Private Sec. to E. Granville '83-4; a Lord in Waiting Feb. to July '86. The first peer was a poet and author. 23, *Hill St., W.*	L.	. . . .	280
White's	L.	Hon. B. E. F.-Howard, *s.*	281
Formerly in the dip. ser. and subsequently in the army. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. T. E. Ellis, *s.*	282
Mil. Sec. to Com.-in-Chief India '54; is a General; Col. 2nd Life Gds.; served in Kaffir War; L.L. of Leicestersh. '88. *Turf.*	C.	Visct. Curzon, M.P., *s.*	283
M.P. Galway '68-74; formerly in the army; State Steward to Viceroy of Ireland '55-8 and '59-66. *Travellers'.*	L.	. . . .	284
Sharavogul, King's Co.	C.	Hon. O. W. Hastings, *b.*	285
P.C.; is premier M. of Scotland; has been a Lord in Waiting; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81; elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90. *Devonshire.*	L.	Lord Esme Stuart Gordon, *b.*	286
M.P. Wells '55-68; was in charge of the Light Cav. at Balaclava. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. H. G. H. Jolliffe, *s.*	287
e. s. of late earl, to whom he was private sec. '67-8 and '74-7; Comm. of Inland Revenue '77; Deputy Chairman of Inland Revenue Board '86. *Athenæum.*	. .	Visct. St. Cyres, *s.*	288
P.C.; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms '74; L.L. Dorsetshire. *Milbury, Dorchester; Holland House, Kensington, W. Turf.*	C.	Lord Stavordale, *s.*	289
I.R.P. (elected '73); L.L. Clare Co. *Carlton*	C.	Hon.L.W.O'Brien,*s.*	290
3 *s.* Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and *b.* of 1st L. Ardilaun; D.L. Dublin city, sheriff '76; cr. a bart. on occasion of visit of Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. 5, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*	C.	Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinness, *s.*	291
See biography.	C.	Visct. Villiers, *s.* .	292
Formerly in the army. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. G. D. Keane, *b.*	293

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
294	428	Kenmare, Valentine Augustus, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Kenmare** (1856).	Browne	1800	1825	1872
		Kenry (*see* Dunraven).				
295	539	Kensington, William, 1st L. (Peerage U.K. 4th L. Peerage of Ireland.)	Edwardes	1886	1835	1872
296	310	Kenyon, Lloyd, 4th L.	Kenyon	1788	1864	1869
		Ker (*see* Lothian).				
297	453	Kesteven, John Henry, 2nd L.	Trollope	1868	1851	1874
298	331	Kilmaine, Francis William, 4th L.	Browne	1789	1843	1873
		Kilmarnock (*see* Erroll).				
299	154	Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of	Needham	1822	1842	1880
300	179	Kimberley, John, 1st E. of	Wodehouse	1866	1826	. .
301	120	Kingston, Henry Ernest Newcomen, 8th E. of.	King-Tenison.	1768	1848	1871
302	440	Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L.	Kinnaird	1682	1847	1887
303	285	Kinnoull, George, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Hay** (1711).	Hay	1633	1827	1866
304	404	Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Kintore** (1838).	Keith-Falconer.	1677	1852	1880
305	248&556	Knutsford, Henry Thurston, 1st L.	Holland	1888	1825	. .
306	497	**Lamington,** Charles Wallace Alexander Napier, 2nd L.	Cochrane-Baillie	1880	1860	1890
307	119	Lanesborough, John Vansittart Danvers, 6th E. of	Butler	1756	1839	1866
308	335	Langford, Hercules Edward, 4th L.	Rowley	1800	1848	1854
309	34	Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of	Fitzmaurice	1784	1845	1866
310	55 & 187	Lathom, Edward, 1st E. of	Bootle-Wilbraham.	1880	1837	. .
311	84	Lauderdale, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of	Maitland	1624	1840	1884
312	459	Lawrence, John Hamilton, 2nd L	Lawrence	1869	1846	1879
313	435	Leconfield, Henry, 2nd L.	Wyndham	1859	1830	1869
314	18	Leeds, George Godolphin, 9th D. of	Osborne	1694	1828	1872
315	167	Leicester, Thomas William, 2nd E. of	Coke	1837	1822	1842
316	413	Leigh, William Henry, 2nd L.	Leigh	1839	1824	1850
317	298	Leinster, Gerald, 5th D. of. Sits as V. **Leinster** (1747).	FitzGerald	1766	1851	1887
318	384	Leitrim, Robert Bermingham, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Clements** (1831).	Clements	1795	1847	1878
319	160	Lichfield, Thomas George, 2nd E. of	Anson	1831	1825	1854
320	326	Lilford, Thomas Lyttleton, 4th L.	Powys	1797	1833	1861
321	356	Limerick, William Hale John Charles, 3rd E. of. Sits as Ld. **Foxford** (1815).	Pery	1803	1840	1866
322	240	Lincoln, Edward, 88th Bp. of	King	800 (abt.)	1829	1885
323	85	Lindsay, John Trotter, 10th E. of	Lindsay-Bethune	1633	1827	1851
324	64	Lindsey, Montague Peregrine, 11th E. of	Bertie	1626	1815	1877
325	525	Lingen, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L.	Lingen	1885	1819	. .
326	405	Lismore, George Ponsonby, 2nd Visct. Sits as V. **Lismore** (1838).	O'Callaghan	1806	1815	1857
327	463	Listowel, William, 3rd E. of. Sits as Ld. **Hare** (1869).	Hare	1822	1833	1856
328	234	Liverpool, John Charles, 1st Bp. of	Ryle	. .	1816	. .

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
P.C.; M.P. Kerry Co. '52-71; Compt. of the Household '56-8; Vice-Chamberlain '59-66 and '68-72; Lord Chamberlain '80-5; L.L. Kerry Co. *Travellers'.*	L.	Visct. Castlerosse, *s.*	294
P.C.; L.L. Pembrokeshire; formerly in Coldstream Guards; M.P. Haverfordwest '68-85; Groom in Waiting '73-4; Compt. of Household '80-5; second Liberal Whip in House of Commons '73-85; a Lord in Waiting Feb. to July '86. *Reform, Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. William Edwardes, *s.*	295
First peer was a distinguished judge. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon, M.P., *un.*	296
Junior Carlton	C.	Hon. R. C. Trollope, *b.*	297
D.L. Cardiganshire; elected an I.R.P. '90. *Carlton* . . .	C.	Hon. J. E. D. Browne, *s.*	298
K.P.; I.R.P.; M.P. for Newry '72-4; Lt.-Col. Shrops. Y.C. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Newry, *s.* .	299
K.G.; P.C.; succ. as Lord '46; Envoy to St. Petersburg '56-8; Under Foreign Sec. 52-6 and '59-61; Viceroy of Ireland '64-6; Lord Privy Seal '68-70; Sec. for Colonies '70-4 and '80-2; Sec. for India '82-5 and Feb. to July '86; Chm. of Grand Com. '89-90. 35, *Lowndes Square. Brooks's, Athenæum.*	L.	Lord Wodehouse, *s.*	300
Capt. and Hon. Maj. 5th Batt. Connaught Rangers; I.R.P. *Carlton.*	L.	Visct. Kingsboro', *s.*	301
D.L. & J.P. Perthshire, Kent and London. *Athenæum, Union.*	L.U.	Hon. D. A. Kinnaird, *s.*	302
Formerly in the Life Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Lord Hay, of Kinfauns, *s.*	303
P.C.; a Lord in Waiting '85-6; Capt. Yeo. Guard July '86-9; app. Gov. of S. Australia Jan. '89. *Carlton.*	C.	Lord Inverurie, *s.* .	304
P.C.; *e.s.* late Sir H. Holland, Bart., Phys.-in-Ord. to the Queen; ed. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; called bar Inn. Temp. '49, bencher '81; legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70; Assist. Und. Sec. State Colonies '70-4; M.P. Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-8; Finan. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. since Jan. '87; D.L. Middlesex, G.C.M.G.	C.	Hon. Sydney George Holland, *s.* . .	305
M.P. North St. Pancras '86-90. *Carlton*	C.	. . . . . .	306
I.R.P.; ret. Capt. Royal Navy; L.L. co. Cavan. *Carlton* . .	C.	Ld. Newtown-Butler, *s*	307
I.R.P.; formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Carlton* . . .	C.	Maj. Hon. W. C. Rowley, *b.*	308
See biography. *Travellers'*	L.	E. of Kerry, *s.* .	309
P.C.; succ. as Lord Skelmersdale '53; a Lord in Waiting '66-8; Capt. Yeo. of Guard '74-80; Lord Chamberlain '85-6; reapp. July '86. 41, *Portland Place. Marlborough, Turf, Carlton.*	C.	Capt. L. Skelmersdale, *s.*	310
Formerly in army; elected S.R.P. '89; L.L. Berwicksh. '90. *Carlton*	. .	Visct. Maitland, *s.* .	311
Son of the famous Gov.-Gen. of India. *Brooks's*	L.	Hon. A. G. Lawrence, *s.*	312
M.P. West Sussex '54-69; formerly in the Life Guards; Vice-Chm. W. Sussex C.C. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. G. O'B. Wyndham, *s.*	313
Descended from Sir E. Osborne, Lord Mayor of London in 1582. *Travellers'.*	C.	M. of Carmarthen, M.P., *s.*	314
K.G.; Keeper of Privy Seal to Prince of Wales; L.L. Norfolk .	U.	Visct. Coke, *s.* .	315
Is L.L. of Warwickshire. *Brooks's*	L.	Hon. F. D. Leigh, *s.*	316
P.C.; D.L. and J.P. Co. Kildare; Capt. Kildare Militia '74-5; is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl, of Ireland. *Travellers'.*	L.	M. of Kildare, *s.* .	317
Retired lieut. Royal Navy. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Clements *s.*	318
M.P. Lichfield '47-54; formerly L.L. Staffordshire . . .	L.	Visct. Anson, *s.* .	319
Carlton	L.	Hon. J. Powys, *s.* .	320
P.C.; has been in the Rifle Brigade; A.D.C. to the Queen; Col. Comd. 5th Batt. R. Munster Fusil.; a Lord in Waiting '86-9; app. Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard '89. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Glentworth, *s.*	321
See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . . .	322
S.R.P.; formerly Capt. Grenadier Guards; J.P. and D.L. Lincolnshire. *Uffingham House, Stamford. Carlton.*	C.	D. C. Lindsay, *c.* .	323
Formerly in the Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Ld. Bertie, *s.* . .	324
Was Sec. to Comttee. of Council on Educ. '49-69; Perm. Sec. to Treas. '69-85; Ald. London C.C. 13, *Wetherby Gardens, S.W.*	L.	. . . . . .	325
Has been in the army; formerly L.L. Tipperary. *Travellers'* .	L.	. . . . . .	326
Formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; a Lord in Waiting '80. *Brooks's.*	L.	Visct. Ennismore, *s.*	327
See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . . .	328

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
329	236	Llandaff, Richard, 93rd Bp. of	Lewis	. .	1821	. .
		Loftus (*see* Ely).				
330	192	Londesborough, William Hy. Forester, 2nd L.	Denison	. .	1834	. .
331	155	Londonderry, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of. Sits as E. **Vane** (1823).	Vane-Tempest-Stewart.	1816	1852	1884
332	224	London, Frederick, 108th Bp. of	Temple	. .	1821	. .
333	365	Longford, Thomas, 5th E. of. Sits as Lord **Silchester** (1821).	Pakenham	1785	1864	1887
334	139	Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of	Lowther	1807	1857	1882
335	360	Lothian, Schomberg Henry, 9th M. of. Sits as Ld. **Ker** (1821).	Kerr	1701	1833	1870
336	257	Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Botreaux** (1368).	Abney-Hastings.	1633	1855	1874
		Lovaine (*see* Percy).				
337	401	Lovat, Simon Joseph, 16th L. Sits as Lord **Lovat** (1837).	Fraser	1540	1871	1887
338	165	Lovelace, William, 1st E. of	King-Noel	1838	1805	. .
		Lovell and Holland (*see* Egmont).				
339	123	Lucan, George, 4th E. of	Bingham	1795	1830	1888
340	415	Lurgan, William, 3rd L.	Brownlow	1839	1858	1882
		Lyttelton (*see* Cobham).				
341	186	Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton, 1st E. of	Bulwer-Lytton.	1880	1831	. .
342	438	Lyveden, FitzPatrick Henry, 2nd L.	Vernon	1859	1824	1873
343	94	**Macclesfield**, Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, 6th E. of.	Parker	1721	1811	1850
344	545	Macnaghten, Edward, L.	Macnaghten	1887	1830	. .
345	550	Magheramorne, James Douglas, 2nd L.	M'Garel-Hogg.	1887	1861	1890
346	118	Malmesbury, Edward James, 4th E. of	Harris	1800	1842	1887
347	244	Manchester, James, 3rd Bp. of	Moorhouse.	1847	1826	1886
348	25	Manchester, George Victor Drogo, 8th D. of	Montagu	1719	1853	1890
349	351	Manners, John Thomas, 3rd L.	Manners	1807	1852	1864
350	112	Mansfield, William David, 4th E. of	Murray	1792	1806	1840
351	136	Manvers, Sydney William Herbert, 3rd E.	Pierrepont	1806	1825	1860
352	80	Mar, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. of	Goodeve-Erskine.	*ante* 1404	1836	1866
353	21	Marlborough, George Charles, 8th D. of	Spencer-Churchill.	1702	1844	1883
354	564	Masham, Samuel, 1st L.	Cunliffe-Lister.	1891	. .	. .
355	366	Massereene, Clotworthy John Eyre, 11th Visct. Sits as Ld. **Oriel** (1821).	Skeffington	1660	1842	1863
356	330	Massy, John Thomas William, 6th L.	Massy	1767	1835	1874
357	121	Mayo, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E. of	Bourke	1785	1851	1872
358	386	Meath, Reginald, 12th E. of. Sits as Lord **Chaworth** (1831).	Brabazon	1627	1841	1887
		Meldrum (*see* **Huntly**).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
See biography. *Athenæum*	C.	. . . . . .	329
M.P. Beverley '37-59, Scarboro' '59-60; suc. as 2nd L. '60. *Travellers*	C.	Visct. Raincliffe, *s.*	330
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9. The 2nd peer was the minister long known as Visct. Castlereagh. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Castlereagh, *s.*	331
P.C. See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . . .	332
Lieut. 2nd Life Guards. 24, *Bruton Street, W.*	C.	Hon. E. M. Pakenham, *b.*	333
Adm. Westmorland and Cumberland coasts; Hon. Col. Cumberland Artillery Vol.; J.P. Cumberland, Westmorland, and Rutland. *Lowther Castle, Penrith; Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland; 14 and 15, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton.*	C.	Hon. L. E. Lowther, *b.*	334
K.T.; P.C.; LL.D.; Lord Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland, and Capt.-Gen. Royal Scottish Archers; app. Sec. for Scotland and Vice-Pres. Scotch Ed. Dept., March '87. *Carlton.*	C.	E. of Ancrum, *s.*	335
D.L. Ayrshire. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. P. F. Abney Hastings, *b.*	336
A minor. *Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Inverness*	L.	Hon. H. J. Fraser, *b*	337
L.L. Surrey. *Athenæum*	L.U.	Visct. Ockham, *s.* (*See* Wentworth.)	338
Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, returning as Lt.-Col. '60; was A.D.C. to his late father in the Crimea, and was present at Alma and Balaclava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; J.P. Co. Mayo; elected an I.R.P. '89. *Carlton, Turf.*	C.	Ld. Bingham, *s.*	339
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Carlton.*	L.	Hon. J. R. Brownlow, *b.*	340
Succ. as 2nd Lord '73; was some years in the dip. service, and was Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal just previously to his appointment as Gov.-Gen. of India '76-80; app. Ambassador at Paris Nov. '87; elect. Rect. Univ. Glasgow '87; P.C. '88. The first lord was the celebrated author. (See biog.) *Athenæum.*	C.	Visct. Knebworth, *s.*	341
Has been in the diplomatic service. 4, *Belgrave Place, S.W.*	L.	Hon. the Rev. C. J. Vernon, *b.*	342
M.P. Oxfordshire '37-41; app. '90 Vice-Lieut. of Oxfordshire during the absence of the E. of Jersey, the L.L. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Parker, *s.*	343
P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fell. Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; Q.C. '80; Bencher '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-5; N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary '87. *Carlton.*	C.	. . . . . .	344
Capt. 1st Life Guards; was A.D.C. to Lord Aberdeen when Viceroy of Ireland.	C.	Hon. Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.*	345
Formerly Major 2nd Battn. Roy. Irish Rifles, retired Hon. Lt.-Col. '82; J.P. Dorset and Hants. *Junior United Service.*	C.	V. FitzHarris, *s.*	346
See biography.	. .	. . . . . .	347
M.P. Hunts '77-80; Capt. 3rd Batt. Roy. Irish Fus. '77-89; J.P. and D.L. co. Armagh; J.P. Hunts. *Turf, Travellers', Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Mandeville, *s.*	348
Formerly in the Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. C. H. Manners, *b.*	349
M.P. Aldborough '30, Woodstock '31, Norwich '32-7, Perthshire '37-40; a Lord of the Treasury '34-5; is L.L. Clackmannanshire and hered. Keeper of the Palace of Scone. The first Earl was the celebrated judge. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Stormont, *s.*	350
M.P. South Notts '52-60. *Carlton*	C.	V. Newark, M.P., *s.*	351
S.R.P.; present holder's title confirmed by Act, '85. *Carlton*	C.	Ld. Garioch, *s.*	352
Formerly in the Horse Guards. The first Duke was the celebrated military commander. *Hurlingham.*	C.	M. of Blandford, *s.*	353
Is interested in silk industry, and connected with Manningham Mills, Bradford; contested unsuccessfully Skipton D. Yorks '85.	C.	Hon. Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, *s.*	354
Is also Visct. Ferrard, I.P., cr. 1797; L.L. Co. Louth. The 1st L. Oriel was last Speaker of Irish House of Commons. *Antrim Castle, Antrim; Oriel Temple, co. Louth. Carlton.*	C.	Hon. O. J. C. W. M. Skeffington, *s.*	355
I.R.P. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. H. S. J. Massy, *s.*	356
Formerly in Gren. Guards. His father, when Gov.-Gen. of India, was assassinated in 1872; an I.R.P. since '90. *Carlton.*	C.	Capt. the Hon. M. A. Bourke, R.N., *b.*	357
P.C.; D.L.; Hon. Col. 5th Bat. R.D. Fusiliers. Long known in public life before succeeding to title, as Ld. Brabazon; Ald. Lond. C.C. *Carlton, Travellers', Bachelors'.* 83, *Lancaster Gate, W.; Kilruddery, Bray, Ireland;* and *Ardee Cottage, Ottershaw, Chertsey.*	C.	Lord Ardee, *s.*	358

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
359	204	Melville, Henry, 5th Visct.	Dundas	1802	1835	1886
		Mendip (*see* Clifden).				
		Meredyth (*see* Athlumney).				
360	411	Methuen, Paul Sanford, 3rd L.	Methuen	1838	1845	1891
361	286	Middleton, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L.	Willoughby	1711	1844	1877
362	321	Midleton, William, 8th Visct. Sits as Ld. **Brodrick** (1796).	Brodrick	1717	1830	1870
		Minster (*see* Conyngham).				
363	142	Minto, Gilbert John, 4th E. of	Elliot-Murray Kynynmound Eliot.	1813	1845	1891
364	448	Monck, Charles Stanley, 4th Visct. Sits as Ld. **Monck** (1866).	Monck	1800	1819	1849
		Monckton (*see* Galway).				
365	475	Moncreiff, James Wellwood, 1st L.	Moncreiff	1873	1811	. .
366	513	Monk Bretton, John George, 1st L.	Dodson	1884	1825	. .
367	523	Monkswell, Robert, 2nd L.	Collier	1885	1845	1886
368	531	Montagu of Beaulieu, Henry John, 1st L.	Douglas-Scott-Montagu.	1885	1832	. .
		Monteagle (*see* Sligo).				
369	416	Monteagle of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L.	Spring-Rice	1839	1849	1866
370	95	Montrose, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of. Sits as E. **Graham** (1722).	Graham	1707	1852	1874
		Moore (*see* Drogheda).				
371	318	Moray, George, 14th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Stuart** of Castle Stuart (1796).	Stuart	1561	1814	1872
372	147	Morley, Albert Edmund, 3rd E. of	Parker	1815	1843	1864
373	558	Morris, Michael, 1st L.	Morris	1889	1827	. .
374	81	Morton, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of	Douglas	1458	1844	1884
375	389	Mostyn, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L.	Lloyd-Mostyn	1831	1856	1884
376	54 & 114	Mount Edgcumbe, William Henry, 4th E. of	Edgcumbe	1789	1832	1861
377	563	Mount Stephen, George, 1st L.	Stephen	1891	1829	. .
378	250	Mowbray and Stourton, Alfred Joseph, 23rd L.	Stourton	1295 1447	1829	1872
379	158	Munster, William George, 2nd E. of	Fitz-Clarence	1831	1824	1842
380	472	Napier, Francis, 10th L. Sits as Ld. **Ettrick** (1872).	Napier	1627	1819	1834
381	456	Napier of Magdala, Robert William, 2nd L.	Napier	1868	1845	1890
382	134	Nelson, Horatio, 3rd E.	Nelson	1805	1823	1835
383	26	Newcastle, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of.	Pelham-Clinton	1756	1864	1879
384	235	Newcastle, Ernest Roland, 1st Bp. of	Wilberforce	. .	1840	. .
385	12	Norfolk, Henry, 15th D. of	Fitz-Alan-Howard.	1483	1847	1860
386	49	Normanby, the Rev. Constantine Charles, 3rd M. of.	Phipps	1838	1846	1890

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh	. .	Hon. C. Saunders Dundas, *b.*	359
C.B., C.M.G.; ensign and lieut. Scots Gds. '64, became Maj.-Gen. '90, went on special service to Gold Coast '73, Brig.-Maj. Home Dist. '74; commandant at headquarters in Egyptian expedition '82; commanded Bechuanaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88. *Guards', Travellers'.*	. .	Hon. P. A. Methuen, *s.*	360
Formerly Capt. Scots Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, *b.*	361
High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames; M.P. Mid Surrey '68-70. *Carlton, Athenæum.*	C.	Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick M.P., *s.*	362
Col. commanding S. of Scotland Vol. Brig.; served as a vol. in Egyptian campaign '82, for which he received a medal. Is D.L. Roxburgh. *Guards', Turf, Brooks's.*	. .	Hon. Arthur Elliot, M.P., *b.*	363
P.C.; M.P. Portsmouth '52-7; a Lord of the Treasury '55-8; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '61-8; L.L. Dublin Co. *Athenæum.*	L.	Hon. H. P. C. S. Monck, *s.*	364
P.C.; M.P. Leith '51-9, Edinburgh '59-68, Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ. '68-9; Sol.-Gen. for Scot '50-1; Lord Advocate '51-2, '53-7, '59-66, and '68-9; Lord Justice Clerk and Pres. 2nd Div. Court of Sess. '69-88. *Athenæum.*	L.	Hon. H. J. Moncreiff, *s.*	365
P.C.; M.P. East Sussex '57-74, Chester 74-80, Scarbro' '80-4; Chm. of Ways and Means '65-72; Financial Sec. Treasury '73-4; Pres. Local Gov. Board '80-2; Ch. Duchy Lanc. '82-4; Chm. E. Sussex C.C. *Reform.*	L.	Hon. J. W. Dodson, *s.*	366
In. Temp. '69; has been Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice; Memb. London C.C. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. R. A. Hardcastle Collier, *s.*	367
M.P. Selkirksh. '61-8, S. Hampsh. '68-84; 2nd s. of 5th D. of Buccleuch and Queensberry; app. Official Verderer of the New Forest '90. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. J. W. E. D.-Scott-Montagu, *s.*	368
Grandson of the first lord, the well-known minister. *Athenæum*	U.L.	Hon. S. E. Spring-Rice, *s.*	369
Lt.-Col., Comdt. 3rd Bat. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Stirlingshire; app. Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90. *Carlton.*	C.	M. of Graham, *s.* .	370
D.L. Inverness Co. *Travellers'*	. .	E. A. S.-Gray, *c.* .	371
P.C.; a Lord in Waiting '68-74; Under Sec. for War '80-5; First Com. of Works Feb. to April '86; Vice-Chm. Devon C.C.; app. Chm. of Committees, and Dep. Speaker of House of Lords since '89. *Travellers'. Saltram Plympton, Devon; 31, Princes Gardens, S.W.*	L.	Visct. Boringdon, *s.*	372
See biography	C.	. . . .	373
S.R.P. *Carlton*	C.	Lord Aberdour, *s.* .	374
J.P. Kent, Carnarvon, and Flint. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, *s.*	375
P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; app. Lord Steward of the Household July '86; is L.L. Cornwall; Chm. Cornwall C.C. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Valletort, *s.*	376
See biography. 25, *St. James's Place, S.W.*	. .	. . . .	377
J.P. and D.L. Yorks, W.R. *Hurlingham*	C.	Hon. C. B. Stourton, *s.*	378
Has served in Scots Fusil., and 1st Life Guards. First E. was son of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan. *Travellers'* . . .	C.	Ld. Tewkesbury, *s.*	379
P.C.; K.T.; Gov. Madras '66-72, and Acting Viceroy *pro tem.* on death of Lord Mayo; has been Minister in U.S.A., Netherlands, Ambassador in Russia, and at Berlin. *Athenæum.*	L.	William, Master of Napier, *s.*	380
Hon. Col. Bengal army; served in Abyssinia. *Carlton* . .	C.	Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, *b.*	381
Is a grand-nephew of the celebrated Admiral. *Carlton* . .	C.	Visct. Trafalgar, *s.*	382
Carlton	C.	Ld. H. P.-Clinton, *b.*	383
See biography. *Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne* . . .	. .	. . . .	384
K.G.; is premier Duke and Earl and hered. Earl Marshal of England. *Carlton.*	C.	E. of Arundel and Surrey, *s.*	385
J.P. and D.L. for N. Yorks; was Vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91.	. .	George Phipps (s. of Ld. W. Phipps, dec.)	386

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
387	473	Normanton, James Charles Herbert Welbore-Ellis, 3rd E. of. Sits as Ld. **Somerton** (1873).	Agar . .	1806	1818	1868
388	265	North of Kirtling, William Henry John, 11th L.	North . .	1554	1836	1884
389	42	Northampton, William, 4th M. of . . .	Douglas-Maclean-Compton	1812	1818	1877
390	514	Northbourne, Walter Charles, 1st L. . .	James .	1884	1816	1829
391	184	Northbrook, Thomas George, 1st E. of . .	Baring .	1876	1826	. .
		Northington (*see* Henley).				
392	27	Northumberland, Algernon George, 6th D. of .	Percy . .	1766	1810	1867
393	491	Norton, Charles Bowyer, 1st L.	Adderley .	1878	1814	. .
394	227	Norwich, John Thomas, 88th Bp. of	Pelham .	. .	1811	. .
		Ockham (*see* Wentworth).				
395	470	O'Hagan, Thomas Towneley, 2nd L. . . .	O'Hagan .	1870	1878	1885
396	455	O'Neill, Edward, 2nd L.	O'Neill .	1868	1839	1883
397	129	Onslow, William Hillier, 4th E. of . . .	Onslow .	1801	1853	1870
398	400	Oranmore and Browne, Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Frederick, 2nd L.	Browne-Guthrie	1836	1819	1860
399	137	Orford, Horatio, 4th E. of	Walpole .	1806	1813	1858
		Oriel (*see* Massereene).				
400	454	Ormathwaite, Arthur, 2nd L.	Walsh .	1868	1827	1881
401	362	Ormonde, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of. Sits as Ld. **Ormonde** (1821).	Butler .	1825	1844	1854
402	222	Oxenbridge, William John, 1st Visct. . .	Monson .	1886	1829	. .
		Oxenfoord (*see* Stair).				
403	237	Oxford, William, 32nd Bp. of	Stubbs .	. .	1825	. .
404	59	Pembroke and Montgomery, George Robert Charles, 13th E. of.	Herbert .	1551	1850	1862
405	451	Penrhyn, George Sholto Gordon, 2nd L. . .	Douglas-Pennant	1866	1836	1886
406	460	Penzance, James Plaisted, 1st L.	Wilde .	1869	1816	. .
407	302	Percy, Henry George, E. Sits as Ld. **Lovaine** .	Percy . .	1784	1846	. .
408	268	Petre, Rev. William Joseph, 13th L.	Petre . .	1603	1847	1884
409	376	Plunket, Most Rev. William Conyngham, 4th L.	Plunket .	1827	1828	1871
410	388	Poltimore, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, 2nd L.	Bampfylde.	1831	1837	1858
411	282	Polwarth, Walter Hugh, 6th L.	Hepburne-Scott	1690	1838	1867
		Ponsonby (*see* Bessborough).				
412	24	Portland, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of.	Cavendish-Bentinck.	1716	1857	1879
413	217	Portman, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd Visct. .	Portman .	1873	1829	1888
414	99	Portsmouth, Newton, 6th E. of	Wallop .	1743	1856	1891
415	79	Poulett, William Henry, 6th E.	Poulett .	1706	1827	1864

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
M.P. Wilton '41-52. *Somerley, Ringwood, Hants; 17, Prince's Gardens, S.W. Travellers', St. James's.*	U.L.	Visct. Somerton, *s.*	387
K.M.; late Lt. 1st Life Gds.; Maj. Q.O. Oxford Hussars. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. W. F. J. North, *s.*	388
K.G.; is a full admiral ret.; Special Envoy Extraord. '81, to invest King of Spain with Order of the Garter. *Travellers'.*	L.	E. Compton, M.P., *s.*	389
M.P. Hull '37-47; a Trustee of the National Gallery. *Travellers'*	L.	Hon. W. H. James, M.P., *s.*	390
G.C.S.I., D.C.L., F.R.S., P.C.; succ. as 2nd L. '66; M.P. Falmouth '57-66; Ld. Admiralty '57-8; U. Sec. India '59-64; U. Home Sec. '64-6; Und. Sec. War '69-72; Gov.-Gen. India '72-6; F. Ld. Admiralty '80-5; app. L.L. co. Southampton '90. 4, *Hamilton Place, W. Travellers', Brooks's, Athenæum.*	U.L.	Visct. Baring, M.P., *s.*	391
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Beeralston '31-2, North Northumberland '52-65; a Lord of the Admiralty '58; Vice-Pres. of Board of Trade '59; Lord Privy Seal '78-80; is L.L. of Northumberland. *United Service.*	C.	E. Percy, *s.* (peer) .	392
P.C.; M.P. North Staffordshire '41-78; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. Council '58-9; Under Sec. Colonies '66-8; Pres. Board of Trade '74-8. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. C. L. Adderley, *s.*	393
See biography	L.	. . . . . .	394
A minor. The first Lord was Lord Chan. of Ireland. *Carlton* .	. .	Hon. M. H. O'Hagan, *b.*	395
M.P. Antrim Co. '63-80. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, *s.*	396
See biography. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Cranley, *s.* .	397
I.R.P. (elected '69). *Carlton*	C.	Hon. G. H. B.-Guthrie, *s.*	398
M.P. East Norfolk, '35-7. *Carlton*	C.	R. H. Walpole, *n.* .	399
M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80; formerly in Life Guards; L.L. Radnorshire; Chm. Radnorsh. C.C. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, M.P., *s.*	400
Is hered. Chief Butler of Ireland; formerly capt. Life Guards; L.L. Kilkenny Co. *Carlton.*	C.	Lord J. Butler, *b.* .	401
P.C.; M.P. Reigate '58-62; Treas. of Household '73-4; Capt. Yeo. of Guard '80-5 and Feb. to July '86; A.D.C. to Queen; Dep. Speaker House of Lords; Col. Com. 3rd Linc. Regt.; Hon. Col. 1st Batt. Surrey Vol.; Chm. Lincolnsh. C.C. (Lindsey Div.); Chm. Quarter Sessions for same div. of county; D.L. Surrey and Lincolnshire. *Brooks's, National Liberal, Devonshire.*	L.	Hon. D. J. Monson, *b.* (to barony of Monson).	402
See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . . .	403
Succ. in the Herbert barony '61; Under Sec. War '74-5. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. S. Herbert, M.P., *b.*	404
Is owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-80. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, *s.*	405
P.C.; a Baron of the Court of Exchequer '60-3; Judge of Probate and Divorce Court '63-72; is Dean of Arches and Chancellor of York. *Brooks's; Eashing Park, Godalming.*	L.	. . . . . .	406
P.C.; *e.s.* D. of Northumberland; *E.* Oxford; m. '68 Lady Edith, *d.* 8th D. of Argyll; Col. 3rd Batt. Northumberland Fusil. and of 2nd Northumberland (Percy) Art. Vol.; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lovaine '87.	C.	L. Warkworth, *s.* .	407
Domestic Prelate at Vatican Court. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. B. H. Petre, *b.*	408
Bp. of Meath '76; trans. to archbishopric of Dublin '84. The first peer was Ld. Chancellor of Ireland. *National. Old Connaught House, Bray; The Palace, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.*	C.	Hon. W. L. Plunket, *s.*	409
P.C.; Treas. of the Household '72-4. *Poltimore Park, Exeter; Court Hall, North Molton, N. Devon; 77, Eaton Square, S.W. Carlton, Marlborough*	C.	Hon. C. R. G. W. Bampfylde, *s.*	410
S.R.P.; L.L. Selkirkshire. *Harden, Roxburghshire; Merton House, St. Boswell's, N.B.*	C.	Mast. of Polwarth, *s.*	411
P.C; formerly in Coldstream Guards; late Col. Hon. Artillery Com.; app. Master of the Horse '86; L.L. Caithness-shire '89; *m.* June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke.	C.	Ld. H. C.-Bentinck, M.P., *h.b.*	412
M.P. Shaftesbury '52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; D.L. and J.P. Somerset and Dorset; Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C.	L.	Capt. the Hon. E. W. B. Portman, *s.*	413
Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple '80-5, S. Molton D. '85-91; *E.* Balliol C., Ox.; M.A. '79; J.P. Hants & Devon; Ald. Hants C.C.; D.L. Hants & co. Wexford. *Brooks's.*	U.L.	Hon. J. F. Wallop, *b.*	414
Formerly in the army. *Army and Navy*	C.	Visct. Hinton, *s.* .	415

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
416	200&519	Powerscourt, Mervyn Edward, 7th Visct.	Wingfield	1743	1836	1844
417	133	Powis, George Charles, 4th E. of	Herbert	1804	1862	1891
418	107	Radnor, William, 5th E. of	Pleydell-Bouverie	1765	1841	1889
419	427	Raglan, George FitzRoy Henry, 3rd L.	Somerset	1852	1857	1884
		Ramsay (*see* Dalhousie).				
420	373	Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Ranfurly** (1826).	Knox	1831	1856	1875
421	458	Rathdonnell, Thomas Kane, 2nd L.	McClintock-Bunbury	1868	1848	1879
422	182	Ravensworth, Henry George, 2nd E. of	Liddell	1874	1821	1878
423	369	Rayleigh, John William, 3rd L.	Strutt	1821	1842	1873
424	505	Reay, Donald James, 11th L. Sits as Ld. **Reay** (1881).	Mackay	1628	1839	1876
425	522	Revelstoke, Edward Charles, 1st L.	Baring	1885	1828	. .
426	327	Ribblesdale, Thomas, 4th L.	Lister	1797	1854	1876
427	14	Richmond and Gordon, Charles Henry, 6th D. of.	Gordon-Lennox	1675	1818	1860
428	50	Ripon, George Frederick Samuel, 1st M. of	Robinson	1871	1827	.
429	239	Ripon, William Boyd, 3rd Bp. of	Carpenter	1836	1841	1884
430	467	Robartes, Thomas Charles, 2nd L.	Agar-Robartes.	1869	1844	1882
431	364	Roden, John Strange, 5th E. of. Sits as Lord **Clanbrassill** (1821).	Jocelyn	1771	1823	1880
432	301	Rodney, George Bridges Harley Dennett, 7th L.	Rodney	1782	1857	1864
433	461	Rollo, John Rogerson, 10th L. Sits as Lord **Dunning** (1869).	Rollo	1651	1835	1852
434	445	Romilly, John Gaspard Le Marchant, 3rd L.	Romilly	1865	1866	1891
435	130	Romney, Charles, 4th E. of	Marsham	1801	1841	1874
436	378	Rosebery, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Rosebery** (1828).	Primrose	1703	1847	1868
437	135	Rosse, Lawrence, 4th E. of	Parsons	1806	1840	1867
438	127	Rosslyn, James Francis Harry, 5th E. of	St. Clair-Erskine.	1801	1869	1890
439	406	Rossmore, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. Sits as Lord **Rossmore** (1838).	Westenra	1796	1853	1874
440	521	Rothschild, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L.	Rothschild.	1885	1840	. .
441	500	Rowton, Montagu William, 1st L.	Lowry-Corry	1880	1838	. .
442	166	Roxburghe, James Henry Robert, 7th D. of. Sits as E. **Innes** (1837).	Innes-Ker	1707	1839	1879
443	177	Russell, John Francis Stanley, 2nd E.	Russell	1861	1865	1878
444	22	Rutland, John James Robert, 7th D. of	Manners	1703	1818	1888
445	489	Sackville, Lionel, 2nd L.	Sackville-West.	1876	1827	1888

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
I.R.P. (elected '65); cr. Lord Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom '85; formerly in Life Guards. *Brooks's.*	U.L.	Hon. M. R. Wingfield, *s.*	416
m. '90 Hon. Violet Lane Fox, dau. of late Lord Conyers; is directly descended from the famous Lord Clive. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. Very Rev. Geo. Herbert, Dean of Hereford, *un.*	417
P.C.; Treasurer of the Household. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Folkestone, *s.*	418
Formly. Capt. Gren. Gds., now Capt. Roy. Eng. Milit. The first peer was the Field Marshal who died in the Crimea. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. F. R. Somerset, *s.*	419
Northland House, Dungannon. Carlton; Bachelors'; R.S.Y., Cowes; Ulster Club, Belfast.	C.	Visct. Northland, *s.*	420
Formerly in the army; elected an I.R.P. '89; app. L.L. co. Carlow '90. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. W. McC.-Bunbury, *s.*	421
M.P. S. Northumberland '52-78. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. A. C. Liddell, *b.*	422
Formerly Professor of Experimental Physics, Camb. Univ.; is Prof. Nat. Philos., Roy. Institution. *Athenæum.*	C.	Hon. R. J. Strutt, *s.*	423
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Chief of Clan Mackay; Ld. Rector of St. Andrews '84; Gov. of Bombay '85-90. 6, *Great Stanhope Street, W.; Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire, N.B. Travellers', Athenæum, St. James's, Northbrook, New.*	L.	Baron Æ. Mackay, *c.* (to *Sc.* barony).	424
Travellers'	L.	Hon. J. Baring, *s.* .	425
Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord in Waiting '80-5. *Brooks's* . .	L.	Hon. T. Lister, *s.* .	426
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. W. Sussex '41-60; formerly Roy. Horse Gds.; L.L. of Banffshire; Pres. of Poor Law Board '59; Pres. Board of Trade '67-8 and '85; Pres. of the Council '74-80; Sec. for Scotland '85-6; Chm. W. Sussex C.C. *Carlton.*	C.	E. of March, *s.* .	427
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Hull '52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-9; succ. as E. de Grey and Ripon '59; Under Sec. for War (and a short time for India) '59-63; Sec. for War '63-66; Pres. of Coun. '68-73; Gov. Gen. of India '80-4; First Lord of Admiralty Feb. to July '86; L.L. North Riding; Chm. West Riding C.C. *Athenæum.*	L.	E. de Grey, *s.* .	428
See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . . .	429
M.P. East Cornwall '80-2. *Athenæum*	L.	Hon. T. C. R. A.-Robartes, *s.*	430
Formerly in the army. *United Service*	C.	Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, *b.*	431
Lieut. Life Guards. The first peer was the celebrated Admiral. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. R. W. Rodney, *b.*	432
Formerly a S. R. P. *Athenæum*	L.	William, Master of Rollo, *s.*	433
Lieut. Coldstream Guards. First peer was Master of Rolls. .	. .	. . . . . .	434
Pres. Marine Society; app. a Lord in Waiting '89. *Carlton* .	C.	Visct. Marsham, *s.*	435
See biography. *Brooks's*	L.	Lord Dalmeny, *s.* .	436
K.P.; D.C.L. Oxon; LL.D. Dub.; I.R.P. (elected '68); elected Chan. Dub. Univ. '85, and Pres. Roy. Dub. Soc. March '87. The 3rd E. was F.R.S., and Chan. Univ. of Dub. *Athenæum.*	C.	Ld. Oxmantown, *s.*	437
E. Eton and Oxford Univ.	. .	Hon. Alex. F. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.*	438
Formerly in the army. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. P. C. Westenra, *b.*	439
M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; *e. s.* late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, and member of the world-famous financial house; app. L.L. Buckingham '89. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. L. W. Rothschild, *s.*	440
Was private sec. to the late Lord Beaconsfield, and accompanied him to Berlin as acting sec. of Embassy. *Carlton.*	C.	. . . . . .	441
M.P. Roxburghshire '70-4; L.L. of Roxburghshire. *Brooks's* .	L.	M. of Bowmont, *s.* .	442
g.s. of Earl Russell, the well-known statesman, whom he succ. *Amberley Cottage, Maidenhead. National Liberal, Royal Thames, Whitehall.*	. .	Hon. B. A. W. Russell, *b.*	443
K.G.; M.P. Newark '41-7, Colchester '50-7, N. Leicestersh. '57-85, Melton Div. '85-8; First Com. Wks. with seat on Cabinet '52, '58-9, and '66-8; Postmaster-General '74-80 and '85-6; Chanc. of Duchy since '86; D.C.L. Oxon. '76; LL.D. Camb. '62; Hon. Col. Leicestershire Militia.	C.	M. of Granby, M.P., *s.*	444
Was assist. précis writer to the 4th E. of Aberdeen; ent. Dip. Service '47; Sec. of Embassy '67; in the absence of the Ambassador was Min. Plen. at Paris '71-2; Min. to Argentine Repub. '72-8, Madrid '78-81, Washington '81-8; G.C.M.G. '88.	C.	Hon. W. E. Sackville-West, *b.*	445

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
446	17	**Saint Albans, William Amelius Aubrey de Vere, 10th D. of.**	**Beauclerk**	1684	1840	1849
447	247	St. Asaph, Alfred George, 71st Bp. of	Edwards	560	1849	. .
448	233	St. David's, William Basil, 119th Bp. of	Jones	. .	1822	. .
449	146	Saint Germans, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of	Eliot	1815	1835	1881
450	266	St. John of Bletso, Beauchamp Moubray, 16th L.	St. John	1558	1844	1887
451	426	Saint Leonards, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd L.	Sugden	1852	1847	1875
452	549	Saint Levan, John, 1st L.	St. Aubyn	1887	1829	. .
453	529	Saint Oswald, Rowland, 1st L.	Winn	1885	1820	. .
454	203	St. Vincent, Carnegie Parker, 5th Visct.	Jervis	1801	1855	1885
455	242	Salisbury, John, 93rd Bp. of	Wordsworth	705	1843	1885
456	36	Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot, 3rd M. of	Gascoyne-Cecil	1789	1830	1868
		Saltersford (*see* Courtown).				
457	278	Saltoun, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L.	Fraser	1445	1851	1886
458	560	Sandford, Francis Richard, 1st L.	Sandford	1891	1847	. .
459	471	Sandhurst, William, 2nd L.	Mansfield	1871	1855	1876
460	68	Sandwich, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of	Montagu	1660	1839	1884
461	344	Sandys, Augustus Frederick Arthur, 4th L.	Sandys	1802	1840	1863
462	557	Savile, John Savile, 1st L.	Lumley	1888	1819	. .
463	269	Saye and Sele, John Fiennes, 14th L.	Twisleton Wykeham-Fiennes	1447 1603	1830	1887
464	75	Scarbrough, Aldred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of.	Lumley	1690	1857	1884
465	288	Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L.	Curzon	1761	1831	1856
466	512	Seafield, James, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Strathspey** (1884).	Ogilvie-Grant	1701	1876	1888
467	417	Seaton, Reginald John Upton, 3rd L.	Colborne	1839	1854	1888
468	383	Sefton, William Philip, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Sefton** (1831).	Molyneux	1771	1835	1855
469	189	Selborne, Roundell, 1st E. of	Palmer	1882	1812	. .
470	72	**Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of.**	**Ashley-Cooper**	1672	1869	1886
471	307	**Shannon, Richard Henry, 6th E. of. Sits as L. Carleton (1786).**	**Boyle**	1756	1860	1890
472	345	**Sheffield, Henry North, 3rd E. of. Sits as Ld. Sheffield (1802).**	**Holroyd**	1816	1832	1876
473	305	**Sherborne, Edward Lenox, 4th L.**	**Dutton**	1784	1831	1883

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
P.C.; is hered. Grand Falconer, hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery, and L.L. of Notts; Hon. Col. Robin Hood R.V. The 1st D. was son of Charles II. by Nell Gwynne. *Brooks's.*	L.	E. of Burford, *s.*	446
See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . . .	447
See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . . .	448
Formerly R.N., and a clerk in Foreign Office. *Travellers'.*	U.L.	Lord Eliot, *s.*	449
Formerly in the army; is the older branch of the same family as the celebrated Visct. Bolingbroke. *Junior Carlton.*	C.	Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, *s.*	450
The 1st Lord was the celebrated lawyer and judge. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. H. F. Sugden, *b.*	451
e. s. late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. (B.A. '52); *m.* Lady Elizabeth, 2nd *d.* 4th M. Townshend; is D.L., J.P. Cornwall, Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries; formerly Col. 3rd Batt. D. Cornwall's Light Infantry; M.P. W. Cornwall '58-85, and for W. or St. Ives D., '85-7.	U.L.	Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, *s.*	452
M.P. N. Lincs. '68-85; a Lord of the Treasury '74-80; for several years to '85 Conserv. Whip in House of Commons. *Carlton.*	C.	Capt. the Hon. R. Winn, M.P., Coldstream Guards, *s.*	453
Formerly in the army; the 1st peer was the celebrated Admiral Jervis. *Norton Disney, Newark.*	C.	Hon. R. C. Jervis, *b.*	454
See biography	. .	. . . . . .	455
See biography. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Cranborne, M.P., *s.*	456
Formerly major and lieut.-col. Grenadier Guards; elected a S.R.P. '90. *Carlton.*	. .	Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, *s.*	457
P.C., K.C.B.; *e. s.* late Sir D. K. Sandford, M.P.; Prof. of Greek at Glasgow; *E.* Glasgow and Balliol Coll., Oxon; entd. Civil Service; app. Exam. to Comm. of Council on Education '48; Assist. Sec. '54; Assist. Und. Sec. for Colonies '68; Sec. to Comm. of Council on Education '70-84; Permanent Und. Sec. for Scotland '85-'8. Has been also a City Parochial Charities Commr. since '84; was a Commr. for Great Exhibition of '51, and Sec. of '62 Exhibition.	C.	. . . . . .	458
Formerly in Coldstream Guards; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-5; Under Sec. for War Feb. to July '86. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. J. W. Mansfield, *b.*	459
M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; late Col. Gren Guards; is Col. commanding 5th King's Royal Rifles, Brig. Gen. commanding S. Midland Vol. Brig; Chm Hunts C.C.; app L.L. Hunts '91. *Hinchinbrooke, Hunts; Hooke Court, Dorset, 10, Upper Brooke Street, W. Carlton.*	C.	Capt the Hon. V. A. Montagu, R.N., *b.*	460
Formerly in Life Guards. *St. James's*	L.	Hon. M. W. G. Sandys, *b.*	461
P.C.; ent. Foreign Office '41; Min. to Saxony '66-7, Swiss Confederation '67-8, Brussels '68-83, Italy '83-8; G.C.B. '85; created a peer in recognition of his long diplomatic services. *St. James's, Travellers'.*	. .	John Savile Lumley	462
Capt. Oxfordshire Yeo. Cav. and D.L. Oxon. *Brooks's.*	. .	Capt. the Hon. G. Cecil T. W. Fiennes, *s.*	463
Formerly in the army *Carlton*	C.	Hon. O. V. Lumley, *b.*	464
Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., *s.*	465
A minor	. .	Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, *b.*	466
J.P. Devon	. .	Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, *b.*	467
K.G.; formerly in the Guards, retired '58; L.L. of Lancashire. *Travellers'.*	U.L.	Visct. Molyneux, *s.*	468
See biography. *Athenæum. Blackmoor, Petersfield.*	U.L	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., *s.*	469
Lieut. 10th Roy. Hussars; D.L. co. Antrim; *g.s.* of the eminent philanthropist. *St. Giles' House, Cranborne, Dorset. Bachelors', Marlborough, Carlton.*	C.	Hon. E. Ashley (ex-M.P.), *un.*	470
Late of the Rifle Brigade. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. H. G. Boyle, *b.*	471
M.P. E. Sussex '57-65; formerly in dip. service. *Carlton.*	C.	Ld. Stanley, of Alderley (to *Ir.* barony).	472
Travellers', White's, Turf	C.B.	Hon. and Rev. F. G. Dutton, *b.*	473

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
474	219	**Sherbrooke, Robert, 1st Visct.**	Lowe	1880	1811	..
475	56	**Shrewsbury and Talbot, Charles Henry John,** 20th E. of.	Talbot	1442 1784	1860	1877
		Shute (*see* Barrington).				
476	205	Sidmouth, William Wells, 3rd Visct.	Addington	1805	1824	1864
		Silchester (*see* Longford).				
477	279	Sinclair, Charles William, 14th L.	St. Clair	1489	1831	1880
478	347	Sligo, George John, 3rd M. of. Sits as Lord **Monteagle** (1806).	Browne	1800	1820	1845
		Somerhill (*see* Clanricarde).				
479	303	Somers, Philip Reginald, 5th L.	Cocks	1784	1815	1883
480	13	Somerset, Algernon Percy Banks, 14th D. of	St. Maur	1546	1813	1891
		Somerton (*see* Normanton).				
481	188	Sondes, George Watson, 1st E.	Milles	1880	1824	..
482	299	Southampton, Charles Henry, 4th L.	Fitz-Roy	1780	1867	1872
483	462	Southesk, James, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Balinhard** (1869).	Carnegie	1633	1827	1849
484	238	Southwell, George, 1st Bp. of	Ridding	1884	1828	..
485	108	Spencer, John Poyntz, 5th E.	Spencer	1765	1835	1857
486	274	Stafford, Augustus Frederick Fitzherbert, 10th L.	Stafford-Jerningham	1640	1830	1885
487	419	Stair, John Hamilton, 10th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Oxenfoord** (1841).	Dalrymple	1703	1819	1864
488	538	Stalbridge, Richard de Aquila, 1st L.	Grosvenor	1886	1837	.
489	65	Stamford, 9th E. of	Grey	1628	18—	1890
490	93	Stanhope, Arthur Philip, 6th E.	Stanhope	1718	1838	1875
491	412	Stanley of Alderley, Henry Edward John, 3rd L.	Stanley	1839	1827	1869
492	544	Stanley of Preston, Frederick Arthur, 1st L.	Stanley	1886	1840	..
		Stewart of Garlies (*see* Galloway).				
493	152	Stradbroke, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of.	Rous	1821	1862	1886
494	172	Strafford, George Henry Charles, 3rd E. of	Byng	1847	1830	1886
		Strange (*see* Athole).				
495	194	Strathallan, James David, 8th Visct.	Drummond	1686	1839	1886
496	399	Stratheden and Campbell, William Frederick, 2nd L.	Campbell	1836 1841	1824	1860 1861
497	82 & 547	Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude, 13th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Bowes.**	Bowes-Lyon	1606	1824	1865
		Strathspey (*see* Seafield).				
		Stuart of Castle Stuart (*see* Moray).				
498	420	Sudeley, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L.	Hanbury-Tracy	1838	1840	1877
		Sudley (*see* Arran).				
499	308	Suffield, Charles, 5th L.	Harbord	1786	1830	1853
500	61	Suffolk and Berkshire, Henry Charles, 18th E. of.	Howard	1603 1626	1833	1876

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
G.C.B., P.C., LL.D., D.C.L.; M.P. Kidderminster '52-9; Calne '59-68, Univ. of London '68-80; Joint Sec. Board of Control '52-5; Vice-Pres. Board of Trade and Paymaster-Gen. '55-8; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. of Council '59-64; Chan. of Excheq. '68-73; Home Sec. '73-4. *Athenæum.*	U.L.	. . . . . .	474
Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Ingestre, *s.* .	475
M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in Royal Navy. *Upottery Manor, Devon; 78, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton*	C.	Hon. G. A. Addington, *s.*	476
S.R.P.; formerly in army. *Carlton, United Service* . . .	C.	Mast. of Sinclair, *s.*	477
Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Connaught Rangers. *Travellers'* . . .	. .	Ld. J. T. Browne, *b.*	478
Formerly in Royal Artillery. *May Hill, Newent, Gloucestershire*	C.	H.H.SomersCocks, *n.*	479
Formerly capt. in Royal Horse Guards; the first Duke was the celebrated Lord Protector *temp.* Ed. VI. *Travellers', White's.*	C.	Earl St. Maur, *s.* .	480
M.P. E. Kent '68-74; formerly capt. Horse Guards; succ. as 5th L. '74. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Throwley, *s.*	481
Lt. 10th Hussars. *Park Place, Staines*	. .	Hon. F. A. Fitz-Roy, *b.*	482
K.T. '69; has been L.L. Kincardineshire; formerly in Grenadier Guards. *Carlton, Travellers'. Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, N.B.*	C.	Lord Carnegie, *s.* .	483
See biography. *Athenæum Thurgarton Priory, Southwell, Notts*	L.	. . . . . .	484
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-3 and Feb. to July '86; L.L. of Northants; Chm. Northants C.C.; Master of the Pytchley since '90. *Athenæum.*	L.	Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., *h.b.*	485
Athenæum	L.	Hon. Fitz-O. S.-Jerningham, *b.*	486
M.P. Wigtownshire '41-56; L.L. Cos. Wigtownshire and Ayr; was Capt. Scots Guards. *Brooks's*	L.	Visct Dalrymple, *s.*	487
P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Cham. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-5; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-6. *Brooks's.*	U.L.	Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, *s.*	488
. . . .	. .	. . . . . .	489
M.P. Leominster '68; E. Suffolk '70-5; a Lord of the Treasury '74-6; formerly musketry instructor Grenadier Guards; 1st Church Estates Commr.; app. L.L. and Custos Rotulorum, Kent, '90; F.S.A. *Carlton, Travellers'.*	C.	Visct. Mahon, *s.* .	490
Was in diplomatic service. *Travellers'*	. .	Hon. E. L. Stanley, *b.*	491
P.C.; was M.P. Preston '65-8, N. Lancs '68-85, Blackpool Div. '85-6; Lord of the Admiralty '58; Finan. Sec. War Office '74-7; Finan. Sec. Treasury '77-8; Sec. for War '78-80; Sec. for Colonies '85-6; Pres. Board of Trade July '86-8; app. Gov.-Gen. of Canada '88; is *b.* and heir pres. of E. of Derby. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. Edward Geo. Villiers Stanley, *s.*	492
M.A. Camb.; D.L. and J.P. Suffolk; Lt.-Col. Comdg. 1st Vol. Brigade E.D.R.A.; app. V.-Admiral of Suffolk '90. *Hexham, Wangford. Bachelors'.*	C.	W. J. Rous, *c.* .	493
M.P. Tavistock '52-7, Middlesex '57-74; Parl. Sec. Poor Law Bd. '65-6; Under For. Sec. '70; a L. in Waiting '80; Under Sec. India '80-3; First Civil Service Commr. '80-8; is L.L. Middx.; called to Ho. of Lords in his father's barony of Strafford '80, but bore courtesy title of V. Enfield. *Brooks's.*	L.	Col. Hon. Henry Wm. John Byng, *b.*	494
Formerly in the Dragoon Guards, and ret. lieut.-col; elected a S.R.P. '90. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. W. H. Drummond, Master of Strathallan, *s.*	495
M.P. Cambridge '47-52; Harwich '59-60. *Reform*	L.	Hon. H. G. Campbell, *b.*	496
Is L.L. of Forfarshire; created a peer of the U.K. '87. *Carlton. Glamis Castle, Forfarshire; Streatham Castle, Darlington; 41, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*	C.	Ld. Glamis, *s.* .	497
P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in the navy; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. W. C. F. H.-Tracy, *s.*	498
P.C.; a Lord in Waiting '68-72; Mast. of Buckhounds Feb. to July '86; Lord of Bedchamber to Prince of Wales since '72; K.C.B. '76; Capt. Scots Guards. *Travellers', Marlborough.*	L.U.	Hon. C. Harbord, *s.*	499
M.P. Malmesbury '59-68. *Travellers', Turf, Pratt's. Charlton Park, Malmesbury.*	L.	Visct. Andover, *s.* .	500

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
		Sundridge (*see* Argyll).				
501	30	Sutherland, George Granville William, 3rd D. of	Sutherland-Leveson-Gower	1833	1828	1861
502	430	Talbot de Malahide, Richard Wogan, 6th L. Sits as Ld. **Talbot de Malahide** (1856).	Talbot	1831	1846	1883
503	90	Tankerville, Charles, 6th E. of	Bennet	1714	1810	1859
504	153	Temple, William Stephen, 6th E.	Gore-Langton.	1749	1847	1889
505	390	Templemore, Henry Spencer, 2nd L.	Chichester	1831	1821	1837
506	511	Tennyson, Alfred, 1st L.	Tennyson	1884	1809	. .
507	375	Tenterden, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L.	Abbott	1827	1865	1882
508	273	Teynham, Henry George, 17th L.	Roper-Curzon.	1616	1822	1889
509	543	Thring, Henry, 1st L.	Thring	1886	1818	. .
510	314	Thurlow, Thomas John, 5th L.	Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce.	1792	1838	1874
511	487	Tollemache, Wilbraham Frederick, 2nd L.	Tollemache	1876	1832	1890
512	197	Torrington, George Master, 9th Visct.	Byng	1721	1886	1889
513	35	Townshend, John Villiers Stuart, 5th M.	Townshend	1786	1831	1863
514	437	Tredegar, Godfrey Charles, 2nd L.	Morgan	1859	1830	1875
515	499	Trevor, Arthur Edwin, 1st L.	Hill Trevor	1880	1819	. .
516	424	Truro, Thomas Montague Morison, 3rd L.	Wilde	1850	1856	1891
517	503	Tweeddale, William Montagu, 10th M. of. Sits as Ld. **Tweeddale** (1881).	Hay	1694	1826	1878
518	508	Tweedmouth, Dudley Coutts, 1st L.	Marjoribanks	1881	1820	. .
		Tyrone (*see* Waterford).				
		Vane (*see* Londonderry).				
519	261	Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert George Charles, 7th L.	Mostyn	1523	1860	1883
520	336	Ventry, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L.	Eveleigh-de-Moleyns.	1800	1828	1868
521	291	Vernon, George William Henry, 7th L.	Venables-Vernon.	1762	1854	1883
522	144	Verulam, James Walter, 2nd E. of	Grimston	1815	1809	1845
523	420	Vivian, Hussey Crespigny, 3rd L.	Vivian	1841	1834	1886
524	245	Wakefield, William Walsham, 1st Bp. of	How	1888	1823	. .
525	1	**Wales, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of.**	. . . .	1841	1841	. .
526	96	Waldegrave, William Frederick, 9th E.	Waldegrave	1729	1851	1859
527	297	Walsingham, Thomas, 6th L.	de Grey	1780	1843	1870
528	528	Wantage, Robert James, 1st L.	Loyd-Lindsay	1885	1832	. .
		Warwick (*see* Brooke).				
529	306	Waterford, John Henry De La Poer, 5th M. of. Sits as Ld. **Tyrone** (1786).	Beresford	1789	1844	1866
530	493	Watson, William, L.	Watson	1880	1828	. .
531	29	Wellington, Henry, 3rd D. of	Wellesley	1814	1846	1884
532	363	Wemyss and March, Francis Richard, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Wemyss** (1821).	Charteris	1633	1818	1883
533	414	Wenlock, Beilby, 3rd L.	Lawley	1839	1849	1880
534	262	Wentworth, Ralph Gordon, 12th L.	Milbanke	1529	1839	1862

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
K.G.; M.P. Sutherland 52-61; is L.L. of Sutherland and Cromarty. *Marlborough.*	L.	M. of Stafford, *s.*	501
Formerly in the army. *Army and Navy*	C.	Hon. J. B. Talbot, *s.*	502
P.C.; M.P. North Northumberland '32-59; Lord Steward '67-8; has been Capt. Gent.-at-Arms. *Carlton*	C.	Lord Bennet, *s.*	503
D.L. and J.P. Somerset; late Maj. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Mid Somerset '78-85. *Junior Carlton.*	C.	Lord Langton, *s.*	504
Formerly in the Life Guards. 11, *Upper Grosvenor Street. St. James's, Travellers'.*	C.	Hon. A. H. Chichester, *s.*	505
See biography. *Aldworth, near Haslemere*	. .	Hon. H. Tennyson, *s.*	506
Lt. 3rd Batt. York and Lancaster Regt.	. .	. . . . . .	507
Formerly Assist. Inspector Ex. and Audit Dept.; is Vice-Pres. Harleian Soc. *St. Stephen's.*	. .	Hon. H. J. Roper-Curzon, *s.*	508
Counsel to the Home Office '61-9; Parliamentary Counsel '69-86. 5, *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. Athenæum.*	L.	. . . . . .	509
P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord in Waiting '80-5 and Feb. to July '86; Paymaster-Gen. April to July '86. *Travellers'.*	L.	Hon. J. F. H.-T.-C.-Bruce, *s.*	510
M.P. W. Cheshire, '72-85. *Carlton, Travellers'*	C.	Hon. L. P. Tollemache, *s.*	511
A minor	C.	Hon. S. Byng, *un.*	512
M.P. Tamworth '56-63. *Brooks's*	L.	Visct. Raynham, *s.*	513
M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P., *b.*	514
D.L. and J.P. Co. Down; D.L. Denbighshire. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. A. W. Hill-Trevor, *s.*	515
Called bar Inn. Temp. '78. *Brooks's*	. .	. . . . . .	516
M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal C.S.; L. High Comm. to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '89. *Brooks's.*	L.U.	E. of Gifford, *s.*	517
M.P. Berwick '53-68 and '74-81; D.L. and J.P. for London, Middlesex, Berwickshire, and Inverness-shire. *Travellers', Brooks's. Brook House, Park Lane, W.*	L.	Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks, M.P., *s.*	518
In diplomatic service. This barony was called out of abeyance in '38. *Brooks's.*	L.	Two daughters, coheiresses.	519
I.R.P. (elected '71). *Carlton*	C.	Hon. F. E.-de-Moleyns, *s.*	520
Formerly in the army. *Travellers'*	L.	Hon. G. F. A. V.-Vernon, *s.*	521
M.P. St. Albans '30, Newport '31, Herts '32-45; a Lord in Waiting '52 and '58-9; L.L. Herts. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Grimston, M.P., *s.*	522
G.C.M.G.; British Minister at Brussels since '84; in dip. service since '56. *Travellers'.*	. .	Hon. G. Crespigny B. Vivian, *s.*	523
See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . . .	524
See biography. *United Service*	. .	D. of Clarence and Avondale, *s.*, a peer	525
App. a Lord in Waiting '86. 20, *Bryanston Square; Carlton*	C.	Visct. Chewton, *s.*	526
M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., High Steward Camb. Univ., a Trustee Brit. Museum; M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord in Waiting '74-5; V.-Chm. Norfolk C.C. *Merton Hall, Thetford. Marlborough, Carlton.*	C.	Hon. J. A. de Grey, *h.b.*	527
V.C., K.C.B. Served with distinction Crimea; M.P. Berks. '65-85; Finan. Sec. War Office '77-80; L.L. Berks. *Travellers'.*	C.	. . . . . .	528
K.P.; P.C.; M.P. co. Waterford '65-6; formerly in Life Gds.; Master of Buckhounds '85-6; L.L. co. Waterford; Knight St. John of Jerusalem. *Carlton, White's, Turf, Kildare Street.*	C.	E. of Tyrone, *s.*	529
P.C.; M.P. Glasgow and Aberdeen University '76; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '74-6; Lord Advocate '76 80; a Lord of Appeal in ordinary since '80. 20, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*	C.	. . . . . .	530
M.P. Andover '74-80; was a lt.-col. Gren. Guards. *Marlborough*	C.	Col. Ld. A. C. Wellesley, *b.*	531
M.P. E. Gloucestersh. '41-6, Haddingtonsh. '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; is Hon. Col. London Scottish R.V.; A.D.C. *Carlton.*	C.	Ld. Elcho, M.P., *s.*	532
M.P. Chester April to July '80; V.-Chm. E.R. Yorks C.C. Gov. of Madras since '90. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. R. T. Lawley, *b.*	533
Eldest surv. s. and heir of E. of Lovelace, by his first wife, the only *d.* of the celebrated Lord Byron, and *g.s.* of the late Baroness Wentworth; is styled by courtesy Visct. Ockham, that being the second title of the E. of Lovelace. *Athenæum.*	L.	Hon. Ada Milbanke, *d.*	534

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born	Succeeded.
535	441	Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L.	Bethell	1861	1852	1875
536	31	Westminster, Hugh Lupus, 1st D. of	Grosvenor	1874	1825	. .
537	63	Westmorland, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of.	Fane	1624	1859	1891
538	183	Wharncliffe, Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, 1st E. of.	Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie.	1876	1827	1855
		Wigan (*see* Crawford).				
539	260	Willoughby de Broke, Henry, 10th L.	Verney	1492	1844	1862
540	253	Willoughby de Eresby, Gilbert Henry, 22nd L.	Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby.	1313	1830	1888
541	132	Wilton, Seymour John Grey, 4th E. of	Egerton	1801	1839	1885
542	495	Wimborne, Ivor Bertie, 1st L.	Guest	1880	1835	. .
543	33	Winchester, Augustus John Henry Beaumont, 15th M. of.	Paulet	1551	1858	1887
544	226	Winchester, Anthony Wilson, 85th Bp. of.	Thorold	. .	1825	. .
545	66	Winchilsea and Nottingham, Murray Edward Gordon, 12th E. of.	Murray	1628	1851	1887
546	264	Windsor, Robert George, 14th L.	Windsor-Clive.	1529	1857	1869
547	481	Winmarleigh, John, 1st L.	Wilson-Patten.	1874	1802	. .
		Winton (*see* Eglintoun).				
548	221	Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st Visct.	Wolseley	1885	1833	. .
549	468	Wolverton, Frederic, 4th L.	Glyn	1869	1864	1888
		Worlingham (*see* Gosford).				
550	409	Wrottesley, Arthur, 3rd L.	Wrottesley	1838	1824	1867
551	380	Wynford, William Draper Mortimer, 3rd L.	Best	1829	1826	1869
552	165	Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of	Anderson-Pelham.	1837	1859	1875
553	9	York, William Dalrymple, 88th Archbp. of	Maclagan	. .	1826	. .
554	169	Zetland, Lawrence, 3rd E. of	Dundas	1838	1844	1873
555	255	Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L.	Curzon	1308	1851	1873

Scotch Peers who are

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born	Succeeded.
1		Arbuthnott, John, 10th Visct.	Arbuthnott	1641	1843	1891
2		Belhaven and Stenton, James, 9th L.	Hamilton	1647	1822	1875
3		Borthwick, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L.	Borthwick	1452	1867	1885
4		Buchan, David Stuart, 13th E. of	Erskine	1469	1815	1857
5		Caithness, John Sutherland, 17th E. of	Sinclair	1455	1857	1891
6		Carnwath, Robert Harris, 12th E. of	Dalzell	1628	1847	1887
7		Dysart, William John Manners, 9th E. of	Tollemache	1643	1859	1878
8		Elibank, Montolieu Fox, 10th L.	Oliphant-Murray.	1643	1840	1871
9		Fairfax, John Contée, 11th L.	Fairfax	1627	1830	1869
10		Falkland, Byron Plantagenet, 12th Visct.	Cary	1620	1845	1886
11		Glasgow, David, 7th E. of	Boyle	1703	1833	1890
12		Leven and Melville, Ronald Ruthven, 11th E. of	Leslie-Melville	1641	1835	1889
13		Mar and Kellie, Walter John Francis, 14th E. of	Erskine	1565	1865	1888

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Formerly in army. First peer was L.d. Chancellor. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. R. Bethell, *s.*	535
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Chester '47-69; succ. as 3rd M. '69; Master of Horse '80-5; L.L. of Cheshire; app. L.L. of the new County of London Oct. '88. *Brooks's.*	U.L.	E. Grosvenor, *g.s.*	536
Late Capt. Northamptonsh. Regt. Mil.	C.	Mr. E. G. R. Fane, *c.*	537
Succ. as 3rd L. '55; formerly in Grenadier Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. F. D. M.-S.-Wortley.	538
Carlton	C.	Hon. R. G. Verney, *s.*	539
P.C.; is Lord Great Chamberlain; succ. as Lord Aveland '67, and succ. his mother, Lady Willoughby De Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67. *Normanton Park, Stamford; Grimsthorpe, Bourne; Drummond Castle, Crieff, N.B.; 12, Belgrave Square. Travellers'.*	C.	Hon. Gilbert H. D. Willoughby, *s.*	540
Formerly Capt. 1st Life Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Grey de Wilton, *s.*	541
Carlton	C.	Hon. I. C. Guest, *s.*	542
Is premier M. of England; is in the Guards, and served in Nile Expedition '85. *Guards'.*	C.	Ld. H. W. M. Paulet, *b.*	543
See biography. *Farnham Castle, Surrey. Athenæum*	. .	. . . . . .	544
High Sheriff Lincs. '79; M.P. S. Lincs. '84-5, Spalding D. '85-7. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Maidstone, *s.*	545
L.L. Glamorganshire; D.L. Salop; app. Paymaster-General '91. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. O. Windsor-Clive, *s.*	546
P.C.; M.P. Lancs. '30-1, N. Lancs. '32-74; Chairman o Ways and Means '52-53; Chancellor of Duchy '67-8; Chief Sec. for Ireland Sept. to Dec. '68. *Carlton.*	C.	. . . . . .	547
See biography. *Ranger's House, Greenwich Park; 6, Hill Street, Mayfair. United Service, Athenæum.*	. .	Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, *d.*	548
Partner in banking house of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; J.P. Dorset. *Brooks's.*	L.	P. C. Glyn, *un.*	549
A Lord in Waiting '69-74, '80-5; L.L. of Staffs., resigned '87. *Brooks's.*	L.	Lt. Hon. W. Wrottesley, *s.*	550
Formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. H. M. Best, *b.*	551
P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; app. Capt. Corps of Gent.-at-Arms '90. *Carlton.*	C.	Ld. Worsley, *s.*	552
See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . . .	553
P.C.; M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord in Waiting '80; formerly in Horse Guards; app. Viceroy of Ireland Aug. '89. *Turf.*	C.	Ld. Dundas, *s.*	554
This barony was for many years in abeyance prior to 1829. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. D. Curzon, *sis.*	555

not Peers of Parliament.

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Late lieut. 49th Foot; D.L. Kincardinesh. *Scottish Conservative*	. .	John, Master of Arbuthnott, *s.*	1
Kilgraston Road, Grange, Edinburgh	. .	Lt.-Col. A. C. Hamilton, *c.*	2
Ravenstone, Whithorn, Wigtownshire	C.	. . . . . .	3
Formerly capt. 35th Foot	. .	Ld. Cardross, *s.*	4
Resides at Berriedale Farm, near Dakota, U.S.A.	. .	Hon N. M. Sinclair, *b.*	5
Formerly major Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; retired as lieut.-col. *Naval and Military.*	C.	Lord Dalzell, *s.*	6
L.L. of Rutlandshire. *Backminster Park, Grantham*	. .	Lady A. Scott, *sis.*	7
Formerly commander R.N.: served China '60. *Naval and Military.*	. .	Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant Murray, Master of Elibank, *s.*	8
Is M.D. *Northampton, Prince George Co., Maryland U.S.A.*	. .	Hon. A. K. Fairfax, *s.*	9
Formerly major Sussex Regt., ret. as lieut.-col. '84; app. '91 to command 4th Batt. Yorks Regt. *Carlton.*	. .	Hon. L. P. Cary, *s.*	10
Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; J.P. and D.L. Ayrshire.	. .	Visct. Kelburne	11
A partner in the banking firm of Melville, Evans, & Co. *Carlton, Travellers'.*	. .	Visct. Kirkladie, *s.*	12
Is a Lieut. 3rd Batt. Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders	. .	Hon. W. A. Forbes Erskine, *b.*	13

No.	Name and Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
14	Newburgh, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaetano Francis Giustiniani, 6th E. of.	Bandini .	1660	1818	1877
15	Northesk, David John, 10th E. of	Carnegie .	1647	1865	1891
16	Orkney, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of . . .	Fitzmaurice	1696	1867	1889
17	Perth and Melfort, George, 14th E. of . .	Drummond	1605	1807	1840
18	Queensberry, John Sholto, 8th M. of . . .	Douglas .	1682	1844	1858
19	Ruthven, Walter James, 8th L.	Hore-Ruthven	1651	1838	1864
20	Sempill, William, 15th L.	Forbes-Sempill.	1489	1836	1814
21	Torphichen, James Walter, 12th L.	Sandilands	1564	1846	1869

Irish Peers who are not

1	Antrim, William Randal, 5th E. of	M'Donnell .	1785	1851	1869
2	Ashbrook, William Spencer, 7th Visct. . .	Flower .	1751	1830	1882
3	Ashtown, Frederick Oliver, 3rd L. . . .	Trench .	1800	1868	1880
4	Avonmore, Algernon William, 6th Visct. . .	Yelverton .	1800	1866	1885
5	Aylmer, Udolphus, 7th L.	Aylmer .	1718	1814	1858
6	Bantry, William Henry Hare, 4th E. of . .	White .	1816	1854	1884
7	Bellew, Edward Joseph, 2nd L.	Bellew .	1848	1830	1866
8	Carrick, Somerset Arthur, 5th E. of . . .	Butler .	1748	1835	1846
9	Castle-Stuart, Henry James, 5th E. of . .	Stuart-Richardson	1800	1837	1874
10	Cavan, Frederick Edward Gould, 9th E. of .	Lambart .	1647	1839	1887
11	Chetwynd, Richard Walter, 7th Visct. . .	Chetwynd .	1717	1823	1879
12	Clanmorris, John George Barry, 5th L. . .	Bingham .	1800	1852	1876
13	Clonmell, Thomas Charles, 8th E. of . . .	Scott . .	1793	1840	1891
14	De Blaquière, William, 6th L.	De Blaquière	1800	1856	1889
15	Decies, William Robert John De La Poer, 3rd L.	Horsley-Beresford	1812	1811	1855
16	Desart, William Ulick O'Connor, 4th E. of .	Cuffe . .	1793	1845	1865
17	Dillon, Arthur Edmund Dennis, 16th Visct. .	Dillon-Lee .	1622	1812	1879
18	Doneraile, Edward, 6th Visct.	St. Leger .	1785	1866	1891
19	Downe, Hugh Richard, 8th Visct.	Dawnay .	1680	1844	1857
20	Dunboyne, James Fitzwalter, 24th L. . . .	Clifford-Butler.	1324	1839	1881
21	Dunsany, John William, 17th L.	Plunkett .	1439	1853	1889
22	Farnham, James Pierce, 9th L.	Maxwell .	1756	1813	1884
23	Fermoy, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. .	Roche .	1856	1850	1874
24	Ffrench, Thomas, 4th L.	Ffrench .	1798	1810	1860
25	Frankfort, Raymond Harvey, 3rd Visct. . .	De Montmorency.	1816	1835	1889
26	Garvagh, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L.	Canning .	1818	1852	1871
27	Gort, Standish Prendergast, 4th Visct. . .	Vereker .	1816	1819	1865

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. *Rome*	. .	Visct. Kynnaird, *s.*	14
Capt. 3rd Batt. Gloucestershire Regt.; A.D.C. to the Gov. of Victoria.	. .	Lt. the Hon. D. G. Carnegie, *b.*	15
Lieut. 3rd Battn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry	C.	Hon. A. Fitzmaurice, *b.*	16
Formerly capt. 93rd Highlanders. Is Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lussau in France. *Scottish.*	. .	Visct. Strathallan	17
Formerly a S.R.P., but failed to secure re-election in '80. *Turf.*	C.	Visct. Drumlanrig, *s.*	18
Formerly capt. Rifle Brigade; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny; elected a S.R.P. '90. *Harperstown, Taghmon, co. Wexford. Carlton.*	C.	Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, *s.*	19
Formerly lieut. Coldstream Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. J. F.-Sempill, Mast. of Sempill, *s.*	20
Formerly capt. Rifle Brigade. *Naval and Military*	L.	Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, *s.*	21

Peers of Parliament.

Descended from the Lords of the Isles. *Travellers'*	. .	Visct. Dunluce, *s.*	1
Carlton	C.	Hon. R. T. Flower, *b.*	2
Woodlawn, Co. Galway	. .	Hon. W. C. Trench, *b.*	3
Belle Isle, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary	. .	Hon. W. H. M. Yelverton, *c.*	4
Lieut.-col. of Canadian Militia. *Melbourne, Quebec, Canada*	. .	Hon. M. Aylmer, *s.*	5
Kildare Street	C.	Hon. R. Hedges White, *un.*	6
Ancestors were among the first Norman settlers in Ireland. *Barmeath, Dunleer, Louth.*	L.	Hon. C. B. Bellew, *s.*	7
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.*	. .	Hon. C. H. S. Butler, *c.*	8
Assumed by royal licence the additional name of Richardson. *Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone.*	. .	Andrew John Stuart, *c.*	9
Is a M.P. (see COMMONS)	L.	Visct. Kilcoursie, *s.*	10
Formerly in the 14th Dragoon Guards. *Carlton*	. .	Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, *s.*	11
Formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, *s.*	12
Retired major Rifle Brig.; served in Ashantee War '74 and received medal. *Marlborough, Army and Navy.*	. .	B. H. J. Scott, *c.*	13
Descended from a noble French family. *White's; Montreal, Canada.*	. .	H. De Blaquière, *un.*	14
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Carlton*	. .	Hon. W. M. De la P. Horsley-Beresford, *s.*	15
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. H. J. Cuffe, *b.*	16
Formerly a clerk in the Home Office. The family settled in Ireland in the 12th century. *Ditchley, near Charlbury, Oxon.*	. .	Hon. H. A. Dillon-Lee, *s.*	17
Son late Rev. E. F. St. Leger, rector of Scotton, Lincs.	C.	Mr. R. St. Leger, *b.*	18
Lieut.-col. 10th Hussars. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. J. Dawnay, *s.*	19
Greendale, Clyst St. Mary, Exeter	L.	Hon. R. St. J. F. Butler, *b.*	20
Is sub-Lieut. Bristol Brig. Royal Naval Art. Vol.; M.P. Thornbury Div. of Gloucestersh. since '86.	C.	Hon. E. J. M. Plunkett, *s.*	21
M.P. for Cavan '43-65. Was lieut.-col. 97th Foot, and severely wounded in the Crimea. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. S. H. Maxwell, *n.*	22
Kildare Street Club	L.	Hon. J. B. Roche, *b.*	23
Elm Park, Merrion, Dublin	. .	Hon. M. J. Ffrench, *b.*	24
Entered the army '54, served in Crimea, India and Abyssinia; is a Major-Gen.	. .	Hon. R. H. L. J. De Montmorency, *s.*	25
Lt. 2nd Brig. R.A. (N. Irish Div.). *Carlton*	C.	Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, *s.*	26
Hon. Col. 4th Brig. R.A. (S. Irish Div.). *Union. East Cours Castle; Portman Square, W.*	L.U.	Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, *s.*	27

No.		Name and Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
28		Graves, Clarence Edward, 4th L.	Graves	1794	1847	1870
29		Guillamore, Hardress Standish, 5th Visct.	O'Grady	1831	1841	1877
30		Harberton, James Spencer, 6th Visct.	Pomeroy	1791	1836	1862
31		Hotham, John, 5th L.	Hotham	1797	1838	1872
32		Huntingfield, Charles Andrew, 3rd L.	Vanneck	1796	1818	1844
33		Kingsale, Michael William, 32nd L.	De Courcy	1181	1822	1890
34		Lifford, James Wilfred, 5th Visct.	Hewitt	1781	1837	1887
35		Lisburne, Arthur Henry George, 6th E. of	Vaughan	1776	1862	1888
36		Lisle, John Arthur, 5th L.	Lysaght	1758	1811	1868
37		Louth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L.	Plunkett	1541	1868	1883
38		Macdonald, Ronald Archibald, 6th L.	Macdonald	1776	1853	1874
39		Mexborough, John Charles George, 4th E. of	Savile	1766	1810	1860
40		Milltown, John, 8th E. of	. . . .	1763	18—	1891
41		Molesworth, the Rev. Samuel, 8th Visct.	Molesworth	1716	1829	1875
42		Mount Cashell, Charles William, 5th E. of	More-Smyth	1781	1826	1889
43		Mountgarret, Henry Edmund, 13th Visct.	Butler	1550	1816	1846
44		Mountmorres, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th Visct.	De Montmorency	1763	1872	1880
45		Muncaster, Josslyn Francis, 5th L.	Pennington	1783	1834	1862
46		Muskerry, Hamilton Matthew Tilson Fitzmaurice, 4th L.	Deane-Morgan	1781	1854	1868
47		Newborough, William Charles, 4th L.	Wynn	1776	1873	1888
48		Norbury, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of	Toler	1827	1862	1873
49		Portarlington, Lionel Seymour William, 4th E. of.	Dawson-Damer	1785	1832	1889
50		Radstock, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L.	Waldegrave	1800	1833	1857
51		Rendlesham, Frederick William Brook, 5th L.	Thellusson	1806	1840	1852
52		Sherard, Castell, 10th L.	Sherard	1627	1849	1886
53		Southwell, Arthur Robert Pyers, 5th Visct.	Southwell	1776	1872	1878
54		Taaffe, Edward Francis Joseph, 11th Visct.	Taaffe	1628	1833	1873
55		Teignmouth, Charles John, 3rd L.	Shore	1797	1840	1885
56		Templetown, Henry Edward Mountain Dorington Clotworthy, 4th Visct.	Upton	1806	1853	1890
57		Valentia, Arthur, 11th Visct.	Annesley	1622	1843	1863
58		Wallscourt, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L.	Blake	1800	1841	1849
59		Waterpark, Henry Anson, 4th L.	Cavendish	1782	1839	1863
60		Westmeath, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of	Nugent	1621	1870	1883
61		Wicklow, Francis Ralph, 7th E. of	Howard	1793	1877	1891
62		Winterton, Edward, 5th E. of	Turnour	1766	1837	1879

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No
Formerly R.N. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. S. T. W. N. Graves, *s.*	28
Formerly R.A. *Kilmallock, Co. Limerick*	. .	Hon. F. S. O'Grady, *b.*	29
United University	. .	Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, *s.*	30
Formerly R.N. and served in the Crimea. *Carlton* . . .	C.	Hon. Rev. J. H. Hotham, *c.*	31
Carlton	C.	Hon. J. C. Vanneck, *s.*	32
Premier baron of Ireland, and is descended from John 1st E. of Ulster, who invaded the province 1187. Enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. *Stoketon, Saltash, Cornwall.*		Hon. M. C. De Courcy, *s.*	33
J. P. Co. Donegal. *Cecil House, Wimbledon, S.W.*	C.	Hon. A. R. Hewitt, *b.*	34
D.L. Cardigansh., Sheriff '89. *Carlton*	C.	G. A. Vaughan, *c.* .	35
8, *Westmoreland Road, Bayswater, W.*	. .	Hon. G. W. J. Lysaght, *s.*	36
Lt. 3rd Batt. Wiltsh Regt. *Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth* . .	. .	Hon. T. O. C. Plunkett, *c.*	37
Carlton	C.	Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, *s.*	38
Was M.P. Gatton '31-2; Pontefract '35-7, '41-7. *Travellers'* .	C.	Visct. Pollington, *s.*	39
. . . .	. .	. . . . . .	40
. . . .	. .	Hon. G. B. Molesworth, *s.*	41
D.L. and J.P. Waterford and York; High Sheriff Waterford '62.	. .	Edward G. A. H. More, *c.*	42
D.L., J.P. Co. Kilkenny. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. H. E. Butler, *s.*	43
A minor	. .	Hon. A. A. De Montmorency, *b.*	44
M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont Div.) '85; re-elected '86. L.L. Cumberland. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. A. J. Pennington, *b.*	45
Formerly in the Royal Navy. *St. George's Yacht*	. .	Hon. H. R. T. F. G. Deane-Morgan, *s.*	46
A minor	L.	Hon. Thomas John Wynn, *b.*	47
. . . .	. .	Hon. H. R. Toler, *c.*	48
Formerly Lt. and Capt. Scots Gds., served in Crimea '54-5; M.P. Portarlington '57-65 and '68-80; D.L. and J.P. Midx., Dorset and Queen's Co.; F.R.G.S. *Carlton, Travellers'. Portman Lodge, Bournemouth; Carne House, Dorchester, Dorset; Emo Park, Portarlington.*	C.	V. Carlow, *s.* . .	49
M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon.; formerly lieut.-col. West Middlesex R.V. *Mayfield, Southampton.*	. .	Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, *s.*	50
Was M.P. for E. Suffolk '74-85. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. F. A. C. Thellusson, *s.*	51
Retired Comdr. R.N. *Glatton, Peterboro'*	C.	Philip H. Sherard, *b.*	52
A minor	. .	. . . . . .	53
President of Austrian Ministry '79-80; life member Austrian House Lords; Chamberlain and P.C. Emp. Austria; app. Chancellor of the Leopold Order '90. (See biography.) *Vienna.*	. .	Hon. H. Taaffe, *s.* .	54
Formerly in the Scots Guards	C.	Hon. F. W. J. Shore, *b.*	55
Formerly lieut. 60th Rifles	. .	Hon. Eric E. M. J. Upton, *s.*	56
Formerly in the army; V.-Chm. C.C. Oxon. *Carlton* . . .	C.	Hon. A. Annesley, *s.*	57
Formerly Capt. Coldstream Guards. *Travellers'*	. .	Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, *s.*	58
In Foreign Office '60-3. *Brooks's, Travellers'; Doveridge, Derby*	U.L.	Hon. H. Cavendish, *s.*	59
Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway.	. .	Hon. W. A. Nugent, *b.*	60
A minor	. .	. . . . . .	61
D.L. Sussex. *Carlton*	. .	Visct. Turnour, *s.* .	62

Peeresses in their

With three exceptions the following are Peeresses

No.		Name and Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
1		Berkeley, Louisa Mary, Baroness . . .	Milman .	1421	1840	1882
2		Berners, Emma Harriet, Baroness . . .	Tyrwhitt .	1455	1835	1871
3		Bolsover, Augusta Mary Elizabeth, 1st Baroness	Cavendish-Bentinck	1880	1834	. .
4		Burdett-Coutts, Angela Georgina, 1st Baroness	Burdett-Coutts	1871	1814	. .
5	.	Hambleden, Emily, 1st Viscountess . . .	Smith . .	1891	. .	. .
6		Kinloss, Mary, 8th Baroness. (In the Peerage of Scotland.)	Morgan-Grenville	1601	1852	1889
7		Macdonald of Earnscliffe, Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness.	Macdonald .	1891	. .	. .
8		Nairne, Emily Jane Mercer, 8th Baroness. (In the Peerage of Scotland.)	Fitz-maurice	1681	1819	1867
9		Rothes, Mary Elizabeth, Countess of. (In the Peerage of Scotland.)	Leslie .	1457	1811	1886

Bishops at present *without* **a Seat in Parliament** (*see introduction to* PEERAGE).

For personal details, see respective biographies.

No.	Name and Title.	Surname.	See Founded.	Born.	Appointed.
1	Bangor, Daniel Lewis	Lloyd . .	. .	. .	1890
2	Lichfield, Augustus, 92nd Bp. of	Legge . .	656	1839	1891
3	Peterborough, Mandell, 27th Bp. of	Creighton .	1541	1842	1891
4	Rochester, Randall Thomas, 99th Bp. of	Davidson .	604	1848	1890
5	St. Albans, John Wogan, 2nd Bp. of	Festing .	1877	1835	1890
6	Truro, John, 3rd Bp. of	Gott . .	1877	. .	1891
7	Worcester, John James, 103rd Bp. of	Perowne .	679	1823	1890

Peerages conferred Nov. '90—Nov. '91. The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis R. Sandford, K.C.B., created Baron **Sandford** in the co. of Salop; Sir Edward Cecil Guinness, Baronet, cr. Baron **Iveagh**, of Iveagh, co. Down; the Rt. Hon. Sir James Hannen, Knight, President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary with the dignity of a Baron for life by the style and title of Baron **Hannen**, of Burdock, Sussex; Sir George Stephen, Baronet, cr. Baron **Mount Stephen**, of Mount Stephen, British Columbia, and of Dufftown, Banffshire; Samuel Cunliffe Lister, Esq., cr. Baron **Masham**, of Swinton, Yorks; Emily, widow of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, cr. Viscountess **Hambleden**; and Susan Agnes, widow of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., the eminent Canadian minister, cr. Baroness **Macdonald of Earnscliffe.**

Penal Servitude Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. 94.

Pensions. See STATE PENSIONS.

People's Palace for East London, The, opened May '87 by Her Majesty, is situated in the busy thoroughfare of the Mile End Road. It provides for the vast population of the East End a large hall for concerts, entertainments, etc.; a library and reading-rooms, gymnasia, swimming baths, social meeting rooms, game rooms, refreshment rooms, and **trade shops and technical schools.** The last-named department is intended to instruct youths in their trades, and is subdivided into day and evening departments. Great stress is laid upon this feature as a social factor of great probable importance. These trade training schools, built, equipped, and now carried on by them at a cost of £20,000 by the Drapers' Company, were opened by the Master and Wardens of the Company Oct. 5th, '88. The site will have cost in all £22,400. The "Palace" idea is a resuscitation and development of the **Beaumont Philosophical Institute,** established nearly half a century since in Mile End, the **trustees** of which are some

own Right.

of England or of the United Kingdom.

Personal Details or Residence.	Heir.	No.
. . . .	Hon. Eva Mary Fitz-HardingeMilman, *d.*	1
Ashwellthorpe Hall, Wymondham, Norfolk	. . . . . .	2
13, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*	Duke of Portland, *step-son.*	3
Married '81 Mr. W. Ashmead Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts, and was elected M.P. for Westminster '85. *Holly Lodge, Highgate, N.*	. . . . . .	4
Widow of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, who at his decease was First Lord of Treas. and Leader of House of Commons. This peerage was conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband.	Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., s.	5
d. of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; *m.* '84 Louis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, Esq.	Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, *s.*	6
Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minister of Canada, at whose decease this peerage was conferred in recognition of his public services.	. . . . . .	7
Widow of the 4th M. of Lansdowne. 15A, *Grosvenor Sq., S.W.* .	M. of Lansdowne, *s.* (peer).	8
Widow of Martin E. Haworth, Esq.	Lord Leslie, *g.s.* .	9

twenty gentlemen closely identified with the East End. Sir Edward Cecil Guinness (now Lord Iveagh) notified (July '89) to the trustees his intention of increasing his original donation of £9000 for the erection of a winter garden to a sum of £14,000, in order that the people of East London may be provided with a complete and perfect winter garden of the best possible design. **Patron,** the Queen; **Treasurer,** Mr. S. Charrington, M.P. **Offices** of the Trust, People's Palace, Mile End Road, E.

Perpetual Pensions In July '90 there was laid before the House of Commons a copy of Treasury Minute dated July 15th, '90, on the subject of determining some of the remaining **perpetual pensions**; in which document the Lords of the Treasury stated the **terms** on which they proprosed, under the powers conferred upon them by statute, to **contract for the redemption** of some of the remaining perpetual pensions and allowances. (1) **The Duke of St. Albans.** The office of **Master Surveyor and Keeper of the Hawks** was, together with the emoluments attaching thereto, granted to the Duke of St. Albans, and the heirs male of his body, by letters patent of King James II. in 1689. The emoluments, of which the net amount is **£965**, were originally charged on the revenues at the disposal of the Crown; in 1833 they were charged by the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 86 on the Land Revenues of the Crown; and in '66 they were transferred by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62 from those revenues to the Consolidated Fund. The Lords of the Treasury proposed that this payment of £965 should be **commuted for 19 years' purchase** of it.—(2) **The Duke of Hamilton.** The hereditary office of **Keeper of the Palace and Gardens, etc., of Holyrood,** with right to appoint one or more sub-keepers, and also with right to the fees and duties attached thereto, was granted by King Charles I., in 1646, to James, Duke of Hamilton, which grant was subsequently ratified by Act of Parliament. The fees and allowances were, on the accession of King George I., converted into **fixed money payments** consisting of (1) salary of the keeper, £45 10*s.* 0*d.*; allowances to deputy-keeper, £50; and porter, £37 15*s.* 4*d.*: total **£133 5s. 4d.**, which payments were transferred in 1832 from the hereditary revenues of Scotland to the Consolidated Fund by the Act 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 116. The Treasury proposed—(1) that the salary of the Hereditary Keeper (£45 10*s.*) should be **commuted for 22 years' purchase** of it, and (2) that the allowances payable to the deputy-keeper and porter (£87 15*s.* 4*d.*) should **determine** on the resignation or demise of the present recipients of these allowances.—(3) **Marquis of Downshire.** By letters patent of King Charles II., in 1660, Arthur Hill and his heirs and assigns for ever were appointed to the office of **Constable of the Fort of Hillsborough** in County Down, with salary and expenses charged on the revenues of the King in Scotland: viz., salary of constable, (gross) £60 16*s.* 8*d.*, (net) £54 3*s.* 4*d.*; pay, etc., of warders, (gross) £182 10*s.*, (net) £162 10*s.*: gross total, **£243 6s. 8d.**; net total, **£216 13s. 4d.** Lord Downshire is the representative of the original grantee, and to him the payment, which was transferred to the Consolidated Fund by the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 95, continues to be made. The Treasury proposed—that (1) the salary attached to the Constableship of the Fort of Hillsborough (£54 3*s.* 4*d.*) should be **commuted for 25 years' purchase**; and (2) that the pay of the warders (£162 10*s.*) should **determine** on the resignation or demise of the present recipients of allowances.—(4) **Lord Exmouth.** A pension of **£2000** a year, charged on the Consolidated Fund was granted in 1814 by the Act 54 Geo. III. c. 164 to Lord Exmouth and his heirs male to whom the title should descend, in consideration of the "distinguished service" which he had rendered as a naval commander. The Treasury

proposed that this pension shall be **commuted for 26·945 years' purchase.**—(5) **Lord Rodney.** A pension of **£2000** a year, charged on the Consolidated Fund, was granted to Lord Rodney in consideration of his "eminent naval services." The original grant, made in 1783, pursuant to the Act 23 Geo. III. c. 86 was for his life, and to the next heirs male of his body; but in 1793 the pension was, by the Act 33 Geo. III. c. 77, made perpetual by being granted to all future heirs on whom the title of Lord Rodney should descend. The Treasury proposed that this pension should be **commuted for 26·945 years' purchase.** In fulfilment of an undertaking given by the First Lord and Chancellor of the Exchequer that the House of Commons should have an opportunity of passing an opinion upon each agreement to commute before such agreement became binding, and before money was paid in execution thereof, a copy of this minute was laid before the House, and a discussion was raised upon it during last session (see SESSION, sect. **40**). The resolution brought forward on that occasion having been rejected, the Government were in a position to give effect to the proposals contained on the minute, and have done so in at least two cases, viz., the payment to the Master of the Hawks, and the salary of the Constable of Hillsborough Fort. For pensions for naval and military services, etc., during '90-91, see FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Persia (Iran). An independent Asiatic state lying between Turkey and Afghanistan, three times as large as France (628,000 sq. m.), with a pop. of 7,653,600. **Revenue** ('86-7) amounted to £1,750,000—£280,000 being raised from customs and £1,470,000 from direct taxes. **Expenditure** amounted to £1,630,000. There is no public debt. England does trade with South Persia to the extent of £1,000,000 a year. In recognition of the services of the Imperial Bank of Persia the Shah conferred (Dec 1st, '90) on Mr. Rabino and Mr. Baker, chief and deputy manager, the Order of the Lion and Sun. **'91.** Sheikh Jamal-ed-Din, the well-known anti-English agitator, was expelled from Persia (Jan. 12th). The concession to the Imperial Tobacco Corporation of Persia was officially recognised (**Feb.**). The *Iran* announced (**Mar.** 14th) that Mirza Malcolm Khan, late ambassador in London, was deprived of his titles, honours, and rank. During the Ramazan (**May** 19th) a fanatic Mollah at Shiraz preached against Europeans. He was warned by the Government to desist, but did not comply, and he was sent to Kerbula. The family incited a riot, in which the people fired on the soldiers, who then used their arms, killing three persons and wounding others. An anonymous petition was presented to the Shah (**June**) asking him at once to carry out the following reforms:—First, the establishment of an efficient control over the finances of the country, so as to insure the employment of the public money for public purposes and the economic improvement of the kingdom; secondly, the suppression of polygamy, which, as the petitioners set forth, is the real cause of Persian depopulation; thirdly, the promulgation of a law guaranteeing absolute freedom to all creeds; and, fourthly, the creation of a representative system giving the people its due share in the management of public affairs. About forty persons were arrested in connection with the petition. An English girl, Miss Greenfield, was carried off in May by Kurds, and was taken to the Turkish Consulate at So-uj-Bulak. A Persian force was sent to rescue her at the end of June. Negotiations took place during July, and at the end of the month Miss Greenfield declared that she voluntarily left her home and adopted Islamism. Emir Nizam, governor of Talesiz, was recalled (Sept.). There was a disturbance in Meslied (Oct.) against the tobacco monopoly, but it soon subsided. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Persia, Shah of. See NASR-ED-DIN.

Persian Gulf, etc. For Residents, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Peru. A republic on W. coast of S. America. Area, 503,000 sq. m.; est. pop. ('88), 2,699,945. Cap., Lima; pop. 101,488. The disastrous **war** with **Chili** completely shattered the power of Peru, and ended in an ignominious peace. **Constitution** modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate elected by the provinces, two delegates from each, and a House of Representatives nominated by electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, one for every 20,000 inhabitants. **Executive** in the hands of a President elected for four years. Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion. **Revenue** was until recently derived from sale of guano and customs duties; direct taxation did not exist. **Total revenue** ('90), $14,900,000; **estimated expenditure**, $10,950,000; **imports**, $25,000,000; **exports**, $30,000,000. There was a revolutionary attempt outside Lima (Dec. 3rd); it was frustrated after the loss of forty lives. In **'91** the Cabinet resigned (**Aug.**), the Ministers refusing to answer interpolations as to the attempted revolt. A new Ministry was constructed as follows:—Señor Justiniano Borgono, Premier and Minister of War; Señor Juan Elmore, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Señor Herrera, Minister of Interior; Señor Zerpa, Minister of Justice; Señor Carbajal, Minister of Finance.

Peterborough, Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton, D.D., **27th Bishop of**, was b. in 1842. The see of Peterborough was founded in 1541. The new Bishop was ordained priest in '73, and received the living of Embleton two years later. He was appointed Rural Dean of Alnwick in '79, and Hon. Canon in Newcastle diocese ('82). After five years' occupancy of a canon's stall at Worcester he was transferred early in '91 to the Windsor Chapter. As **author** of the "History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation," and as editor of the *English Historical Review*, Dr. C. had attained a literary eminence. He became **Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History** at Cambridge in '84. He is LL.D. (Glasgow) and D.C.L. (Durham). He was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Magee as **Bishop of Peterborough** in Feb. **'91.** Consecrated in Westminster Abbey (April 25th), and **enthroned** in Peterborough Cathedral (May 16th).

Petitions to Parliament, Law as to, in '91. In the Westminster County Court (Aug. 13th, **'91**) an elector of South St. Pancras brought an action against **Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P.**, for damages for refusing to present a petition to the House of Commons. The plaintiff's case was that he sent a petition to the defendant, his member, and that it was returned to him by one of the clerks of the House of Commons on the ground that as it reflected on the character of a judge it could not be received. Subse-

quently the plaintiff sent another petition to Sir J. Goldsmid, which he returned and refused to present. The county court judge held that the second petition was as objectionable as the first, and gave judgment for the defendant.

Petrie, William Flinders, was b. 1853, and, after a private education, commenced in '75 the surveys which have proved of such value to archæologists. British antiquities occupied his attention till '80, when he surveyed the pyramids of Gizeh. The temple at Tanis was excavated by him in '84, and after this exploit followed the discovery and excavation of **Naukratis** ('85) and Nebesheh and Daphnæ ('86). Photographing monuments and surveying the pyramids of **Dahshur** was Mr. P.'s work in the following year. A series of Roman portraits were found in the course of his excavations at **Hawara** in '88. He opened the pyramid here, and unearthed the ruins of Gurob and Kahun, in addition to opening the pyramid of Illahun in '89 and '90. His last service has been the discovery and excavation of Lachish. Details of his work have been published by Mr. P., who has also written a volume on "Inductive Metrology." In '91 he issued a book entitled "Illahun, Kahun, and Gurob."

Pettie, John, R.A., was b. at Edinburgh, 1839, and contributed his earliest works to the Royal Scottish Academy. Removing to London in '62, the productions of his brush rapidly obtained notice, and he was elected A.R.A. in '66. Many of his works have been engraved. Mr. P. was elected **R.A.** ('73) in the place of Sir Edwin Landseer.

Pettitt, Henry, distinguished writer and dramatist, made a brief appearance on the stage, Sadlers Wells, at the age of fifteen. A play which he had written together with Mr. Paul Meritt turning out a great success at the Grecian Theatre, determined Mr. P. in taking up dramatic writing as a regular profession. His **leading works** are "Queen's Evidence," "Black Flag," "The World" (in collaboration with Messrs. Meritt and Harris), "Taken from Life," "Pluck" (Pettitt and Harris), "In the Ranks" (Pettitt and G. R. Sims), "Human Nature" (Pettitt and Harris), "**Harbour Lights**" (Pettitt and Sims), "**Bells of Haslemere**" (Pettitt and Grundy), "**Hands Across the Sea,**" "**Faust up to Date**" (Pettitt and Sims), "The Silver Falls," "London Day by Day" (Pettitt and Sims), and "A Million of Money" (Pettitt and Harris) In Sept. '91 Mr. P.'s new play, "A Sailor's Knot," was produced at Drury Lane Theatre.

Philippine Islands. A large group of the Asiatic Archipelago, and a Spanish colony. Capital **Manilla.** Ruled by a Governor-General, who is also supreme over the Caroline, Sulu, and Marianne Islands.

Philpott, Rt. Rev. Henry, D.D., ex-Bishop of Worcester, was b. at Chichester 1807. Ed. at St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge (senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman); elected a Fellow, and ('45) Master of his College and Canon Residentiary of Norwich; ordained deacon '31, priest '33; was subsequently chaplain to the late Prince Consort. Consecrated to this see 61. His **resignation** was notified during '90, to the deep regret of all in his see.

Phonography. See SHORTHAND.

Photographic Chart of the Sky. The following observatories take part in this work (see ASTRONOMY), which is portioned out in zones or belts. The last column shows the number of photographs to be taken at each station:—

Observatory.	Latitude.	Zone in dec.	No. of plates.
Greenwich	51° 29′ N.	+90° to +65°	1149
Rome	41 54 ,,	+64 ,, +55	1040
Catania	37 30 ,,	+54 ,, +47	1008
Helsingfors	60 9 ,,	+46 ,, +40	1008
Potsdam	52 23 ,,	+39 ,, +32	1232
Oxford	51 46 ,,	+31 ,, +25	1180
Paris	48 50 ,,	+24 ,, +18	1260
Bordeaux	44 50 ,,	+17 ,, +11	1260
Toulouse	43 37 ,,	+10 ,, + 5	1080
Algiers	36 48 ,,	+ 4 ,, − 2	1260
San Fernando	36 28 ,,	− 3 ,, − 9	1260
Tacubaya	19 24 ,,	−10 ,, −16	1260
Santiago	33 27 S.	−17 ,, −23	1260
La Plata	34 35 ,,	−24 ,, −31	1360
Rio de Janeiro	22 54 ,,	−32 ,, −40	1376
Cape of Good Hope	33 56 ,,	−41 ,, −51	1512
Sydney	33 52 ,,	−52 ,, −64	1400
Melbourne	37 50 ,,	−65 ,, −90	1149

Photography '91. Last year we were able to chronicle a slight advance in connection with **photography in natural colours,** through the experiments of Herr Veress. The past year has also had its sensation in the same direction, based upon the experiments of **M. Lippmann.** Capt. Abney, speaking upon the subject at the '91 Camera Club Conference, said that he had seen the plates, that they really did show the colours of the spectrum by reflected light, but not by transmitted light. Capt. Abney further said that as his idea of photography in natural colours was the production of a pigment which would register the various colours thrown on the plate, he felt that photography in natural colours was as far off as before M. Lippmann's discovery. However successful **automatic photography** promised to be, and in the experimental stage it nearly reached perfection, the practical working has proved very unsatisfactory. Possibly the financial position of the several companies formed to work the machines has also militated against their success. There would appear to be a revival of **ferrotype work**—the production of a photograph as a positive, M. Nievsky, a Russian, having brought out a new ferrotype plate which gives a very beautiful picture. In America this class of photography, under the name of "tin-types," obtains to a large extent. **Reproduction processes** have been brought to great perfection, and certainly one entirely new process has proved a success both from an artistic and commercial point. It is an improvement upon the well-known Woodbury process, and has been given the name of **Woodbury-gravure.** In this process the necessity for trimming and mounting the reproduction, due to the difficulty of obtaining a clean margin, has been dispensed with. It is now possible to copy a photograph; or, for the matter of that, any drawing or painting, on to any sheet of paper, very much facilitating the work. **Woodbury gravures** are far more beautiful than collotype, and can be produced in any colour with matt surface if required, or made to so closely resemble either a silver or platinotype print, that it is almost impossible to detect them. A very fine example of the possibilities of the process was published in November in

Photographs of the Year, in which book twelve of the notable photographs exhibited at the '91 **Exhibition of the Photographic Society of Great Britain** have been reproduced. The exhibition contained many very beautiful specimens of photography, and it had been felt that now a permanent and artistic process was available it would be a great pity not to reproduce some of the more notable photographs in a form which would fittingly mark the importance of photography, and show the varying work of some of the most prominent photographers in the kingdom. **Exhibitions** have been held at Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow and Cardiff. Probably **Liverpool** had the largest attendance, but Glasgow had the best collection of photographs. At these exhibitions evenings are in part devoted to the showing of "lantern slides" made from photographic negatives illustrating certain districts, travels, etc., etc. There are many very prominent lecturers now who illustrate their lectures by means of lantern slides made from negatives taken by themselves. **Lantern work** has received great support from Mr. W. T. Stead, the able editor of the *Review of Reviews*, who was prompted, by reading an article in the *Photographic Quarterly* on the "Optical Lantern as an Aid to Teaching," by C. H. Bothamley, F.I.C., F.C.S., to establish a **Lantern Mission**, which is now in successful operation, and has for its object the instruction and amusement for the very poor in our great cities. A large body of volunteer lecturers and operators have been got together, and there is no doubt but that the mission will do a great work. So far has the use of the optical lantern been carried, that it is no uncommon thing for a sermon to be illustrated by its means. This has been done upon several occasions at the memorial church built at Clumber by the Duke of Newcastle. No more vivid manner of teaching Bible history could be conceived. Considerable advance has been made in **film photography**; and although by far the larger proportion of the sensitive films used in this country are made in America, British manufacturers are now thoroughly alive to the requirements of the market, and English **films** will before long hold their own against all comers. A very sensitive film is now being manufactured in Paris, the "**Cristallos**," and excellent results are to be obtained upon it. The year '91 has witnessed a revival in stereoscopic photography, perhaps the most beautiful of any of the many applications of photography. At Manchester, a club entirely composed of workers with the stereoscope has been formed. It is now so easy to convert an ordinary half-plate camera in order to take **stereoscopic pictures**, that there is every prospect of amateurs taking up the work. Photographers, amateur and professional, join together in the formation of **clubs, societies, associations**, etc., for the advancement of photography. In most large towns in the kingdom there is now established a photographic centre. In London the **Camera Club** (Hon. Sec., Mr. G. Davison), with seven hundred and fifty members, holds the premier position. It has a club house, which is used for social as well as photographic purposes, with studio, enlarging room, dark rooms, laboratories, all fitted with the most modern apparatus and appliances. During the winter season one night a week, "Thursday evenings," is devoted to lectures, demonstrations and discussions on photography. An annual conference is held, and periodically "one-man exhibitions" of photography. The club may now be called the photographic centre of the world.—**Books on Photography** (see previous issues) include: "Materia Photographica" (Leaper); "Military Photography" (Wheeler); "One Hundred Photographic Formulæ" (Ingles Rogers); "Gelatino-Chloride Printing" (Woodbury); "Photography applied to the Microscope" (Mills); "Photographs of the Year" (Robinson & Hastings); "Holidays with the Camera" (Hastings); "Photography in a Nutshell" (Kernel); "Evening Work for Amateur Photographers" (Hepworth); "Development" (Clark); "Art of Retouching" (Hubert); "Optical Projection" (L. Wright); "Photography for Architects" (Mills); "Photography for Amateurs" (Hepworth).

"Pictorial World, The." Founded Mar. '74. An illustrated newspaper, published weekly. It was re-modelled in '91, and its price was altered to threepence. **Office**, Strand, W.C.

Pike's Peak Railway. It was stated in Oct. '89 that arrangements were completed for the construction of a railway up Pike's Peak, Colorado, a rack-rail line, on an improved principle, the line being 9 miles long, with about 4½ of curves. The maximum gradient is 25 per cent., and the sharpest curve 16 degrees—395 ft. radius. The trains run at about five miles an hour. In Sept. '90 it was announced that the work was approaching completion. The chief difficulty was with the labourers, who had to become acclimatised to work at an altitude of 14,000 feet. The line was opened for traffic in the midsummer of '91, the first regular train reaching the top, 14,147 feet above sea-level, on June 30th.

Pilatus Mountain Tower. According to a statement published in this country in March '91, a scheme had been inaugurated to erect a tower of steel on the top of the Esel, 840 ft. high, with a base of 300 ft. diameter, and a summit platform 120 ft. square. It is hoped to finish the tower by '95. It is stated that although Pilatus is often enveloped by cloud this is never more than 90 ft. in height.

Pinero, Arthur Wing, dramatic author, was b. in London in 1855. Commencing a legal career, he afterwards became connected with the stage, and acted at the Lyceum and Haymarket Theatres. Devoting himself to playwriting he produced his **first piece**, which was entitled "Two can Play at that Game," at the Lyceum. Other plays from his pen include "£200 a Year" ('77), "The Money Spinner" ('80), "The Squire" ('81), "Lords and Commons," and "The Rocket" ('83). Later productions are "The Magistrate," which was very successful in '85, "**Sweet Lavender**," "The Profligate," and "**In Chancery**." His play, "**Lady Bountiful**," produced at the Garrick Theatre in March '91, proved very attractive. On Oct. 24th his new play, entitled "**The Times**," had a successful introduction. Mr. P. published on the same day the words of the play.

Pinsk Marshes Drainage. Some account of this great work, which is still going on, was given in our eds. of '88, '89, and '90. The Marsh district is one-fifth larger than Scotland, being on the Russian borders of Galicia, and the Government of the Czar determined upon the work of reclamation in '70, troops being chiefly employed under a staff of military engineers. Towards the close of '90, it was stated that the work of canalisation was pro-

ceeding rapidly, not less than 185 square miles having been drained on the banks of the Pripet, and more than seven million acres of meadow-land reclaimed. Forests, hitherto inaccessible, were beginning to be profitable.

Pisciculture. See FISH CULTURE.

Pitman, Isaac, the inventor of Pitman's well-known system of **shorthand** writing, was b. at Trowbridge, 1813. Ed. at the Borough Rd. College of the British and Foreign School Society, becoming afterwards master of the British School at Barton-on-Humber. He removed to Bath in '39, where he subsequently established the **Phonetic Institute**, and set up a press for printing his own handbooks of phonetic shorthand, and a series of classical works in phonetic type. Mr. P. is editor of the *Phonetic Journal*, which is devoted to the advocacy of writing and spelling reform.

Places of Worship Enfranchisement Bill. See SESSION, sect. 95.

Poet Laureate, is an office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV., the first patent being granted in 1630. It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, etc. **Lord Tennyson** is the present Poet Laureate (appointed 1850).

Police and Constabulary. According to the latest official return (issued Oct. '91) the total number of police and constabulary in **England and Wales** was 39,221. This number gave one constable for every 752 of the estimated population for '90. Since the year '79 the increase in the total number of police and constabulary in England and Wales has been 7,733, or 24·5 per cent., but allowing for the augmented population the real increase during the last decade has been but trifling. The average cost per man in '90 was £98 1s. 5*d*. Five years previously ('84) the average cost per man was £99 9s. 0*d*. The borough, etc., constables are in the proportion of 1 for every 672·6 of the population of the boroughs and places having constables under local Acts; the county constabulary of 1 for every 1134·3 of the population of the counties, exclusive of the boroughs, etc.; the Metropolitan Police, deducting the number employed in Her Majesty's dockyards, parks, etc., of 1 for every 349·1 of the population of the Metropolitan Police District; and the City of London Police of 1 for every 56·5 of the City population. The cost of the police and constabulary for each of the years ending Sept. 29th, '89 and '90 respectively, was £3,734,916 and £3,846,508.—**Ireland.** The total strength of the **Irish Constabulary** is about 15,000. The force consists of two bodies: viz., **The Royal Irish Constabulary,** which numbers nearly 13,000 men, and the **Dublin Metropolitan Police,** about 1200. The proportion of police for the estimated population of Ireland is about 29 for every 10,000 of the people. The **total cost** of the police establishment of Ireland is about a million and a half per annum. The Irish constabulary is a semi-military body.—**Scotland.** According to the latest official return, the Scottish Constabulary numbers 4155, and its **cost** in '88 was £378,510 0s. 4*d*. See also CITY and METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Police Courts. City: Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor; Chief Clerk, C. G. Douglas. **Guildhall,** presided over by the Aldermen; Chief Clerk, H. G. Savill. **Metropolitan: Bow Street,** Covent Garden, Magistrates, Sir J. Bridge, Knt., J. Vaughan and F. Lushington, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, J. Alexander. **Clerkenwell,** King's Cross Road, Magistrates, J. R. W. Bros and H. Smith, Haden Corser, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. Cavendish. **Lambeth,** Lower Kennington Lane, Magistrates, A. A. Hopkins and R. J. Biron, Q.C., Esqs.; Chief Clerk, T. C. Martin. **Great Marlborough Street,** Magistrates, R. Milnes Newton and J. L. Hannay, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, J. R. Lyell. **Marylebone,** Seymour Place, Magistrates, W. M. Cooke and Montagu Williams, Q.C., Esqs.; Chief Clerk, W. Tate. **Southwark,** Blackman Street, Magistrates, W. Slade and E. N. F. Fenwick, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. Nairn. **North London,** Stoke Newington, Magistrates, J. R. W. Bros, H. Smith and Haden Corser, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. Titterton. **Thames,** Arbour Street East, Stepney, Magistrates, F. Mead and John Dickinson, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, J. R. Sayer. **Westminster,** Rochester Row, Magistrates, Albert de Rutzen and Jas. Sheil, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, A. H. Safford. **Worship Street,** Magistrates, H. J. Bushby and John Rose, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, E. Leigh. **West London** (Hammersmith), Vernon Street, Magistrates, H. C. Bennett, A. C. Plowden, and G. L. Denman, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, F. E. Lowris. **Wandsworth,** Love Lane, Magistrates, H. Curtis Bennett, A. C. Plowden, and G. L. Denman, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, G. A. Bird. **Greenwich and Woolwich,** Magistrates, R. H. Bullock-Marsham and Gilbert G. Kennedy, Esqs.; Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton. **West Ham,** West Ham Lane, Stratford, Magistrates, E. Baggallay, Esq., and the Borough Justices; Chief Clerk, W. H. Fowler. The Clerkenwell and North London police courts are together served by three magistrates, as are also Wandsworth and West London. **Hours of Sitting: Mansion House,** 12 to 2; **Guildhall,** 10 to 4; **Greenwich,** 10 to 1.30; **Woolwich,** 2.30 to 5. **All other Courts,** 10 to 5.

Pollock, Sir Charles Edward, who comes of an old legal family, was b. in 1823, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple in '47. For the first five years he had hardly any practice, being engaged in the production of legal literary works, which ultimately secured him considerable reputation. Q.C. '66. Appointed a Baron of the Exchequer '73. Baron Pollock is a Judge whose patience and courtesy are proverbial, and he is highly popular with the bar.

Pollock, Walter Herries, son of Sir W. F. Pollock, was b. 1850. Ed. at Eton, and Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he took classical honours '71. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple '74. After having been some time on the staff, Mr. Pollock became editor of the *Saturday Review* ('83). Mr. P. issued in '89 "A Nine Men's Morrice." Issued in Feb. '91 a book of poems. Mr. P. is one of the most expert swordsmen of the day.

Polo. (For early history see ed. '90.) Matches between the Hurlingham and Ranelagh Clubs, Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and various counties are played annually; but the contests for the **Inter-regimental Cup**

evoke, perhaps, the greatest interest. The **final** match for this coveted prize was played at Hurlingham, on July 7th, between the 9th Lancers (represented by Major Lamont, Captain W. Jenner, Captain F. Colvin, and Captain Hon. C. Willoughby) and the 15th Hussars (represented by Captain P. Bewicke, Mr. H. Dundas, Captain T. de Crespigny, and Mr. J. Hargreaves), and resulted in favour of the former, for the third year in succession, by three goals to two. On the same ground, on July 11th, the deciding contest for the **County Cup** was fought between teams representing the Liverpool and Ashtead Clubs (those playing for the great seaport city being Mr. W. H. Walker, Mr. A. Tyrer, Mr. C. E. Mason, and Mr. G. H. Pilkington; whose opponents were Captain Barry, Mr. Walter A. Peake, Hon. Gilbert Willoughby, and Mr. R. G. Milne), the latter sustaining a crushing defeat by six goals to love. The final round for the **Infantry Cup**, instituted in '90, was decided on July 18th, also on the Hurlingham Club ground, where the **5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers** (Captain St. George Henry, Captain Hon. Charles Lambton, Captain Witaker, and Captain Thomas Pilcher) retained the trophy by defeating the **Buffs** (Mr. E. G. Bainbridge, Mr. H. F. Sparrow, Mr. E. Williams, and Mr. N. H. Virtue) by nine goals to love. The final tie of the All Ireland Open Cup competition was played on Sept 5th between the 13th Hussars (Captain M'Laren, Mr. Robertson-Aikman, Mr. Wyse, and Captain Pedder) and the 3rd Hussars (Captain Chaloner, Captain Goring, Captain Oswald, and Mr. Slade Gully) by nine goals to four.

Polytechnic, Regent Street. With a view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom Mr. Quintin Hogg (*q.v.*) had shown such generosity, he purchased in '80 for £50,000 the old **Polytechnic**, Regent St., and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The institution has been a great success, about 9000 students having attended its classes during the last twelve months. The cost of maintaining it is about £15,000 a year, about £9000 of which is provided by class fees. Previous to '89 the deficit of £6000 was annually made up by Mr. Hogg, who has altogether spent about £100,000 upon his scheme. The Charity Commissioners, with a view to placing the institution on a permanent financial basis, have granted £2,500 per annum towards the regular expenditure. A similar amount will be made up by voluntary contributions. **A Young Women's Institute** has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and promises to be as successful as the latter.

Poor-Law. The English poor-law is contained in many statutes, the earliest being that of the 43rd year of Elizabeth, and in innumerable reported cases. But the modern system of poor-relief was established by the **Poor-Law Amendment Act of 1834.** Under this Act the parishes which had formerly been areas for poor-law purposes were grouped into unions, a market town being generally taken for the centre. There are in England and Wales ('91) 648 unions and parishes, the population of which parishes numbered 25,972,119 in '81. Within each union was established a **board of guardians**, consisting firstly of all county justices residing within the union, who have seats *ex officio*; and secondly of guardians elected by the several parishes of the union. The parishes differ much in size, and small parishes may be grouped for representation, but every parish of 300 inhabitants must have at least one representative. The electors in each parish are the owners and ratepayers. In either character **an elector** may have any number of plural votes not exceeding six, one vote for every £50 rating; so that the maximum number of votes which can be given by any one person is twelve. The **qualification of a guardian** is fixed in each case by the Local Government Board, and ranges from £10 to £40 rating. The **elections** take place every April, the term of office being annual. A board of guardians has usually a clerk, a treasurer, registrars of births and deaths, medical, vaccination, workhouse, and relieving officers. They may employ paid valuers and collectors, and form committees of their own number for the relief of the poor in the different parts of the union. All boards of guardians are largely controlled by the **Local Government Board** (*q.v.*), which by its general orders regulates the mode of their election, their procedure, their finance, and their administrative methods, whilst by its special orders it compels observance of the law in particular cases. The **expenses of poor-relief** are defrayed out of the poor-rate levied in each union upon a special valuation. A **valuation** list is prepared by the overseers of each parish, and after publication is sent to the assessment committee of the guardians, who must hear objections. After altering the list as they think proper, the committee approve and sign it. From the decision of the committee there is an appeal to quarter sessions. **Relief** is either indoor or outdoor relief. The former is the relief given in the workhouse, while the latter is the relief given in money, medicine, etc., to people living in their own homes. The number of persons receiving relief has diminished of late years, partly because of the greater strictness in granting outdoor relief. The **total number of persons receiving relief** in England and Wales on Jan. 1st, **'91**, was 774,905, a decrease of 12,640 compared with the number for the corresponding date of '90. The indoor paupers (excluding pauper lunatics) numbered 192,942, and the outdoor 581,963. Beside the administration of poor-relief **other important functions** under the Public Health Acts, the Elementary Education Acts, and many other Acts, have been assigned to the guardians of the poor. During the year ended the 25th of March '90 (to which date the latest returns are made up), the **total amount** of poor rates received, including receipts in aid of poor rates, in England and Wales, was £17,789,210. The **total expenditure** in actual relief of the poor, during the same time, was £8,434,345. The other **Poor-Law authorities**, who exercise powers in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients and the insane poor chargeable to the unions and parishes in the district; **(2) The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and **(3) The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act (1844) for the maintenance of district schools.

Pope, The. His Holiness Leo XIII., the 258th Roman Pontiff, son of Count Ludovico Pecci, was b. at Carpineto, 1810. Ed. at

the Jesuit Coll. of Viterbo ('18-24). Entered the School of Collegio Romano ('24), where he greatly distinguished himself, and proceeded to the College of Noble Ecclesiastics. Having become a Doctor of Laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. Referendary of the Segnatura ('37). Took holy orders, and was consecrated priest ('37) by Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi. The title of "Prothonotary Apostolic" was bestowed on him by Pope Gregory, who also appointed him Apostolic delegate in succession at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto. Was sent as nuncio to Belgium ('43), and created shortly after Archbishop of Damietta; nominated Bishop of Perugia ('46); created cardinal ('53). Elected **Pope** Feb. 20th, '78, and took the title of Leo XIII. Among the **events** of his Holiness' reign may be mentioned the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland, the contest with Germany, the Kulturkampf, the now famous Falk Laws, and the *rapprochement* with Prince Bismarck. On the occasion of the dispute between Germany and Spain over the **Caroline Islands**, the Pope acted as **arbiter**, to the satisfaction of both parties. Towards the close of '87 and the beginning of '88 Rome was the centre of great rejoicings in connection with the **Papal Jubilee**, intended to commemorate the 50th year of his Holiness' assumption of holy orders. In May ('88) a **decree** was issued by his Holiness, denouncing in general terms the methods adopted by some of the Irish leaders in the **Plan of Campaign**. On 13th Oct., '88, he received a **visit** from the **Emperor William II.** of Germany. Issued in June '91 an important Encyclical on Labour, which gave rise to much discussion.

Port Hamilton. This station of the British navy consists of three small islands situated about forty miles south of Corea (*q.v.*), commanding the straits of that name which lead from the China Seas to the Japanese Sea. The largest island, **Sodo,** is 3½ miles long by a mile broad, and towers to a height of 650 feet; **Sunhodo,** the next in size, has only half the area, the highest point being 780 feet; the third, **Observatory Island,** is still smaller. The three inclose a harbour two miles long by a mile broad, and from nine to twelve fathoms in depth. The population in all is about 2,000, who follow agricultural pursuits.

Population and Area of the United Kingdom. The following is the latest official list (issued '91) of the population of England and Wales:—

Divisions and Registration Counties.	Population.		Marriages. Quarter ending 30th July, '91.	Births. Quarter ending 30th Sept. '91.	Deaths. Quarter ending 30th Sept. '91.
	Enumerated on 4th April, 1881.	Enumerated on 1st April, 1891.			
ENGLAND . . .	**25,974,439**	**29,001,018**	**52,543**	**224,089**	**116,469**
Divisions:					
I. London . .	3,815,704	4,211,056	8,195	32,222	18,069
II. South-Eastern .	2,487,542	2,867,476	4,598	19,482	9,333
III. South Midland .	1,596,259	1,863,866	2,575	13,367	6,190
IV. Eastern . .	1,343,524	1,575,260	2,243	11,936	5,612
V. South-Western .	1,859,511	1,908,934	3,313	13,180	6,790
VI. West Midland .	3,029,319	3,244,634	5,846	25,528	12,596
VII. North Midland .	1,637,865	1,806,089	3,506	13,940	6,710
VIII. North-Western .	4,108,184	4,665,916	9,040	37,942	21,793
IX. York . . .	2,894,759	3,218,747	5,850	25,151	13,343
X. Northern . .	1,624,213	1,863,120	3,834	16,741	8,358
XI. Welsh . .	1,577,559	1,776,120	3,563	14,654	7,675

Area. The total area of the United Kingdom is 121,481 sq. m., of which England comprises 50,823 sq. m.; Scotland, 30,417 sq. m.; Wales, 7,363 sq. m.; Ireland, 32,583 sq. m.; Isle of Man, 220 sq. m.; Channel Islands, 75 sq. m. In **Great Britain** in '90 the total cultivable land was divided as follows: corn crops, 8,033,133 acres; green crops, 3,297,528; flax, 2,455; hops, 54,551; bare fallow, etc., 508,119; clover and mature grasses, 4,808,819; permanent pasture, 16,017,492. Horses, 1,432,629; cattle, 6,508,632; sheep, 27,272,459; pigs, 2,773,609. In **Ireland** the division was as follows: corn crops, 1,514,607 acres; green crops, 1,214,396; flax, 96,871; bare fallow, etc., 15,538; clover, grasses, pasture, etc., 12,304,265. Horses, 523,384; cattle, 4,240,753; sheep, 4,323,805; pigs, 1,570,279.

Population of the World. Some very important statistics are given on this subject in the eighth edition of the *Bevölkerung der Erde*. The following table gives the **area** and **population** of the great divisions of the **earth's surface** according to the latest *data*:—

	Sq. Miles.	Pop.	To 1 sq. mile.
Europe (1) . .	3,756,860	35,7379,000	94
Asia (2) . . .	17,530,686	825,954,000	47
Africa (3) . . .	11,277,364	163,953,000	14
America (4) . .	14,801,402	121,713,000	8
Australia (5) .	2,991,442	3,230,000	1
Oceanic Islands	733,120	7,420,000	10
Polar Regions .	1,730,810	80,400	—
Total . . .	52,821,684	1,479,729,400	

(1) Without Iceland, Nova Zembla, Atlantic Islands, etc. (2) Without Arctic Islands. (3) Without Madagascar, etc. (4) Without Arctic Regions. (5) The Continent and Tasmania.

Porto Rico. See PUERTO RICO.

Port Said. A town and seaport of Egypt, on the Suez Canal, to which it owes its existence. Named after Said Pasha, patron of the enterprise. Pop. (in '82) 16,560. Essentially a coal

ing station for steamers, and dependent on the canal trade.

Portugal. Kingdom in S.W. Europe, under Louis I. of the House of Braganza. Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 34,038 sq. m.; pop., 4,708,178. Constitution of 1826 (amended in 1852) recognises four powers—the legislative, executive, judicial, and moderating—the last being vested in a hereditary king. Two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the Cortes. The peers, unlimited in number, are nominated by the Crown for life. The deputies are directly elected for four years by all registered citizens, twenty-one years of age, who can read and write, and possess an annual income of £22. Madeira and the Azores are included politically in the mother country. The Cortes meet at specified periods, without intervention of the king, who has no veto on a law twice passed. State religion is Roman Catholic; all others tolerated. **Estimated revenue**, '90-91, £8,817,403; **expenditure**, £9,576,160; **debt**, £134,298,994; **imports**, '88, 47,981,438 m.; **exports**, 32,955,776 m. (milrei = 4s. 5d.)—**History.** In Nov. '90 the Bitie expedition, under Captain Paiva, had an action with the natives, when the loss was heavy on both sides. The 250th anniversary of the independence of Portugal was celebrated (Dec. 1st). A dispute in the Manica country between the British South Africa Co. and the Mozambique Co. as to the flying of the British flag by the Chief Mutaca was reported (7th) as followed by fighting, in which the British defeated the Portuguese forces. It was stated (8th) that the Governor of Manicaland was in a position to repel any invasion by the forces of the South African Co. The Governor of Mozambique telegraphed to Lisbon (10th) that he had heard of no violence on the part of the agents of the British South Africa Co., but the Governor of Manica would hold an inquiry. It was reported (14th) that a mob attacked the British Consulate at Quilimane, on Wednesday (10th), but the report was stated to be an exaggeration (15th). A contract for a loan of three millions sterling to the Portuguese Government was signed at Paris. The university students offered themselves for enrolment as volunteers for Manicaland, but eventually their services were declined. The expedition from Lisbon to Africa was to consist of 759 men and 33 officers; the destination was expected to be Mozambique. The report of the Governor of Manica was to the effect that the English first attacked and hauled down the Portuguese flag. Official information was received at Lisbon (19th) that the British Government had requested the British South African Co. to withdraw from Massikesse. The transfer of the Madrid-Caures-Portugal and Plasencia railway to Astorga railways was approved by the Royal Portuguese Railway Co. (20th). The Powers replied to a note from the Government that the Manica question should be treated so as to avoid a collision between the British and Portuguese. Mr. G. S. Batcheller, the new United States Minister, presented his credentials (30th). It was reported (31st) that four hundred Portuguese volunteers were conveyed from Delagoa Bay to Beira to serve in the Manica country, having signed an agreement to fight the British if required.—**'91.** Gen. Joubert visited Portugal, where he had an audience of the King. The Cortes was opened by the King (**Jan.** 2nd), and adjourned (3rd). An extraordinary credit of 100 contos of reis for the military expedition to Mozambique was authorised (5th). The Mozambique Co. increased its capital to £100,000. It was announced (11th) that Senhor de Soveral was appointed minister to St. James's. The King decorated (13th) Lieutenant Continho for maintaining the prestige of Portugal on the Zambesi. The steamer *Malange* left Lisbon (15th) with the first half of the military expedition for the defence of Manica. Col. Pavia d'Andrade landed at Belem (19th). An endeavour was made by representatives of the British South African Co. and the Mozambique Co. to come to an arrangement, but (28th) the Portuguese Government forbade the latter to make any arrangement with the former. The 9th Chasseurs Regiment revolted at Oporto (31st), and were joined by other bodies of troops and some civilians. The revolt was quelled in a short time, and the military and civilians who took part in it tried by court-martial, military law being declared in force for one month. A collision occurred between the Municipal Guard and loyal troops and the rebels, when nine persons were killed and forty-eight wounded. The second part of the Mozambique expedition left Lisbon (**Feb.** 12th). General Correia da Silva was arrested at Lisbon on the charge of taking part in the revolt at Oporto. The Government (22nd) ordered the closing of all Socialist and Republican clubs. A provisional contract for a loan of ten millions sterling was signed (26th), founded on the concession of the tobacco monopoly, for thirty-five years. The court-martial on the Oporto revolters began (28th). The Cortes opened (**March** 4th). Queen Amelia took under her protection the family of Captain Seitao, the leader of the revolt of Oporto, and offered similar help to other families under similar circumstances. In consequence of the small amount of gold in the banks a decree was issued (**May** 11th) postponing the execution of all financial engagements for sixty days. A new ministry was formed (22nd). It was stated (25th) that the total indebtedness of the State was £138,672,744. Conflicts took place between the representatives of the British, Portuguese and African Companies, the latter declaring the route up the Pungwe closed. It was reported (**June** 8th) that the river was open to the British flag. A decree was published (26th) prohibiting the importation of matches. The estimates for '91-92 were adopted by the Chamber. The Government ordered the coinage of a large sum of money in silver at Birmingham. The Chamber of Deputies approved the Congo Treaty (**July** 5th). A credit of 7200 contos of reis for the purchase of metal to be coined was voted by the Chamber (6th). The decree suspending bank payments expired (10th). The Bank of Portugal issued notes of the value of 500 and 1000 reis, payable in silver to the amount of 2,000 contos. Money changers speculated largely in notes, and great excitement resulted; tradesmen also refused notes, except at great depreciation (19th). The Government granted (28th) three Royal charters in the province of Mozambique, the first to the Mozambique Co. according to the terms of the charter, with slight modifications, the royalty being 7½ per cent. A similar charter to the Serpa Pinto Group for the country extending from the river Sabi to the Limpopo;

and the third charter, for the territory between the river Rovuma to the river Lurio, inclusive of the Portuguese shore on Lake Nyassa, to the Carvalho Group. The King and Queen inaugurated the Beira Baixa railway (**Sept.** 6th). The birthday of the King and Queen was celebrated in Lisbon (28th); the former signed a decree pardoning the whole of the Oporto rebels. The coal deposits in the island of St. Vincent were granted for ninety-nine years to Senhor Machado, and of the territory north of the Mozambique to the river Lurio to Count Daupias & Co. A royal decree was issued (**Oct.** 12th) effecting an important transformation in the administration of the present province of Mozambique, which was henceforth to be denominated the State of East Africa, and divided into two provinces, to be named respectively the province of Mozambique and the province of Lourenzo Marques. The former would embrace jurisdiction over all Portuguese territory in East Africa north of the Zambesi, and the latter all the territory to the south of that river. The Mozambique Co. was, by new statutes (13th), converted into a limited liability company, of indefinite duration, to hold the Beira Railway for ninety-nine years. The first issue of shares would be 40,000. (For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and NAVIES; for history, '70-89, see our previous editions; for colonies see COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS); see also ANGLO-PORTUGUESE CONVENTION.

Portugal, Carlos I., King of, was b. Sept. 28, 1863, and bore the title of Duke of Braganza. Married ('86) a daughter of the Comte de Paris. **Succeeded** to the throne Oct. '89. The king welcomed the deposed Emperor of Brazil to his country at the close of '89. His birthday in **'91**, coincident with the birthday of the Queen, was made the occasion of a pardon of those concerned in the Oporto riots.

Portuguese Political Parties. The legislature of Portugal is the Cortes Geraes, consisting of two houses, the **Camara dos Pares** and the **Camara dos Deputados.** By a law passed in '85 hereditary peerages are being abolished by gradual process, and ultimately the king's right to nominate peers will be limited to the number of a hundred, exclusive of royal princes. In addition there are **50 elective peers,** who must be more than 35 years of age. The second chamber is composed of members with an income of not less than 390 milreis per annum. They are elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, and number about 170. They are divided roughly, into Conservatives, Progressists and Republicans; but there are sub-divisions and independent groups. At the last election (March '90) 157 out of the 170 were classified as 114 **Conservatives,** 30 **Progressists,** 10 **Monarchists** of other shades and 3 Republicans. The ministry, which was formed with great difficulty as late as Oct. '90, and its chief, **General D'Abreu-e-Souza,** declared to the Cortes that his Government did not represent any particular party, but appealed for the help of parliament to settle the financial affairs of the country and the unfortunate difference between Great Britain and Portugal. The Progressists, the Conservatives, and a so-called National Party were represented in General D'Abreu-e-Souza's coalition Government. In April **'91**, the Republican party lost their leader, Col. Garcia, by death, and Gen. Latino Coelho's death (Aug.) further inflicted a loss upon the party. On the resignation of the Cabinet in May, **'91**, both Count San Januario and Senhor Serpa Pimental failed to form a ministry. On May 21st, the following **ministry** was formed: General Joao Chrysostomo, President and War General; Senhor Lopo Vaz, Minister of the Interior and of Public Instruction; Senhor Moraes Carvalho, Minister of Justice; Senhor Julio de Vilhena, Minister of Marine; Senhor Marianno Carvalho, Minister of Finance; Conde de Valbom, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senhor Franco Castello Branco, Minister of Public Works. Of the new ministers, four rank as Regeneradores, the remainder being Progressists. The Lisbon municipal elections took place Nov. 15th, when the Monarchists polled 11,928 votes, and the Republicans 5339.

Possession of Game Bill. See SESSION, sect 95½.

Positivism. The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1798—1857). The **chief principles** of the former side of the system are: (**1**) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, morals; and (**2**) The doctrine of the "three steps" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena—viz., the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The **religious** side of Positivism consists in the *cultus* of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions; but besides this, it consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or *régime* of positive religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system. The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to lead the whole world; the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of a double direction—that of the temporal or material authority, and that of the spiritual or educating body. Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the *Revue Occidentale*, and Comte's apartments are kept as a place of meeting. Other groups exist in other cities of France, of the Continent, of America, both North and South, and in five or six cities in England. In London the **principal places of meeting** are Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and Chapel Street, W.C., and Fonthill Road, North London, N. In both of these halls the various Positivist publications may be obtained.

Postal Orders. See POST OFFICE.

Post Office. The late Sir R. Hill introduced penny postage in 1840. Since that date rates have been low and the progress of the service has been extraordinary. As regards events in connection with the Post Office in **'91**, the following must be noted. In May Sir Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B., and Mr. H. Buxton Forman represented Great Britain at the **Congress** of the International Postal Union in **Vienna.** They were accompanied by Messrs. C. A. King and L. A. Marshall, of the General Post Office. On May 25th the representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, West

Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand agreed, on behalf of their colonies, to join the Union after Oct. 1st, '91. The **death** of the **Postmaster-General**, the Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, took place on Aug. 24th. His successor, **Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P.** (*q.v.*), was appointed in Sept. For the year ending March 31st, **'91**, 1,705,800,000 **letters were delivered** in the United Kingdom, an **increase** of 3·4 per cent. on the number in the preceding year, and an **average** of 45·2 to each person. Grouping letters, post cards, book packages, circulars and newspapers together, 2,577,700,000 deliveries were made, being an average of 68·4 to each person. Of the **total number** about 85·2 per cent. were delivered in **England and Wales**, 29·7 per cent. being delivered in the **London** postal district alone, 8·9 per cent. in **Scotland**, and 5·9 per cent. in **Ireland**. The number of registered letters was 11,357,197, a decrease of ·006 per cent. An offer made by **Messrs. De la Rue** to terminate before its legal close the **contract** entered into by them for the supply of postcards, stamps, wrappers, etc., for ten years from '80, was accepted, and a new contract negotiated from Jan. 1st, '89, the effect of which is to diminish the payments to Messrs. De la Rue by some £26,000 a year, and this has rendered possible a reduction (1st July, '89) in the price of postcards, the public being able now to obtain a packet of ten stout cards for *6d.*, instead of *8d.* for a packet of twelve; and *5½d.* for a packet of ten thin cards, instead of *7d.* for a packet of twelve. The above reduction in price may lead to a further increase of the volume of halfpenny matter, which, in the opinion of the Select Committee on Revenue Estimates, is carried on at a loss. **New post offices** were opened in 447 places, and 1,010 **letter boxes** added, making the total number of receptacles 40,643, of which 18,806 are Post Offices; and 750 **additional licences** were issued for the sale of stamps. In the year ending March 31st, **'91**, the expenditure in the purchase of **sites** and buildings was £27,804. The new head office for the eastern district of London, situated in the Whitechapel Road, and erected at a cost of about £25,000, has been occupied; and new Crown post offices have been completed at Ballinasloe, Barrow-in-Furness, Birmingham, Dumfermline, Balls Bridge (Dublin), Inverness, Kelso, Nuneaton, South Shields, and Woolwich. Considerable progress has been made with the construction of the **new building** in **St. Martin's-le-Grand**, which it is expected will be completed in '93 or '94. It is interesting to note that the Postmaster-General holds in London alone some 30 **freehold properties**, roughly estimated at a value of 2¼ millions sterling, the money for which has been voted by the House of Commons, and charged to current expenditure in various years. The **permanent staff** of the Post Office is 63,868, including 8877 females. The number added in the year ending March 31st, **'91**, was 2814. Besides these there are about 55,000 persons, of whom 6000 are females, employed by **local postmasters**. The list of retired officers in **receipt** of pensions shows a total of 3367 in '89, **their pensions** amounting to £177,498 a year. The number of **direct mails** despatched has been **increased** by 136, and those received by 20. A travelling **post** office was (April 1st, '90) **attached** to the train leaving Waterloo at 5.50 **a.m** for letters **posted** in London in the **evening**, or brought in by the evening mails from the south of England, and the return service reaches Waterloo at 5.46 p.m. In connection with the travelling post office running between Queenborough and London it has been found that, by altering the time of departure of a morning mail train for King's Cross, and completing the sorting in the train, it is possible to deliver letters in the West Riding and other localities in time for replies, to be sent by the continental mails leaving London the same night. An **express delivery service** was introduced in London on March 25th, and subsequently extended to the provinces, by means of which, for a small fixed charge, a message, letter, or parcel can be sent by a special messenger from 925 post offices in London, and numerous offices in the provinces. The rate charged, in addition to the ordinary postage is:—

For the first mile and under . . *2d.*
For every succeeding mile or part of a mile . . . . . . *3d.*

Since Aug. 1st it has been possible to post a letter to any express delivery office, and have it sent thence by special messenger. The subscribers to post office telephone exchanges and holders of private wires can summon the messengers without extra charge. Considerable time will be gained by the use of these facilities, especially in a rural district with only one delivery a day. From Feb. 1st the railway companies were empowered to carry single letters, which are either delivered to the addressees at the railway stations, or forwarded by post from the most convenient points on the railway. In the first three months 37,000 letters were sent this way. At considerable extra cost the Post Office is extending the concession of entire **relief from duty** on alternate Sundays to postmen throughout the United Kingdom. Regarding **foreign and colonial mails**, postage on letters for the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, etc., wholly by sea, has been reduced from *6d.* to *4d.* per ½ oz. the mail leaving London every Friday morning; and by making use of the "South Express" service, from Paris to Lisbon, letters posted in time to be included in the Continental mail despatched at 8.25 a.m. on Saturdays can at the previous rate of postage, *6d.* ½ oz., be sent on to catch the mail at Lisbon, the result being that a letter may now be conveyed from London to the Cape of Good Hope in twenty instead of twenty-three days. A weekly all-sea service to the Australasian colonies, at a cheap rate of *4d.* per ½ oz., began on Jan. 1st, '89, and to the end of March about 25,000 letters had been sent by that route. **Postcards** costing *2d.* may now be sent to **Australasia** and **Fiji** by the all-sea route, and cards costing *3d.* by the quicker route, *via* France and Italy. Daily communication is now established with Constantinople, *via* Servia. A further reduction was secured in '90 in the rates payable to the French and Italian administrators for the transit by a special train service throughout France and Italy of the mails between England and the **East**, and a saving of between £5000 and £6000 has been secured. This reduction, taken with that effected in '87 represents a total saving of nearly £26,000 a year, without any loss of efficiency. The French administrator at the same time agreed to bear the cost of the transfer of the mails from the steamers at Calais, thereby saving this country about £1000 a year. By arrangement with the Royal Mail and the

Pacific Steam Navigation Companies a yearly loss of about £2600 has also been effected in the transmission of closed foreign mails by English packets to **South America.** The ordinary letter rates to and from **India and the Colonies** were reduced to 2½*d*. on Jan. 1st, which has added about £100,000 a year to the loss on the service. The concessions held by the Submarine Telegraph Co. expired in Jan. '89, but were extended to March. In compliance with representations in Parliament from commercial and other bodies, that a direct system of **international telegraphic communication,** without the intervention of a private company, should be established between England and the neighbouring Continental states, the Post Office did not renew the concessions, but entered into negotiations with the German, French, Dutch, and Belgian Governments for the direct transmission of telegrams between the telegraph department of this country and the telegraph administrations of the other countries concerned. The cables, plant, and offices of the **Submarine Co.,** in Throgmorton Avenue and at various points on the coast, were **purchased by the Post Office,** and 370 of the staff of the Company taken over by the Department. The **capital amount expended** by England in this transaction was £67,163; and on April 1st '90, new business was commenced with a **uniform rate** to France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium, of 2*d*. per word, with a minimum of 10*d*. for a message. During '91 there was a large increase in the number of such **telegrams,** due to the reduction of rates and charges and improved service. The **gross revenue** of the Post Office for the year was £11,091,863. The **net revenue** was £9,843,268. The **expenditure** was £1,248,505. The Postmaster-General is the **parliamentary head**; the **permanent chief** is the Secretary, Sir Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B. There are also a financial secretary (Mr. Algernon Turnor, C.B.) and four under-secretaries. **Inland letters, books** and **parcels** sent prepaid to any part of the United Kingdom are charged as in the following table:—

Weight not exceeding		Letter Post.		Book Post.		Parcel Post.			
						Weight.		Charge.	
lb.	oz.	s.	d.	s.	d.		lb.	s.	d.
0	1	0	1	0	0½	Not ex.	1	0	3
0	2	0	1½	0	0½	,,	2	0	4½
0	4	0	2	0	1	,,	3	0	6
0	6	0	2½	0	1½	,,	4	0	7½
0	8	0	3	0	2	,,	5	0	9
0	10	0	3½	0	2½	,,	6	0	10½
0	12	0	4	0	3	,,	7	1	0
						,,	8	1	1½
One halfpenny for every additional two ounces.						,,	9	1	3
						,,	10	1	4½
						,,	11	1	6

No **letter** may be more than 18 inches in length, 9 in width, or 6 in depth, unless sent to or from a Government office. The weight is unlimited. Double postage is charged on delivery if the postage of books, letters, or patterns be not paid in advance. If the postage be insufficient, double the deficiency will be charged. The **postage** must be **prepaid** by means of ordinary postage stamps, to be affixed by the sender. The **words** *Parcel Post* should be **written or printed** on the left-hand side of the parcel, immediately above the address. The greatest **length** allowed for an inland parcel is 3 ft. 6 in., while the **length and girth combined** may be as much as 6 ft. (Thus a parcel measuring 3 ft. 6 in. in length may measure as much as 2 ft. 6 in. in girth; or a shorter parcel may be thicker, for, if it measure no more than 3 ft., it may measure 3 ft. round the thickest part.) **Parcels must not be posted in an ordinary letter-box, but must be handed over the counter of a post-office** to the proper officer, by whom the **size, weight** and postage of each parcel is tested before being accepted. **Certain parcels are prohibited** being sent: such as those bearing or containing writing or marks of an offensive or indecent character; or containing gunpowder, cartridges, lucifer matches, or other explosive or combustible material, live animals, or any substance likely to cause injury to other parcels or to the officers of the Post Office; while parcels containing such articles as eggs, fish, meat or other animal matter, or knives and other sharp instruments, can only be sent if so packed as to prevent all risk or injury to other parcels. **Liquid matter** must be contained in bottles, cases or cans, securely stopped; and bottles and other glass articles must be so packed as to be secure from breakage. There is a continuously steady growth in **Parcel Post business.** For the year ending March '91, 46,287,956 parcels were carried for £1,035,773. The **railway companies** take 55 per cent. of the postage on railway-borne parcels. This department is being energetically worked by the authorities, who in the summer months make a special delivery of parcels in Covent Garden market for the convenience of fruit growers. Special facilities have also been made for the collection of the parcels of private firms. This branch of Post Office business is steadily increasing. The number of **parcels** despatched from England to foreign countries and to the colonies was 1,148,326, an increase of 122,428 on the previous year. The number received from abroad was 394,925, an increase of 42,940. The Parcel Post has been extended to Mauritius, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Uruguay, Tahiti, Obock, the Argentine Republic, the Congo State, and Gaboon; the rates to Cape of Good Hope, Canada, St. Helena, Ascension, Gibraltar, Malta and Tangier have been reduced, and the weight for parcels to Canada raised from 4 lb. to 5 lb. The rules of the **Inland Samples Post** have recently been modified, to the advantage of traders sending patterns on approval for return.—**REGISTRATION OF INLAND PARCELS.** On June 1st, '91, a new series of rules as to loss or damage of inland parcels came into force. They provided that in the case of parcels for which a certificate of posting shall have been obtained, compensation up to £2, instead of up to £1, will be given without payment of any fee; but, as at present, compensation will not be given for any other unregistered inland postal packets. No separate fees for insurance will be charged; but, on prepayment of a single fee (in which will be included the ordinary registration fee of 2*d*.) in addition to postage, any inland postal packet may be registered, and compensation in the event of loss or damage may be secured up to £25. The **fees** payable on registering inland letters, parcels and other postal packets, and the respective limits of compensation, will be as follows:—Fee, 2*d*., limit of compensation,

£5; 3d., £10; 4d., £15; 5d., £20; 6d., £25. The general rules governing the inland registered letter post will apply to registered parcels; and those rules, as well as the rules for the inland parcel post, will remain unchanged, except as follows:—A system of payment in full for damage, whether to letters or to parcels, will in all cases be followed, instead of the present proportionate system. Rural postmen will receive for registration any letter, parcel, post-card, book-packet, newspaper, or sample packet, whether the fee be 2d. or more than 2d. The registered parcel post will be available for watches and jewellery, which it has hitherto been necessary to exclude from compensation when sent by the parcel post. Unregistered parcels found to contain money, watches, or jewellery, or on the cover of which is written or impressed the word "Registered" or any other word or phrase to the like effect, or marked in such a way as to indicate special value, will be compulsorily registered, and charged on delivery with a fee of 8d. in addition to the ordinary postage; but compulsory registration will in no case give a title to compensation. As in the case of all other registered articles, an official receipt will be taken on delivery of each registered parcel; and, by prepaying a further fee of 2d., the sender of a registered letter or parcel may obtain, in due course, an acknowledgment of delivery signed by the recipient. The public are reminded that, as a necessary condition of compensation in any case, the contents of the letter or parcel must have been safely packed and enclosed in a reasonably strong cover, case, or wrapper, fastened securely, and in a manner calculated to preserve the contents from abstraction or damage in the post. The sender of a letter or parcel intended to be registered must write on the cover, over the address, the word "Registered," and the amount of the fee proper to the value up to which he desires to secure compensation, thus—"Registered 2d.," "Registered 3d.," and so on. This scheme applies only to the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and not at present to letters or parcels addressed to places abroad.—**POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.** The late Sir C. W. Sikes, of Huddersfield, originated the Post Office Savings Bank scheme, which came into operation in 1861. **Deposits** of one shilling and upwards are received, subject to the **limits** of £30 in one year and £150 in all, exclusive of interest at the rate of £2 10s. per annum. Pennies may be saved by the use of Mr. Chetwynd's postage-stamp-saving slips, which, when they bear twelve stamps, are accepted by the Post Office as a shilling deposit. This branch of the Post Office business showed an increase for the year ending Dec 31st, '90. The **amount deposited** was £20,900,692, as against £19,814,308 in '89. The **total amount** standing to the credit of depositors, including interest, at the end of '90 was £67,634,807, an increase of £4,635,187, as compared with an increase of £4,443,226 in '89. The average amount of each deposit was £2 7s. 10d., as against £2 8s. 11d. in '89. This **total** is inclusive of the sum of £1,553,355 interest credited to depositors. The **number** of Savings Bank **accounts** opened in '90 was 997,283, and 677,778 were closed. The total number of **accounts open** at the end of the year was 4,827,314, or 319,505 more than in '89. The **total** number of Post Offices open for the transaction of Savings Bank business on Dec. 31st, '90, was 9681, or 328 more than in '89. The number of Registered Friendly Societies authorised during the year to open accounts without limit as to amount in the Post Office Savings Bank was 734, and the number of Provident and Charitable Societies authorised to open accounts during the year was 2412. Only 275 Penny Banks invested their funds during '90, as compared with 284 in '89. Of the number last year 122 were connected with schools, of which 39 were board schools. During the year 22 Trustee Savings Banks were **closed**, and deposits amounting to £525,410 and stock investment of the nominal value of £3784 were transferred to the Post Office, in addition to deposits amounting to £54,539, and £3034 stock transferred in the ordinary course of business. The scheme by which depositors can become holders of **Government Stock** was initiated by the late Mr. Fawcett, when Postmaster-General, and has proved highly beneficial to the thrifty. During the year ending Dec. 31st, '90, there was a slight increase in Government Stock investment business by the Post Office. The **amount invested** was £1,125,310, as compared with £1,003,368 the previous year. The following **new regulations** affecting **stock investments** are now in force: reducing the minimum sum which can be invested from £10 to 1s.; transference of stock in the names of holders from the Post Office to the Bank of England books. Under these regulations 204 transfers were made in '90. In July '89 the Local Loans 3 per cent. stock was made available for purchase through the Savings Bank; but although every effort was made to give the fact publicity, the number of investments was comparatively small.—**LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.** This system was first instituted in '65, and has not been taken advantage of by the public to the extent that was anticipated, though, since the adoption by the late Mr. Fawcett of a scheme devised by Mr. James J. Cardin, an improvement has set in. The business for '90 showed that the total number of life insurances in existence on Dec. 31st was 6661. Insurers and purchasers of annuities become savings bank depositors, and premiums are payable through savings bank accounts, and are deducted therefrom without trouble to depositors. Persons of either sex may insure their lives with the Post Office for any **amount** not less than £5 or more than £100, the limits of **age** being 14 years as the minimum and 65 as the maximum, or 8 years as the minimum if the amount assured does not exceed £5. **Immediate or Deferred Annuities** are granted to any person not under five years of **age** for any amount between £1 and £100. Deferred annuities are granted either with or without the return of the purchase money. **Husband and wife** may each be insured to the full amount of £100, or purchase an annuity of £100. Insurances for sums not exceeding £25 are granted without medical examination, but if the insurer die before the second premium becomes payable, only the amount of his first premium will be paid, and if he die before the third premium is payable, only half the sum insured becomes due to his representatives. (For fuller account of the system see ed. '88, or obtain papers from any post office savings bank.) The Postmaster-General invites applications similar in object to an arrangement entered upon in

'89 with the authorities of Oxford College, by which 19 Deferred Annuities on the lives of college servants, on the "money returnable" system, were granted, and thus a system of providing pensions established through the agency of the Post Office.—**POSTAL ORDERS.** First brought into operation in '81. The system was devised by the late Mr. George Chetwynd, C.B., and has proved highly successful. With postal orders no letter of advice is used, and the orders are sold to the public like postage stamps. They **must be cashed** within three months from the last day of the month of issue, and when **crossed** become payable only to a banker. If not presented within the period named they become liable to a deduction of an amount equal to the original poundage for each three-monthly period, or part thereof, of delay. Fourteen denominations of orders are issued, the **poundage** varying from ½*d.* for a 1*s.* order to 1½*d.* for a 20*s.* order. **Broken amounts** can be made up by postage stamps (not exceeding fivepence) affixed to the face of the order. Postal orders are issued in most of the **colonies**, and in **India, Gibraltar, Malta,** and **Constantinople.** A large staff of lady clerks is employed at headquarters on postal order **business**, and ladies are also largely employed in the Savings Bank Department. The postal order business for the year ending March 31st, '91, showed an increase. The **amount** transmitted by means of orders was £19,178,367, or £1,440,565 more than in '89-90. The **number of orders issued** in the United Kingdom was 48,841,765. The denominations most used by the public are 1*s.*, 2*s.* 4*s.*, 10*s.*, and 20*s.* The system is under the direction of the Receiver and Accountant-General of the Post Office.—**MONEY ORDERS.** The system of money orders was founded in 1792 by three post-office officials, somewhat in the nature of a private speculation. In 1838 the system was incorporated with the Post Office, and since that date has rapidly developed. It insures almost perfect immunity from risk by the means of a letter of advice. The **rates charged** were reduced in Sept. '87, and now are: 2*d.* for sums of £1 and under; 3*d.* for sums over £1 but not exceeding £2; 4*d.* for sums over £2 but not exceeding £4; 5*d.* for sums over £4 but not exceeding £7; and 6*d.* for sums over £7 and not exceeding £10, the largest sum for which an order is issued. Money orders should be **presented** within twelve months from the month of issue. **Foreign or Colonial** money orders are also issued, payable in India, the United States, Australia, Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, in almost all our colonies, and in the following foreign countries —viz., Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including Danish West Indies), Dutch East Indian Possessions, Egypt, France, Germany, Hawaii (Sandwich Islands), Holland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. The **rates** charged are: for sums not exceeding £2, 6*d.*; £5, 1*s.*, £7, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and £10, 2*s.* The **total number** of money orders of all descriptions issued in the year ended March 31st, '91 (last return), was 9,239,005, and the amount transmitted was £24,933,463, or £601,071 more than the year before.—**POSTAL TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.** Since the Government took over in 1870 the wires of the various private companies there has been a marvellous development of the telegraphic system. The public and the newspaper press have benefited largely by the transfer. The **rates for press messages** are still 1*s.* for every 100 words transmitted between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m., and 1*s.* for every 75 words between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. to a single address, with an additional charge of 2*d.* for every 100 words, or 75 words as the case may be of the same telegraphic communication so transmitted to every additional address. The rate for **ordinary messages** was reduced in '85 to ½*d.* a word, including the addresses, with a minimum charge of 6*d.* for the first twelve words. The **number** of Post Offices open for telegraph business is 5,912, of which 239 were opened during the year, and railway offices 1,715, of which 36 were opened during the year. **Most** of these offices (except the large receiving offices in London and other centres) are **open** from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Postmasters may, however, accept **telegrams after the usual hours**, provided the terminal office be open, or its attention can be gained. Excluding foreign, press, and free **telegrams**, the returns for the year '90-91 **show** 54,116,413 inland telegrams. There is an annual deficit on the working of the telegraph system. For '90-91 it was £198,181, as against £219,916 the preceding year. The **average value** of ordinary inland telegrams was 7·87*d.*, as compared with 7·95*d.* in '89-90. The increase in the number of ordinary inland telegrams was at the rate of 6·5 per cent. There has, however, been a serious increase, at the rate of nearly 19 per cent., in the number of telegrams on the business of railway companies transmitted without charge by the Post Office, under obligations incurred in pursuance of the statutes under which their telegraphic business and the use of their systems for telegraphic purposes were acquired by the Government. At 8*d.* each these free messages would have yielded in '90-91 over £51,000 to that department. A very large staff of telegraphists is employed—over 2000 at the Central Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand alone. The **instruments chiefly used** are the Morse Sounder, Wheatstone automatic, and the Hughes' type printer. The chief regulations for foreign telegrams are founded upon the **International Telegraph Convention**, according to which regulations foreign telegrams are divided into three classes—viz., ordinary, code, and cypher. European **code** telegrams may be sent in any of the languages in use in Europe; or Latin may be employed; but no such telegram may contain words of more than one language. **Cypher telegrams** must be composed exclusively of figures, or of letters. The **length** allowed for a single word is, in European telegrams fifteen letters, and in extra-European telegrams ten letters. Any person may **register an abbreviated or arbitrary address**, a privilege taken advantage of by nearly every large user of the wires, on payment of a fee of a guinea a year. The process of placing the **wires underground** wherever possible has been considerably extended during the year ending March last. Of the lines of wire entering the Central Station in London, not one is open. On April 1st a new **telephone** line between **Paris** and **London** was opened to the public, and a conversation can be held at a charge of eight shillings for three minutes. See also article on TELEGRAPH CHARGES.—**TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.** On Sept. 2nd, '89, the Postmaster-General **experimentally inaugurated** a system of Inland Telegraph Money

Orders, thus offering to the public the advantage of insuring the payment of money at post offices by telegraph. No single Telegraph Money Order can be issued for a greater amount than £10. The **commission** is as follows:—For sums not exceeding £1, 4*d.*; above £1 and not exceeding £2, 6*d.*; above £2 and not exceeding £4, 8*d.*; above £4 and not exceeding £7, 10*d.*; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 1*s.* In addition to the commission, a charge is made at the ordinary inland rate for the official telegram authorising payment at the office of payment and for the repetition thereof; the minimum being 9*d.* The telegraph charges only cover the cost of transmitting the official telegram of advice to the postmaster of the office of payment and its repetition. Any telegraphic communication which the remitter may wish to despatch to the payee must be paid for at the ordinary inland rate, the minimum being 6*d.* The order issued to the remitter should be retained as a receipt. Any person expecting a remittance by telegraph must attend at the office of payment, where, on his producing satisfactory evidence that he is the person entitled to receive the money, and on his stating the name of the remitter and signing a receipt, payment of the amount will be made. The **Money Order Offices** at which **Telegraph Money Orders are issued** are the principal offices in the following cities and towns: **England**—London, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Margate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Portsmouth, Scarborough; **Scotland**—Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow; **Ireland**—Belfast, Cork, Dublin. These regulations are to remain in force for one year only. The machinery is simple. A person desiring to pay money by telegraph must apply for a money order in the usual way, writing across the form "by telegraph." The money order form prepared by the Post Office official will be crossed "remitted by telegraph," and handed to the remitter by way of receipt. There will then be telegraphed to the paying office an order for the payment of the sum desired to the person named in the order; and upon the recipient, who will have been advised by the sender of the despatch of the money, presenting himself for payment, the paying postmaster will hand the sum over and obtain a receipt for it. It will be seen that the system might lead to difficulty if extended to village post offices, where ready cash is scarce; and for the present it is confined to some of the chief centres of correspondence. At the time of writing the public have not sufficiently taken advantage of the new facilities to enable the Post Office authorities to judge whether the experiment will lead to the establishment of the system as a permanent branch of Post Office work. Should it prove a success—as it has already done on the Continent—it is capable of wide extension beyond the cities and towns named above. But it has not been much used by the public, though it is said to be growing in favour. The number of telegraph money orders issued was 30,196, of the value of £112,570.—**POSTAL UNION**, The. Established July 1st, '75, as the result of the Postal Congress held at Berne in '74, at which a treaty was signed by all European States except France, by the United States of America, and by Egypt. A **Postal Congress**, to discuss points and to consider propositions affecting the Union, assembles once every five years, at which delegates from all the States concerned meet. An International Postal Congress was held at Vienna, May 20th, '91. The Postmaster-General, in **Nov.**, issued an instruction to the surveyors of the Post Office throughout the kingdom to the effect that future vacancies, whether temporary or permanent, among the rural and provincial town postmen are to be preferentially filled by the appointment of soldiers of good character belonging to the reserve, or having served their time. About 16,000 places will be gradually opened to soldiers. The men will have to pass the prescribed Civil Service examinations, and their characters to be certified by the military authorities.

Post Office Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. 96.

Post Office Strike. See LABOUR.

Postal Union, The. See POST OFFICE.

Postmaster General. The parliamentary head of the **Post Office** (*q.v.*). The Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson, M.P., at present occupies that position.

Potatoes, Supply of Seed. See SESSION, sect. 27.

Powayan (India) Steam Tramway. This line, which is described as the pioneer of light-feeder railways in the North-West, and is 31 miles long, was inspected and passed for passengers and goods traffic on July 15th, '91. It extends from a joint transhipment platform on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway at Shahjehanpur, to Khotar, a town six miles from Milani, where there is a station on the Lucknow, Sitapur and Sibraman Railway. It is laid along the arm of a public road, and is of 2½ ft. gauge.

Poynter, Edward John, R.A., was b. 1836. Studied art both in England and on the Continent. Elected A.R.A. '69. Appointed Slade Professor of Art at Univ. Coll., London '71, and subsequently became **Director of Art,** and **Principal** of the **National Art Training School** at **South Kensington.** His successful pictures include portraits of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham and the Marquis of Ripon, the latter for the Government House at Calcutta. Other of his well known paintings are "Israel in Egypt," "Rhodope," "The Festival," "The Golden Age," "Atalanta's Race," "The Fortune Teller," "Zenobia," and "Diadumene." He published in '79 "Ten Lectures on Art." Elected R.A. '76. Mr. P.'s picture, on which he has long been engaged, representing "**The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba,**" was exhibited in '90.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, **incorporated** by Royal Charter '49, "for the purpose of promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially among the **middle classes,** by affording facilities to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of his profession, and by providing for the periodical session of a competent **Board of Examiners** to ascertain and give certificates of the acquirements and fitness for their office of persons engaged or desiring to be engaged in the education of youth." With this view the **charter** empowers the College to hold **examinations** of **teachers and schools,** and to grant **diplomas** and **certificates** to such persons as pass these examinations satisfactorily. To effect these objects, **two plans** of **examination** have been established:—(1) That of **teachers,** to ascertain their qualifications and fitness to take part in the work of instruction; (2) that of **pupils,** to test their progress, and to afford

at once to the teacher and to the public a satisfactory criterion of the value of the instruction they receive. The **diplomas** granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—**Associate, Licentiate,** and **Fellow**; and a distinctive feature of the examinations is, that in all cases the theory and practice of education is an obligatory subject for each grade. In '90 the number of **candidates** examined for **certificates** exceeded 16,000. About 4800 schools, both public and private, are now brought under the influence of the College. **Visiting examiners** are also appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a **Professorship** (the first established in this country) of the **Science and Art of Education**, and **regular courses of lectures** for **teachers** are delivered in the College lecture-hall. The **new buildings** were opened by **H.R.H. the Prince of Wales**, March 30th, '87. The College also conducts the Preliminary Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Royal Veterinary College, as well as those for the commercial certificates of the London Chamber of Commerce. **Offices**, Bloomsbury Sq. **Organ**, *Educational Times*.

Presbyterianism is church government by presbyters, and by presbyters only. (For further definitions and history see previous eds.)* The **Presbyterian Church of England** consists of 289 fully organised congregations and 10 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 152,075 persons, besides a large number of fully equipped mission stations in connection with town congregations, with an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 304, with 21 ordained and 10 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 2 missionary teachers and 17 lady missionaries. There are also 26 licentiates, and 24 theological students preparing for the ministry. The property of the Church is estimated at £1,509,000, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, and for the Sustentation Fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad. Of the existing places of worship 155 have been erected since '51, their value being estimated at £751,999; 28 of the existing congregations trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 219 have been established within the present century. The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the present century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '46. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. The total income of the Church in '89 was £239,284—£39,614 of the amount being for missionary and other general objects. The **backbone** of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since '78 has secured for the body of the ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum income of £200. Under this scheme 92 congregations were aid-receiving in '90 to the amount of £5315 7*s*. 4*d*., as against 103 in '78 to the amount of £6443 7*s*. 6*d*., the average amount of aid required being at date £57 15*s*. per congregation, as againt £62 10*s*. in '78. The Church is therefore steadily consolidating.—The **centenary** of the establishment of the Presbyterian Assembly in America was celebrated in '88. **Gen. Sec.**, J. Thorburn McGaw, D.D., 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall St., E.C. **Financial Sec.**, Mr. John Leggat.

Price of Gold. See MONEY MARKET.

Prime Minister is he who at the summons of the sovereign has succeeded in forming an administration, of which he is the head, and which may be named after him. It may be assumed that those who accept office under him agree with his policy in the main. Although each member of the Cabinet administers his own department independently of his colleagues, all important departmental matters are submitted to him, the most important being brought before the whole Cabinet, and no appointment of moment is made or recommended to the Crown without his knowledge and concurrence. His own **patronage** is very extensive. In forming an administration, he selects all those who are to fill the various offices, though the appointments are subject to the sovereign's approval. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred **Crown livings** are filled; and upon his recommendation that the most envied **temporal titles and honourable distinctions**—peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter, for example—are conferred, and such **high appointments** as the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord lieutenancies of counties are made by the Crown. He is the **leader of the House** of Parliament of which he is a member. Yet as Prime Minister he enjoys no legal precedence over his colleagues, his official existence being indeed not recognised by statute.

Primitive Methodism had its origin in Staffordshire in 1810, Mr. Hugh Bourne, a Wesleyan lay-preacher, being its founder. The ten persons forming the first **class** at Standley had never previously belonged to any other church; Primitive Methodism cannot therefore be regarded as a "split." Mr. Bourne, who had no intention of founding another sect, was at length prevailed upon to take it under his care, and to form other classes, which in time **developed** into "**societies.**" The first Conference was held in '20. Primitive Methodism has now 588 stations in the United Kingdom, and a membership second only to the Wesleyans. It has missions in Southern Western and Central Africa, in South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland. It has a training college for ministers at Manchester, and colleges for youths at York and Birmingham, also an orphanage at Alresford. Its Book-room profits last year amounted to £4316 15*s*. 2½*d*.; its missionary income was £18,499 12*s*. 7*d*.; and the premium revenue of the Connexional Fire Insurance Co., £1731 4*s*. 0*d*. **Latest statistics**: Members, 194,453, increase for

the year, 1106; ministers, 1079; local preachers, 16,403; class leaders, 10,481; places of worship, 4482; rented rooms, etc., 1399; hearers, 586,417; value of Connexional property, £3,329,648 15s. 3d.; debt upon Connexional property, £1,c68,263 10s. 7d.; Sabbath schools, 4275; teachers, 61,402; scholars, 435,912. **Miss. Sec.**, Rev. James Travis; **Gen. Com. Sec.**, Rev. John Wenn; **Gen. Book Steward**, Rev. J. B. Knapp; **Gen. Sunday School Sec.**, Rev. Joseph Ferguson; **Editor** of the **Monthly Mag.**, Rev. Thomas Newell; **Principal** of the **Theol. Inst.**, Rev. Joseph Wood, M.A.

Primrose League. A league originated in 1883, in memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and so called because on the anniversary of his death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The **members**, who include both sexes, are styled **Knights, Dames**, and **Associates**, and their branches are called "**Habitations.**" The members of the **Primrose League** took an active part in the last electoral campaign, and exercised considerable influence in London and its neighbourhood in favour of the Constitutional-Unionist candidates. **Grand Master**, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; **Chairman of Grand Council and Chancellor of the League**, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P. Members enrolled up to Sept. '91 are 1,033,657, including Scotland, divided among 2161 Habitations. Habitations have been established in India, Malta, Cyprus, Sydney, British Honduras, Mauritius, Hong Kong, etc. **Vice-Chancellor**, G. S. Lane-Fox, 64, Victoria Street, S.W. **Official Organ**, *The Primrose League Gazette* (weekly).

Prince Edward Island. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. Area 2,133 sq. m.; pop. 108,891. Capital **Charlottetown**, pop. 11,485. Divided into three counties. **Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Council of thirteen members and a House of Assembly of thirty. The Province has four seats in the Dominion Senate and seven in the House of Commons. Education is State-aided, free, and compulsory. Entered Dominion 1873. See CANADA.

Printing. See TYPES.

Prisons constitute an important department in our home administration. The Chief Office is at the **Home Office**. In the **maintenance** of prisons in **England** £466,000 a year is required; and in **Scotland** £109,000. There are four prisons in the Metropolis known as Her Majesty's Prisons, and the number of **convict prisons** throughout the country is fourteen, of which Millbank, Portland, Chatham, and Wormwood Scrubs are the best known; besides these, there is a large number of local prisons. The number of prisoners received, during the year ended March 31st, '91, in local prisons under sentence of the ordinary courts, was 140,632, besides 1,526 soldiers and sailors sentenced by courts-martial. There were also 8,401 persons imprisoned as debtors or on civil processes, making a total of 150,559. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were respectively: Convicted by the ordinary Courts, 145,268; by courts-martial, 1,243; debtors and civil process, 8,926; total, 155,437. The population of the prisons on March 31st, '91, was 12,814, having been 13,745 at the end of the previous year. The average daily population in '90-91 was 13,495—viz., 11,118 males and 2,377 females. In the previous year it was 14,389—viz., 11,852 males and 2,537 females. If the increase due to retaining convicts under sentence of penal servitude in local prisons be deducted, the average daily population would be 13,076 in '90-91, and 13,877 in the previous year. The average population of local or short sentence prisoners was, therefore, lower by 801 in '90-91 than in the previous year. In '87-88, the population was 20,833; in '85-86, 16,619. The highest number of prisoners shown in any of the monthly returns was 14,662 on Oct. 7th, '90, and the lowest was 11,919 on Jan. 6th, '91; the highest number being 23·01 per cent. above the lowest number, which latter was less by 1329 than the corresponding number in the previous year. The decrease in the number of juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age during the last 20½ years, is remarkable. In '70 the number was 9,908; in '80, 7,416; and in '90, 4,366. A return enumerating the cases in which the Probation of First Offenders Act, 1887, was applied in Metropolitan police and five other large provincial districts during the years '88, '89, '90, shows that of the total number - namely, 2,530 - only 169, or 6·6 per cent., have been called upon to appear and receive judgment, or are known to have been subsequently convicted of a fresh offence. The number of deaths from natural causes was 103, giving a death-rate of 7·6; having been 252 in 1870, giving a death-rate of 12·7. There were only five cases of suicide, as against an average of 13 per annum in the 12 previous years. The number of male convicts received into convict prisons under fresh sentences during the same year was 605, besides 80 with licences revoked or recommitted to serve out the period remitted from their former sentences. The number of female convicts received into the convict prisons was 73, besides 22 with licences revoked or recommitted to serve out the period remitted from their former sentences. The number of sentences of penal servitude passed by ordinary Courts in England and Wales in '90 - 729—was lower than in any previous year. The average number of persons sentenced to penal servitude during the five years ended Dec. 31st, '59, was 2,589; Dec. 31st, '64, 2,800; Dec. 31st, '69, 1,978; Dec. 31st, '74, 1,622; Dec. 31st, '79, 1,633; Dec. 31st, '84, 1,427; Dec. 31st, '89, 945; Dec. 31st, '90, 729, the population having increased from 19,257,000 in '59 to 29,407,649 in '90. The total number in custody under sentence of penal servitude in Great Britain, Gibraltar and Western Australia was, in Dec. '69, 11660; and in July '91, 5,334. The labour of the convicts has been used in the construction and maintenance of prison buildings; in the manufacture and repair of clothing, bedding, utensils, etc., required for the use of officers and prisoners; in the preparation of the food of prisoners, in washing their clothing, and in various services connected with the internal economy of the prisons, including the enforcement of a high degree of cleanliness. In addition, convict labour has been largely devoted to the performance of works, to the construction of buildings, and to the manufacture of a multiplicity of articles for the Admiralty, the War Department, the Post-Office, and other public departments.

The Medical Inspector states that the mortality in the prisons was very low. Only 36 deaths occurred among prisoners from natural causes, being 7·4 per 1,000 of the daily average population—a rate lower than any heretofore recorded. The diminution of crime since '82 had resulted in eight convict prisons being assigned to other public purposes. **Consult** "Penological and Preventive Principles," by W. Tallack ('89).

Private Bill Procedure (Scotland) Bill. See SESSION, sect. 98.

Privilege of M.P.s. An important point as to the privilege of members of Parliament was decided by Mr. Justice Williams, sitting in Bankruptcy, Aug. 7th, '91. In '75 a sequestration was issued in Scotland against the estate of one Walter Armstrong. A Mr. Lindsay was made trustee, and on May 20th, '91, he applied to the Sheriff substitute of Roxburghshire for an order that Mr. Isaacson, M.P. for Stepney, should attend, and be examined with reference to the debtor's affairs. In the English Bankruptcy Court this order was backed by Mr. Registrar Giffard. On July 13th Mr. Isaacson attended the proceedings, but refused to be sworn, whereupon an application was made to Mr. Justice Williams to commit him for contempt. The principal point raised was whether Mr. Isaacson's position as a member of Parliament did not protect him against committal, and Mr. Justice Williams, reviewing the authorities, held that it did, and that therefore the decree of the Sheriff substitute and of the Registrar could not be enforced in the way desired.

Privileges, Committee for. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

Privy Council Office. See CIVIL SERVICE.

Prinsep, Valentine C., A.R.A., b. 1838, and though intended originally for the Indian Civil Service, preferred the profession of an artist. His paintings, which are regularly exhibited at the Academy, are held in high reputation for their power and vigour of design, and the excellence of their colouring. He has published a work on Indian travels, entitled "**Imperial India.**" Elected an A.R.A. '79. In '91 his novel "Virginia" was issued.

Prix du Jockey Club. See TURF.

Privy Council (see MINISTRY). A body of persons nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born British subject, and as he is created by the sovereign, so he can be removed from the list at her pleasure. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal secretaries of state are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number of the body which we know as the Cabinet Council; the Judge-Advocate-General is always included; and the rank is bestowed upon ambassadors and the principal colonial governors, and frequently upon respected politicians who may never have been in office, as an honorary distinction. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace. The **Lord President of the Council** is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to Her Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the establishment of **quarantine** when it may be necessary, the granting of **charters of incorporation** to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of **orders in council** of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. **Royal proclamations,** summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the P.C. before being issued. Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The **Board of Trade** (*q.v.*), though now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The **Education Department,** with its own vice-president, is a Committee of the Privy Council, and there are besides a **Universities Committee,** which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a **Judicial Committee** for appellate business. Included among the powers and duties of the newly-established BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (*q.v.*) are many which were formerly discharged by the Agricultural Dept. of the Privy Council.—The **Privy Council in Ireland,** a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieut., and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only. —As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to Nov. 19th, '91. In the second column is given the date on which each Privy Councillor was sworn in. The word "Peer" is inserted in the third column to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given under the head of "Peerage"; and "M.P." is meant to refer the reader to our list of the House of Commons. In cases where the Privy Councillor is neither Peer nor M.P. some biographical facts are appended. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

Alphabetical List of Privy Council in Great Britain.

Lord President—The Rt. Hon. Visct. Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.

1	2	
Aberdare, Lord	'64, April	Peer.
Aberdeen, Earl of	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Acland, Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart.	'83, Aug.	B. 1809. Second Church Estates Commr. '69-74. M.P. (G.L.). W. Somerset '37-47, N. Devon '65-85, Somerset (Wellington D.) '85-6, when he failed to secure re-election.
Akers, Douglas Aretas	'91, June	M.P. Patronage Secretary.
Albemarle, Earl of	'59, July	Peer.
Argyll, Duke of	'53, Jan.	Peer. See special biography.
Ashbourne, Lord	'85, June	Peer. See special biography.
Ashley, Hon. Anthony Evelyn Melbourne.	'91, June	B. '36; s. 7th E. Shaftesbury. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '63; private sec. Ld. Palmerston '58 and '59-65; Parliamentary Sec. to Bd. of Trade '80-82; Under Col. Sec. '82-5; M.P. [Poole '74-80, I. of Wight '80-85.
Bacon, Sir James	'86, Nov.	B. 1798. Called to bar '27, Q.C. '46, Commr. of Bankruptcy, Lond. Dist. '68; Chief Judge in Bankruptcy and (last) Vice-Chan. '70; Judge of High Court '75; retired '86.
Balfour, A. J.	'85, June	M.P. See special biography.
Balfour, J. B.	'83, Aug.	M.P.
Basing, Lord	'74, Mar.	Peer.
Beaufort, Duke of	'58, Feb.	Peer.
Blackburn, Lord	'76, Nov.	Peer.
Bowen, Sir Charles Synge Christopher.	'82, June	See special biography.
Bowen, Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G.	'86, Nov.	B. '22. Formerly fellow and tutor of Brasenose Coll.; Princip. of Univ. of Corfu; Sec. Lord High Commr. Ionian Islands '54-9; Gov. Queensland '59-68, N. Zealand '68-73, Victoria '73-8, Mauritius '78-83, Hong Kong '83-7; went to Malta Jan. '88 as a Roy. Commr. to inquire into the manner of dividing Malta and its dependencies [into electoral districts.
Brabourne, Lord	'73, Mar.	Peer.
Bradford, Earl of	'52, Mar.	Peer.
Bramwell, Lord	'76, Nov.	Peer. See special biography.
Breadalbane, Marq. of	'80, May	Peer.
Brownlow, Earl	'87, July	Peer.
Bruce, Lord Charles William Brudenell-.	'80, May	B. '34. Youngest son of 1st M. of Ailesbury. (L.). M.P. N. Wilts '65-74, Marlborough '78-85. Vice-Chamb. Household '80-85.
Butt, Hon. Sir Charles Parker	'91, Feb.	Judge of the Court of Probate. See special biography.
Cadogan, Earl	'85, June	Peer.
Caird, Sir James	'89, Nov.	B. '16. E. High School and Univ. Edinburgh. M.P. Dartmouth '57-8, Stirling 58-65; Chm. Royal Sea Fishery Comm. '63-5; Pres. Statistical Soc. '81-2; was member of the Indian Famine Comm. and Land Comm. for England; [app. a Commr. of Board of Agriculture '89.
Cambridge, H.R.H. Duke of.	'56, July	Peer. See special biography.
Campbell-Bannerman, Henry.	'84, Nov.	M.P.
Canterbury, Archbp. of	'83, Mar.	Peer. See special biography.
Carrington, Lord	'81, July	Peer.
Cavan, Earl of	'86, Feb.	M.P.
Chamberlain, Joseph	'80, May	M.P. See special biography.
Chaplin, H.	'85, June	M.P.
Childers, H. C. E.	'68, Dec.	M.P.
Churchill, Lord R.	'85, June	M.P. See special biography.
Clermont and Carlingford, Lord.	'64, April	Peer.
Coleridge, Lord	'73, Dec.	Peer. See special biography.
Colville, Lord	'66, July	Peer.
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.	'71, May	Peer. See special biography.
Connemara, Lord	'80, April	Peer.
Cork, Earl of	'66, May	Peer.
Cotton, Sir Henry	'77, July	See special biography.
Couch, Sir Richard	'75, Nov.	B. '17. Chief Justice of High Court of Calcutta '70-75.
Courtney, L. H.	'89, Jan.	M.P. See special biography.
Coventry, Earl of	'77, Aug.	Peer.
Cowper, Earl	'71, May	Peer.
Cowell, Sir John Clayton	'87, July	B. '32. A maj.-gen. in Army, and Lt.-Col. R.E.; was Gov. to Duke of Edinburgh, and late Duke of Albany; Master [of H.M. Household since '66.
Cranbrook, Viscount.	'66, July	Peer.

1	2	
Cross, Viscount	'74, Feb.	Peer.
Cubitt, George	'80, Mar.	M.P.
Dartmouth, Earl of	'85, June	Peer.
Derby, Earl of	'58, Feb.	Peer.
De Worms, Baron H.	'89, Jan.	M.P.
Devonshire, Duke of	'78, Mar.	Peer.
Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart.	'82, Dec.	B. '43. M.P. (G.L.). Chelsea '68-86. Under Foreign Sec. '80-82. Pres. Local Govt. Board '82-5. Author of ["Greater Britain," etc.
Ducie, Earl of	'59, July	Peer.
Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of	'68, Dec.	Peer. See special biography.
Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart.	'80, April	M.P.
Ebury, Lord	'30, Nov.	Peer.
Edinburgh, H.R.H. Duke of.	'66, May	Peer. See special biography.
Elgin, Earl of	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Elliot, Hon. Sir Henry George.	'67, June	B. '17. 2nd son of 2nd E. Minto. Has been many years in dip. service. Was Min. at Copenhagen '58-9, Naples '59-62, Greece '62-3, Italy '63-6, Turkey '66-77, Vienna ['77-84. Ret. '84.
Emly, Lord	'55, Aug.	Peer.
Esher, Lord	'76, Nov.	Peer. See special biography.
Exeter, Marquis of	'66, July	Peer.
Fergusson, Sir James, Bart.	'68, Nov.	M.P. See special biography.
Field, Lord	'90, Mar.	Peer.
Fife, Duke of	'80, May	Peer.
Flanagan, S. Woulfe.	'85, Dec.	B. '17. Called to bar '38. A Land Judge of Chanc. Div. in [Ireland '69-85.
Ford, Sir Francis Clare	'88, Aug.	B. 18—. Served in the Light Dragoons '46-51. Ent. Diplomatic service '52; was H.M. Commr. at Halifax under the Treaty of Washington '75-7; Min. to the Argentine Repub. '78-9, Uruguay '79, Brazil '79-81, Greece '81-4, Spain '84-8; Amb. at Madrid since Feb. '88; G.C.M.G. ['86, G.C.B. '89.
Fowler, H. H.	'86, June	M.P.
Fry, Sir Edward	'83, April	M.P. See special biography.
Garth, Sir Richard	'88, Feb.	B. '20. Called to bar Lincoln's Inn '47; Q.C. and Bencher '66; M.P. Guildford '66-8; Chief Justice High Court of [Judicature, Bengal '75-86.
Gladstone, Wm. Ewart	'41, Sept.	M.P. See special biography.
Gorst, Sir J. E.	'90, Feb.	M.P. See special biography.
Goschen, G. Joachim.	'65, Nov.	M.P. See special biography.
Grant-Duff, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone.	'80, May	B. '29. (L.). M.P. Elgin Dist. '57-81. Under Sec. India '68-74; Under Sec. Colonies '80-81; Gov. Madras '81-6. Ld. [Rector Aberdeen Univ. '66-72.
Grey, Earl	'35, April	Peer.
Grove, Sir Wm. Robt.	'87, Nov.	See special biography.
Halsbury, Lord	'85, June	Peer. See special biography.
Hamilton, Lord G.	'78, April	M.P. See special biography.
Hampden, Viscount	'66, July	Peer.
Hannen, Lord	'72, Nov.	Peer. See special biography.
Harcourt, Sir W. Vernon.	'80, April	M.P. See special biography.
Hardwicke, Earl of	'66, July	Peer.
Harrowby, Earl of	'74, Mar.	Peer.
Hartington, Marq. of	'66, Feb.	M.P. See special biography.
Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart.	'74, Mar.	B. '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals. M.P. (C) Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigtown [Dist. '80-85. A Lord of the Admiralty '66-8.
Hay, Sir John Hay Drummond.	'86, Aug.	B. '16. Has been many years in dip. service. Was Min. Plen. at Court of Morocco '72-86, having been previously [Consul-Gen. there ('45) and Min. Res. ('60-72).
Heneage, Edward	'86, Feb.	M.P.
Herschell, Lord	'86, Feb.	Peer. See special biography.
Hertford, Marquis of	'79, Feb.	Peer.
Hibbert, John Tomlinson.	'86, Feb.	B. '24. M.P. (G.L.) Oldham '62-74, '77-86. Inner Temple '49. Parly. Sec. to Local Govt. Board '72-4 and '80-83; Under Home Sec. '83-4; Fin. Sec. to Treas. '84-5; Sec. to Admiralty Feb. to July '86; a Commr. under Local Gov. [Boundaries Act '87; Chm. Lancashire C.C.
Hicks-Beach, Sir M.	'74, Mar.	M.P. See special biography.
Hill, Lord A. W.	'85, June	M.P.
Hobhouse, Lord	'81, Mar.	Peer.
Huntly, Marquis of	'81, Mar.	Peer.
Ilchester, Earl of	'74, Feb.	Peer.
Jackson, W. L.	'90, June	M.P. See special biography.
James, Sir H.	'85, June	M.P. See special biography.

1	2	3
Jersey, Earl of . .	'90, June .	Peer. See special biography.
Kay, Sir Edward Ebenezer.	'90, Nov. .	B. '22. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '47, Q.C. '66, a Judge Chanc. Div. '81-91, when he was app. Lord Justice of [Appeal.
Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir U. J., Bart.	'86, April .	M.P.
Kenmare, Earl of .	'57, Feb. .	Peer.
Kensington, Lord .	'80, May .	Peer.
Kimberley, Earl of .	'64, Nov. .	Peer.
Kingsburgh, Lord .	'85, Aug. .	B. '36. Called Scottish bar '59; Q.C. '80; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '85-8; mem. of the Soc. of Telegraphic Engineers; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; some years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Corps. App. Oct. '88 Lord Justice Clerk and President [of the Second Div. of the Court of Session.
Kintore, Earl of . .	'86, Aug. .	Peer.
Knutsford, Lord .	'85, Sept. .	Peer.
Lambert, Sir John .	'85, May .	B. '15. Poor Law Insp. '56-71; Permanent Sec. to Local Govt. Board '71-82. Drew up scheme for Metropolitan Poor Act. Boundary Commr. in connection with two [Redistribution Acts.
Lathom, Earl of . .	'74, Mar. .	Peer.
Layard, Sir Austen Henry.	'68, Dec. .	See special biography.
Lidderdale, William .	'91, June .	See special biography.
Limerick, E. of . .	'89, Jan. .	Peer.
Lindley, Sir Nathaniel	'81, Dec. .	See special biography.
Loftus, Lord A. . .	'68, Nov. .	B. '17. Son of 2nd M. of Ely. Amb. at Vienna '58-60, Berlin '60-62, Munich '62-5, Berlin '66-8, North Ger. Confed. '68-71, [St. Petersburg '71-9; Gov. N. S. Wales. '79-85.
London, Bishop of .	'85, May .	Peer. See special biography.
Londonderry, Marq. of	'86, Aug. .	Peer.
Lopes, Sir Henry Charles.	'85, Dec. .	See special biography.
Lopes, Sir Massey, Bart.	'85, July .	B. '18. M.P. Westbury '57-68, S. Devon '68-85. Lord of [the Admiralty '74-80.
Lorne, Marquis of .	'75, Mar. .	See special biography.
Lothian, Marquis of .	'86, Feb. .	Peer.
Lowther, James .	'78, Feb. .	M.P.
Lubbock, Sir John .	'90, Feb. .	M.P. See special biography.
Lugard, Sir Edward .	'71, Nov. .	B '10. Is a general. Served in first Afghan campaign, in Punjaub; was in command of a div. of infantry at capture of Lucknow. Permanent Under Sec. for War ['61-71; Ch. Commr. of Army Purchase Commn. '71-81.
Lytton, Earl of . .	'88, June .	Peer. See special biography.
Macnaghten, Lord .	'87, Jan. .	Peer. See special biography.
Malet, Sir Edward Baldwin.	'85, Mar. .	B. '37. Has been in dip. service since '54. Agent and Consul-Gen. in Egypt '79-83; Min. at Brussels '83-4; app. [Ambass. at Berlin '84.
Marjoribanks, Edward	'86, Feb. .	M.P.
Marriott, Sir W. T. .	'85, July .	M.P.
Matthews, Henry .	'86, Aug. .	M.P. See special biography.
Mellor, John William	'86, Mar. .	B. '35. El. son late Sir J. Mellor, M.P. (G.L.) Grantham '80-86. Inner Temple '80; Q.C. '75; Judge Advoc. Gen. [Feb. to July '86.
Monck, Viscount .	'69, Aug. .	Peer.
Moncreiff, Lord . .	'69, Oct. .	Peer.
Monk-Bretton, Lord .	'72, May .	Peer.
Montagu, Lord R. .	'67, Mar. .	B. '25. 2nd son of 6th Duke of Manchester. M.P. (L.) Huntingdonshire '59-74, Westmeath '74-80. Was in favour of Home Rule. Pres. of Board of Health and Vice-Pres. [of Council '67-8.
Morgan, G. O. . .	'80, May .	M.P.
Morier, Sir Robert Burnet David.	'85, Jan. .	B.'26. Has been in dip. service since '53. Envoy to Portugal 76-81; Ambass. to Madrid '81-4; app. Ambass. to [Russia '84.
Morley, Earl of . .	'86, Feb. .	Peer.
Morley, John . .	'86, Feb. .	M.P. See special biography.
Morris, Lord . .	'89, Dec. .	Peer.
Mount - Edgcumbe, Earl of.	'79, May .	Peer.
Mowbray, Sir J., Bart.	'58, April .	M.P.
Mundella, A. J. . .	'80, May .	M.P.
Murray, Sir Charles Augustus.	'75, May .	B. 1806. Many years in dip. service. Min. to Switzerland '53-4, Persia '54-9, Saxony '59-66, Denmark '66-7, Portugal ['67-74. Ret. '74.

1	2	
Napier & Ettrick, Lord	'61, Feb.	Peer.
Noel, Gerard James	'74, May	B. '23. Formerly in army. M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83. [A Lord of Treas. 66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80.
North, John Sydney	'86, April	B. 1804. M.P. (C.) Oxfordshire '52-85; married Baroness [North '35.
Northbrook, Earl of	'69, Aug.	Peer.
Northumberland, Duke of.	'59, Mar.	Peer.
Norton, Lord	'58, Feb.	Peer.
Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart.	'85, July	B. '22. Formerly in army. M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85. Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. [of Ways and Means '83-5.
Oxenbridge, Viscount	'74, Feb.	Peer.
Paget, Lord Clarence Edward.	'66, May	B. '11. M.P. (L.) Sandwich '47-66; Sec. to Admiralty '59-66. Is an admiral retired, and was commander-in-chief in [Mediterranean '66-70.
Paget, Sir Augustus Berkeley.	'76, July	B. '23. Has been in dip. service since '43. Min. at Dresden '58-9, Stockholm '59-62, Copenhagen '62-6, Portugal '66-7, [Rome '76-84, Vienna since '84.
Pearson, Sir Charles John.	. . .	M.P. Was nominated a Privy Councillor in Oct. '91, but [had not been sworn when this list was compiled.
Peel, A. Wellesley	'84, May	M.P. See special biography.
Peel, Sir Frederick	'57, May	B. '23. 2nd son of Sir R. Peel, the famous Prime Min. M.P. (L.) Leominster '49-52, Bury '52-7, '59-65. Under Sec. Colonies '51-2, '53-5; Under Sec. for War '55-7; Sec. to Treas. '59-65. Inner Temple '49; appointed a Railway [Commissioner '73.
Peel, Sir Robert, Bart.	'61, July	B. '22. El. son of the Prime Min. of that name. Was in dip. service. M P. (L.C.) Tamworth '50-80, Huntingdon ['84-5, Blackburn '85-6. Chief Sec. for Ireland '61-5.
Penzance, Lord	'64, April	Peer.
Percy, Earl	'74, Mar.	Peer.
Playfair, Sir L.	'73, Dec.	M.P.
Plunket, D. R.	'80, Mar.	M.P.
Poltimore, Lord	'72, Mar.	Peer.
Ponsonby, Sir Henry Frederick.	'80, April	B. '25. Is a general; served in Crimea. Private Sec. to [H.M. and Keeper of Privy Purse.
Portland, Duke of	'86, Aug.	Peer.
Radnor, E. of	'85, June	Peer.
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.	'59, Mar.	Peer.
Ripon, Marquis of	'63, April	Peer. See special biography.
Ritchie, C. T.	'86, Aug.	M.P. See special biography.
Robertson, J. P. B.	'88, Nov.	See special biography.
Robinson, Sir Hercules G. R., Bart.	'83, May	See special biography.
Rosebery, Earl of	'81, Aug.	Peer. See special biography.
Rutland, Duke of	'52, Feb.	Peer.
St. Albans, Duke of	'69, Feb.	Peer.
Salisbury, Marquis of	'66, July	Peer. See special biography.
Sandford, Lord	'85, July	Peer.
Savile, Lord	'83, Dec.	Peer.
Selborne, Earl of	'72, Oct.	Peer. See special biography.
Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H.	'85, June	M.P.
Shand, Alexander Burns.	'90, Oct.	B. '28. *E.* Glasgow and Edin Universities (LL.D. Glasgow '73); has been Sheriff of Kincardineshire, Haddingtonshire, and Berwickshire; a judge of the Court of Session ['72-90.
Shaw-Lefevre, G. J.	'80, Dec.	M.P.
Sherbrooke, Viscount	'55, Aug.	Peer.
Somerset, Lord Henry R. C.	'74, Mar.	B. '49. 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80. Comptroller of the Household '74-9.
Spencer, Earl	'59, July	Peer.
Stalbridge, Lord	'72, Mar.	Peer.
Stanley of Preston, Lord.	'78, April	Peer.
Stanhope, Hon. E.	'85, June	M.P.
Stansfeld, J.	'69, Feb.	M.P
Sudeley, Lord	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Suffield, Lord	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Tankerville, Earl of	'66, July	Peer.
Thornton, Sir Edward	'71, Aug.	B. '17. Was many years in dip. service. Min. to Argentine Confed. '59, Brazil '65-7, United States '67-81, St. Petersburg '81-4, Constantinople '84-6. Was one of the High Commrs. for Settlement of Alabama Claims.

1	2	3
Thurlow, Lord	'86, April	Peer.
Thynne, Lord Henry Frederick.	'76, Feb.	B. '32. 2nd son of 3rd Marquis of Bath. M.P. (C.) S. Wilts ['59-85. Treas. of Household '75-80.
Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart.	'82, June	M.P. See special biography.
Verney, Sir H., Bart.	'85, July	B. 1801. Was in army '19-30. M.P. (L.) Bedford '47-52, [Buckingham '32-41, '57-74, and '80-85.
Villiers, Hon. Chas. P.	'53, Feb.	M.P. See special biography.
Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.	'63, Dec.	Peer. See special biography.
Walpole, Spencer Horatio.	'52, Feb.	B. 1806. M.P. (C.) Midhurst '46-56; Cambridge Univ. '56-82. Lincoln's Inn '31; Q.C. '46; Home Sec. '52, '58-9, and ['66-7; Ch. Est. Commr. '56-8 and '62-6.
Waterford, Marquis of	'85, June	Peer.
Watson, Lord	'78, Mar.	Peer.
Westminster, Duke of	'80, April	Peer.
White, Sir William Arthur.	'88, June	B. '24. Clerk to the Consulate General at Warsaw '57-60; Agent and Consul-General Servia '75-8; Bucharest '78-9; Min. to Roumania '79-85; British Plen. at Conf. of Constantinople '85; Amb. to Turkey since '87; G.C.M.G. '86.
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord.	'80, Mar.	Peer.
Windsor, Lord	'91, Feb.	Peer.
Winmarleigh, Lord	'67, June	Peer.
Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond.	'85, June	B. '30. M.P. (C.) Christchurch '74-80; Portsmouth '80-85; Minister to Persia '88-91, when he was app. to Roumania.
Wyke, Sir Charles Lennox.	'86, Feb.	B. '15. For some years in army, and afterwards on general staff of late King of Hanover. Entered dip. service in '45, and subsequently Min. Plen. to Mexico, to Kingdom of Hanover '66; Min. to Denmark '67-81, and to Lisbon '81-4.
Yarborough, Earl of	'90, Nov.	Peer.
York, Archbishop of	'91, July	Peer. See special biography.
Young, G.	'72, Aug.	B. '19. Scotch bar '40. M.P. (L.) Wigtown Dist. '65-74. Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '62-6 and '68-9; Lord Advoc. ['69-74; app. a judge of Court of Session '74.
Zetland, Earl of	'89, Nov.	Peer.

Clerk of the Council—Sir Chas. Lennox Peel, K.C.B.

Deputy Clerk of the Council—Herbert Manson Saft, Esq.

Alphabetical List of Privy Council in Ireland.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Lord Lieutenant.

Abercorn, Duke of	'87	Peer.
Ashbourne, Lord	'77	Peer.
Balfour, A. J.	'87	M.P.
Ball, J. T.	'68	B. '15. Irish bar '40; Q.C. '54. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '68-74. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '68, and for short time in same [year Att.-Gen. Lord Chanc. Ireland '75-80.
Bannerman, H. C.	'85	M.P.
Barry, Charles Robert	'70	B. '24. Irish bar '45. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '69-70; Att.-Gen. '70-72. M.P. (L.) Dungarvan '65-9. App. a judge of the [Irish Bench '72, and a Lord Justice of Appeal '83.
Beach, Sir M. Hicks, Bart.	'74	M.P.
Belmore, Earl of	'67	Peer.
Bruce, Sir Henry Hervey, Bart.	'89	L.L. City and County of Londonderry.
Bruen, Henry	'80	B. '28. M.P. (C.) Carlow Co. '57-80.
Buller, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Redvers H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.C.	'87	See special biography.
Cambridge, H.R.H. Duke of.	'68	Peer.
Carlingford, Lord	'66	Peer.
Chatterton, Hedges Eyre.	'67	B. '19. Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; Vice-Chanc. Ireland '67.
Cogan, W. H. Ford	'66	B. '23. M.P. (C.) Kildare '52-80. A Commr. of Board of [Education, Ireland.
Crofton, Sir Walter	'69	B. '15. Formerly in R.A. Chm. of Directors of Convict Prisons, Ireland, '54-62; Commr. of Prisons, England, ['66-8; Chm. of Irish Prisons Board '77-8.
Drogheda, Marquis of	'58	Peer.

1	2	3
Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart.	'85	M.P.
Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald	'79	B. '37. Irish bar '60, English bar '61; Q.C. '72; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '77-8; app. a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, '78.
*Flanagan, S. W.	'76	
Forde, Col. William Brownlow.	'89	B. '28. M.P. co. Down 57-74; late Col. 67th Regt.; D.L. and J.P. co. Down.
Gibson, J. G.	'87	M.P. '85-68. Judge Queen's Bench Div. Ireland Jan. '88.
Gregory, Sir William Henry.	'71	B. '17. M.P. (C.) Dublin City '42-7, and Galway Co. '57-72; Gov. of Ceylon '72-7.
Hamilton, Ion Trant	'87	B. '39. Married '77 Victoria Alexandrina, d. of Maj.-Gen. Lord C. Wellesley, M.P. Co. Dublin '63-85.
Hartington, Marquis of	'71	M.P.
Headfort, Marquis of	'79	Peer.
Holmes, Hugh	'85	B. '40. Ed. Trin. Coll., Dublin. Irish bar '65, Q.C. '77, law adviser to Irish Govt. '77, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80, Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7, M.P. Dublin Univ. '85-7, app. a judge Q.B. Div. Ireland '87.
Hume-Dick, W. W. F.	'90	B. 1805. *E.* Trin. Coll. Dublin; J.P. and D.L. co. Wicklow; M.P co. Wicklow '52-80.
Johnson, William Moore.	'81	B. '28. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '72. M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-81; Att.-Gen. '81-3; app. a judge of Q.B. Div. Ireland, '83.
Keenan, Sir Patrick J., C.B., K.C.M.G.	'85	B. '26. App. Resident Commr. of National Education, Ireland, '71.
Leinster, Duke of	'88	Peer.
Lowther, J.	'78	M.P.
Madden, D. H.	'89	M P.
May, G. A. Chichester	'75	B. '15. Irish bar '44; Q.C. '65; Att.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Lord Ch. Justice of Ireland '77-87.
Meath, Earl of	'87	Peer.
Monck, Viscount	'69	Peer.
Monroe, John	'86	B. '39. Irish bar '63; Q.C. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85. App. Land Judge of Chanc. Div. '85.
Morley, John	'86	M.P.
Morris, Lord	'66	Peer.
Murphy, James	'90	A Justice of the Queen's Bench Division, Ireland.
O'Brien, Sir Peter, Bart.	'88	See special biography.
O'Brien, William	'90	A Justice of the Queen's Bench Division, Ireland.
O'Conor, Don, The	'81	B. '38. M.P. (L.) Roscommon '60-80, when he failed to secure re-election.
Palles, Christopher	'72	B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4. Ch. Baron of Exchequer (Ireland) '74.
*Peel, Sir Robert, Bart.	'61	
Porter, Andrew Marshall.	'83	B. '37. Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Derry Co. '81-3. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; app. Master of the Rolls '83.
Ridgeway, Sir J. West	'89	B. '44 Has seen much service in India; commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84; in charge of the Afghan Frontier Commission '85; K.C.S.I. and C.B. Permanent Und.-Sec. for Ireland since '87. K.C.B '91.
Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward of.	'85	B. '23. Entered Gren. Guards '41; served in Crimean campaign; Com.-in-chief in Ireland '85-90.
*Smith, W. H.	'86	M.P.
Trevelyan, Sir George O., Bart.	'82	M.P.
Wales, H.R.H. Pr. of	'68	Peer.
Walker, Samuel.	'85	B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77. M.P. (G.L.) Co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att.-Gen. '85, and Feb.-July '86.
Warren, Robt. Richard	'67	B. '17. Irish bar '39; Q.C. '58. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67-8. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '67, and Att.-Gen. '67-8; app. judge of the Court of Probate '68.
Waterford, Marquis of	'79	Peer.
Winmarleigh, Lord	'68	Peer.
Wolseley, Viscount	'90	Peer. See special biography.
Young, John	'86	B. '26. Son of W. Young, of Galgorm, M.D.; M.A. Trin. Coll., Dublin, J.P and D.L. Co. Antrim, High Sheriff '63. *Residence*, Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.

Clerk of the Council—Sir William S. B. Kaye, C.B., Q.C., LL.D.

* For biographical facts relative to these right hon. gentlemen see Her Majesty's Privy Council above.

Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties. The law relating to these duties is intricate and bulky. Their general nature may be shortly explained. (1) **Probate Duty.**—Every will of personal property must be deposited in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, a copy thereof being given to the executor. This copy is called the probate, and formerly bore a graduated stamp. Hence the name of probate duty given to the stamp duty upon such personal property as passes by will or by intestacy, the stamp in the latter case having been affixed to the letters of administration. The stamp is now affixed to the affidavit required from the person applying for probate or letters of administration. The duty is levied on the following scale, debts and funeral expenses being deducted in every case:—

Estates not exceeding in value—

£100; no duty.

£500; duty at the rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50.

£1000; duty at the rate of £1 5s. for every £50 or fraction of £50.

Estates exceeding in value

£1000; duty at the rate of £3 for every £100 or fraction of £100.

Where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £300 it is cleared of duty by depositing with the proper officer 15s. for fees of court and 30s. for stamp duty. (2) **Legacy Duty.**—Upon payment or delivery of any legacy, or of the share taken by any person in the event of an intestacy, the legatee or recipient of the share must give a stamped receipt. The stamp duty in these cases is known as legacy duty. It is not levied upon any legacy or share out of a personal estate of less than £100 in all, nor upon any legacy or share taken by the husband or wife of the deceased, or by any child, grandchild, etc., or any parent, grandparent, etc., of the deceased, or by any of the royal family. Where the legacy, etc., is taken by a brother or sister of the deceased or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £3 per cent. Where the legacy, etc., is taken by an uncle or aunt or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £5 per cent. Where the legacy, etc., is taken by a grand-uncle or grand-aunt or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £6 per cent. And in all other cases the duty is at the rate of £10 per cent. (3) **Succession Duty.**—The probate duty can be levied only upon personal estate, because only such estate passes through the hands of executor or administrator. Legacy duty can be levied only upon fragments of the personal estate given by will or taken under an intestacy. But there are other modes in which personal property may devolve from the dead to the living, and real property so devolves as much as personal. By the Succession Duty Act of 1853, a duty graduated like legacy duty is imposed on every succession, whether to real or personal property, not covered by legacy duty. For the purpose of this Act real property upon devolution is taken to be of value equal to the value of an annuity for the life of the successor, and equal in amount to the annual value of the estate. The duty upon a succession to real property is paid in eight equal instalments, the first falling due twelve months after the successor becomes entitled, and the others at successive intervals of half a year.

Provident Medical Association, Metropolitan. Established for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wage-earning classes throughout London by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by the number in each family. Sixteen branches already established. **Chairman**, Mr. W. Bousfield, J.P. **Sec.**, Chas. H. Warren, 5, Lamb's Conduit St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

Provincial Colleges (non-Theological). The foundation of Owens College, Manchester (*q.v.*) led the way in a movement which, aided by the stimulus of "University Extension" (*q.v.*), has during the last twelve to fifteen years spread to many of the large non-university towns of Great Britain. The following is a **list** of such institutions, with date of foundation: Durham University College of Physical Science, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1871; University College of Wales, Aberystwith, '72; Yorkshire College, Leeds, '74; University College, Bristol, '76; Firth College, Sheffield, '79; Mason College, Birmingham, '80 (originally a "Science" college, but extended in '81 so as to include a Faculty of Arts); University College, Nottingham, '81; University College, Liverpool, '82; University College, Dundee, '83; University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, '83; University College of North Wales, Bangor, '84. The scheme of most of these colleges is to provide a higher education after the type of University College, or King's College, London, and they all (except Newcastle) include chairs belonging to "Arts" subjects, though several of them began as pure "Science" colleges. See EDUCATION.

Prussia See GERMANY; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Pseudonyms. See NOMS DE PLUME.

Psychical Research, The Society for. Founded 1882, under the presidency of Professor H. Sidgwick, of Cambridge, "for the purpose of making an organised attempt to investigate that large group of debatable phenomena designated by such terms as mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic." The **main work of the Society** has hitherto been the examination of **telepathy** (see HYPNOTISM). **Reports** of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "**Proceedings**," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living." The Society has about 650 members and associates; and an allied society has recently been established in the United States. **Hon. Secs.**, Messrs. F. W. H. Myers and F. Podmore. **Offices** and Library, 19, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.

Public Accounts and Charges Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. 99.

Public Bill. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Public Health (London) Act. '91. See SESSION, sect. 100.

Public Libraries Acts, '75-7. Under these Acts the town council of any borough, local board of any local board district, and vestry of any parish, may, and upon the request in writing of ten ratepayers shall, by means either of a public meeting, or by the issue and

collection of voting papers, take the sense of the ratepayers on the establishment of a free library or museum. Should there be a majority of votes in the affirmative the town council or ocal board may establish and maintain such a library or museum; but a vestry must appoint for that purpose not less than three nor more than nine ratepayers to act as commissioners. The commissioners go out of office one-third at the end of each year, and are to meet once every month. The property of the library, etc., is vested in the commissioners, local board or town council, who may impose any rate not exceeding a penny in the pound, and raise loans where necessary. They cannot do this, however, without the consent of their vestry. No charge is to be made for admission to the library or museum. If the majority of ratepayers voting is adverse to doing anything, the question cannot again be put to the vote until one year has elapsed. A parish wishing to adopt the Acts may for that purpose unite with any other place which has adopted them if the local authority of that place consent. **Public Libraries Act Amendment Act, '87,** empowers the library authority to establish and maintain a lending library without providing any separate building for containing the same. The dower of adopting the principal Act is extended to district boards in the Metropolis, without depriving any vestry within such district where the Act is not in force of the power to set it in motion. The **Public Libraries Acts Amendment Act, '90,** enacts that all voters for all purposes of the Libraries (England) Acts shall be, where the library district is a borough or part of a borough, the burgesses of that borough and the burgesses enrolled in respect of qualifications in such part respectively, and elsewhere the county electors registered in respect of qualifications in the library district. The procedure for ascertaining the opinion of the voters for any purpose of the Acts is to be by voting papers, and not otherwise. The Acts may be adopted subject to a condition that the maximum library rate shall not exceed a halfpenny or three farthings in the pound; but such limitation may subsequently be removed, providing that no levy shall exceed a rate of one penny in the pound for any one year except in the City of London. Power is given to grant charity lands for library purposes. See LIBRARIES.

Public Schools of England. Many of the great public schools are richly endowed, and since the report of the Royal Commission their condition has greatly improved, and in several new schemes have been adopted which have resulted in increased benefit flowing from the endowment. See under various alphabetical headings.

Public Works Loans Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. **101.**

Public Works Loans Commissioners are an unpaid body who regulate the conditions upon which loans may be granted by the National Debt Commissioners to local bodies for baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours, piers, improvement of towns, labourers' dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties and boroughs, public libraries and museums, schoolhouses, water works, and other sanitary and local purposes. **Office,** 3, Bank Buildings, E.C.

"Punch." The well-known illustrated satirical weekly was founded July 17th, 1841. Its first editor was **Mr. Mark Lemon,** to whom succeeded Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Tom Taylor, and **Mr. F. C. Burnand** (*q.v.*), its present editor. Among its many talented artists on the staff, may be noticed Mr. John Tenniel (*q.v.*), Mr. Harry Furniss (*q.v.*), Mr. Du Maurier (*q.v.*), Mr. Linley Sambourne, Mr. E. T. Reed, and among its literary contributors on the *Punch* staff are Mr. Lucy ("Toby") (*q.v.*), Mr. A. à Beckett (*q.v.*), Mr. Anstey-Guthrie, author of "Vice Versâ." On the auxiliary staff are Messrs. Bernard Partridge, J. P. Atkinson, and E. J. Wheeler. During **'91,** *Punch* celebrated its **jubilee,** which called forth universal congratulations.

Pungwé-Massi Kesse Railway. At a meeting of the directors of the Mozambique Company, held at Lisbon on Nov. 10th, **'91,** it was stated that M. Pouhin, the engineer for the original company, had surveyed four routes from Beira, and the directors of the present company had decided upon the Pungwé as the best from the coast. The alignment, as a matter of fact, starts from the river Pungwé opposite Inhambaio, 12 miles from Beira. It goes 12 miles to Jobo on the Busi, 12 miles from the mouth of the river, which is navigable to this point for ships drawing 20 ft., as is the case on the Pungwé. From Jobo the line crosses wooded plains, passing through Meforga and Gomani to Massi Kesse. The total length is under 200 miles. The longest bridge, which is over the river Banduri, has a span of 80 mètres, and the next longest are three of 50 mètres each; the land from the Pungwé to Jobo being marshy piles will be used. The gradient seldom exceeds 1 in 100 over the first 150 miles; but on approaching Massi Kesse the gradient in places is 25 in 100. A tunnel a mile long may be required. It is understood that the British South Africa Company and the Mozambique will assist each other. It is hoped to begin work in April '92, and complete the first 100 miles by December, the cost of this section being estimated at £600,000. The British Company's line to Fort Salisbury will branch off at the bridge over the Munene near Massi Kesse.

Punjaub. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Bill. See SESSION, sect. **102.**

Purchase of Land (Ireland), Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. **103.**

Pyrenees Tunnel. Early in June '91 it was announced that the Spanish War Ministry had given its consent for the construction of a railway tunnel through the Pyrenees between France and Spain. The tunnel, which will be the first long one in the mountains, will connect the Pau-Oléron with the Huesca-Canfranc lines through the central range, thus making a third railway from France to Spain, the other two being the coast line from Bayonne to San Sebastian on the west, and that from Perpignan to Figueras on the east. The tunnel will be five miles long, three of which are in Spanish territory.

Q

Quain, Sir Richard, Bart., M.D., F.R S., was b. 1817, and after being articled to a surgeon-apothecary in Limerick, joined the faculty of Univ. Coll., London. For a period of five years he remained house physician. In '43 the College elected him a Fellow. On six occasions he has been nominated a Crown representative on the General Medical Council, of which he is President. The greatest of his many important works is the "**Dictionary of Medicine.**" Created a **baronet** Jan. **'91.** Lady Quain died on Oct. 25th, to the sincere regret of a large circle of friends.

Quakers. See FRIENDS.

Quebec, a province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. Area 193,355 sq. m.; pop. 1,359,027; mostly descendants of original French colonists. Capital **Quebec**, pop. 65,000; a picturesque, impregnable fortress, with historic associations. **Montreal**, a splendid city, chief seaport, head of St. Lawrence navigation. Other towns are Three Rivers, Levis, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke. – Divided into districts and 63 counties.—**Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. Legislative Assembly elected by 65 constituencies. Quebec has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 65 in the House of Commons. Religion chiefly Roman Catholic. Education superior, denominational. Primary education obligatory, not free, under local control. See CANADA; and for Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC.

Queensland. The most recently organised of the Australian colonies. Comprises the N.E. section of the continent, immediately N. of New South Wales. On the W. it is divided from South Australia by 141st meridian of E. long. from New South Wales boundary to 26° S. lat., thence by 138th meridian to Gulf of Carpentaria. It is 1300 miles from N. to S., and 800 miles from E. to W., including 668,497 sq. m. of area. Population, 406,658. The capital is **Brisbane** (pop. 90,000), situated on the river Brisbane, 500 miles N. of Sydney; and is a thriving city, rapidly increasing, and provided with various excellent institutions. Other **leading towns** are Cooktown, Gympie, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, **Rockhampton**, Bundaberg, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, and Charters Towers, with a number of other rising municipalities and townships.—The colony is **is divided** into 12 districts; a very small portion being subdivided into 37 counties. For other purposes there are 17 municipalities, 10 boroughs, 5 shires, and 103 divisions.—**Executive** vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses: Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The former is composed of 39 members, nominated by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. The latter has 72 members elected quinquennially on a manhood suffrage basis. The members are paid £300 a year. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. There is no State Church. Chief sects are Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. Education is free and secular, and is well provided for in every branch. It is under control of the Minister for Education. There are about 570 **primary schools**, at which about 68,000 children receive instruction. Defence is provided for by a militia and volunteer force, including engineers and four batteries of artillery of 4475 officers and men. Besides these there are 700 armed constabulary, naval brigade, two torpedo boats and several gunboats. — For **latest financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). The debate on Sir S. Griffith's proposals for the division of Queensland was adjourned (Nov. 29th, '90). Mr. Thomas Archer was succeeded by Sir J. Garrick as Agent-General in London. The Premier, Sir S. Griffith, left Brisbane (Dec. 13th) on a three weeks' tour in Northern Queensland. The Legislature rejected the proposal to divide the colony into three provinces. A drapery house at Brisbane was burnt; damage £70,000. An apparently endless supply of sapphires was discovered at Withersfield, on the Central Railway. **'91.** Some members of the Queensland Shearing Union refused the agreement drawn up by the Australian Pastoralists' Union; the latter sent two hundred non-union men to do the work at Clermont. On this (**Feb.** 16th) one hundred armed unionists went to try and persuade the free men to leave work, or forcibly compel them to do so. In anticipation of a conflict the police seized all the guns and ammunition they could find, and a detachment of artillery and troops was despatched to Clermont (20th). In March the position got more acute, and more troops were sent to the spot. The unionists cut the telegraph wires and attempted to wreck the trains conveying the troops. The state of affairs became more critical, and the Government adopted severe measures (**March** 26th) of repression, arresting twenty prominent unionists. At the beginning of May the strikers began to return to work, and the strike was formally declared ended (**June** 13th). It was alleged that some of the strikers cut the piles of a railway bridge during the strike. Several were arrested and one turned Queen's evidence. The Naval Defence Bill passed the Assembly (**July** 8th). The estimated revenue for **'91-2** was £3,675,20[illegible] and the expenditure £3,647,693. (For Ministry etc., see DIPLOMATIC.)

Queen's Speeches. See SESSION, sects. **2-4**

Quicksilver. The United States has bee[n] one of the largest producers of quicksilver [of] any country, supplying 497,675 flasks of 76½ lbs each out of the total world's production [of] 1,093,611 flasks between '80 and '90. This i[s] equal to about 37 per cent. The outpu[t] however, is decreasing, as in '89 it was onl[y] 26,464 flasks against 60,851 flasks in '81. Thi[s] reduction is attributed to low prices rathe[r] than to any failing of the mines. The chi[ef] California mine is the **New Almaden.** Th[e] deposit was first found by Indians, who use[d] it for paint—ground *cinnabar* being made int[o] vermilion. The Spaniards then tried to wor[k] it for silver at the beginning of this centur[y]. In '45 a Mexican worked it first for mercur[y] but operations were suspended during th[e] Mexican war, and they were not resumed unt[il] '48. A company of Mexicans and English too[k]

it up in '50, and held it for eight years, during which time the product averaged a value of more than one million dollars per annum. Operations then ceased owing to litigation. There are other productive mines in America, the richest yielding 1·734 per cent., and the poorest 0·286 per cent. of quicksilver. The mines in other countries keep a steady output. The Almaden mine in **Spain** has produced 485,939 flasks in the last decade, the Idria mine in **Austria** 133,557, and the **Italian** mines 66,440, making the total production of the principal foreign mines 685,936 flasks. The Almaden product varies little from year to year, the range in the decade being from 44,989 in 1881, to 53,279 in 1887. This mine dates back to the days of Pliny, the Romans extracting 700,000 lbs. per annum. The Idria product has gone up as steadily as the American has gone down, mounting from 10,510 in '80 to 15,295 in '89. These mines have been worked four centuries, and are owned by the Government. The Italian figures show an even greater increase, going from 3,410 in '80 to 10,000 in '89. In China, Mexico, Peru and Persia, the ore has been discovered, but not worked to any extent.

R

Racquets (or **Rackets**). This game was **first played in England** between the **13th and 14th centuries**, with the naked hand, then with gloved hands, and later on thongs were bound round the right hand so as to make the ball rebound with greater force. The **Queen's Club**, West Kensington, is now the most popular resort of racquet players. Mr. H. Philipson having beaten Major Spens on this ground on April 25th, '91, by three games to two, this being the penultimate match to decide who should meet Mr. P. Ashworth, the holder of the championship, the first and last-named met at the same enclosure on the following Saturday. Again Mr. Philipson won by three games to two, having scored seventy aces against sixty-six, and thus became **amateur champion** of the year. On May 5th, also at Queen's Club, Messrs. P. Ashworth (Cambridge) and E. L. Metcalfe (Oxford) defeated Messrs. Meyrick Jones and A. Martyn (both of whom learned the game at Rugby), after an indifferent display in the final of the amateur doubles championship, by four games to love. The **professional championship** contest and a stake of £200 was concluded on May 2nd, P. Latham, the holder, having been challenged by W. Standing. The conditions of the match were the best of two rubbers, each of seven games, one to be played at Prince's Club, the other at the Queen's Club; in the event of each player winning a rubber the result to depend upon a majority of games, and if these be equal the maker of the greater number of aces to be the victor. The first rubber was played at Prince's Club on April 25th, and the result left Standing in a hopeless position, his opponent having scored four games to love, with sixty aces to thirty-two. At the second meeting Latham again had matters all his own way, and won the rubber by four games to one, with sixty-eight aces to forty-four. Mr. G. F. Vernon (scratch), the well-known cricketer and once famous football-player, won the **Prince's Club Handicap** on May 6th, having in turn beaten the Hon. C. Brownlow (5), Mr. A. W. Cotton (8), Mr. C. H. de Rougemont (scratch), Mr. J. H. B. Noble (scratch), and finally Mr. L. Mieville (4). The **Queen's Club Handicap** did not fill. The **inter-University matches** were commenced at the West Kensington ground on the last day of Feb. with the double game, in which the Oxford representatives (Messrs. E. L. Metcalfe and F. S. Cockayne) beat those of Cambridge (Messrs. P. Ashworth and E. H. Miles) by four games to three. In the single match played on the following afternoon, Mr. Metcalfe (Oxford) was outmatched at all points by Mr. Ashworth (Cambridge), who won a love rubber, with forty-five aces to twelve. The competition for the **Public Schools Challenge Cup** opened at Queen's Club on April 13th. Eleven schools entered, and in the first round Eton (W. Burns and F. C. France-Hayhurst) beat Rossall (A.P. O'Hara and B. P. F. Faunthorpe) by four games to love; byes were accorded Charterhouse, Wellington (the runners up in the '90 competition), Haileybury (Marlborough withdrawn), Rugby (Cheltenham withdrawn), Malvern, Harrow (the holders), and Winchester. In the second round, Wellington (R. H. Raphael and G. J. Mordaunt) beat Charterhouse (A. D. Erskine and W. G. H. Price) by four games to one; Rugby (J. A. Nicholls and W. J. Fletcher) beat Haileybury (C. P. Dixon and L. Woodhouse) by four games to one; Malvern (H. K. and W. L. Foster) beat Eton by four games to two; and Winchester (R. L. Ricketts and C. Wigram) defeated Harrow (C. F. Ridgway and F. H. Clayton) by four games to three. In the third round Wellington beat Rugby by four games to one, Malvern beat Winchester by four games to three. In the final, on the fourth day, Wellington defeated Malvern, after a close and interesting game, and thus gained possession of the Cup for the first time.

Railway Companies' Return Tickets Bill. See SESSION, sect. 105.

Railway Rates Bills. See SESSION, sect. 106.

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour) Committee. See SESSION, sect. 130.

Railways. The latest returns for the year 90, issued by the Board of Trade, prove the last twelve months to have been of exceptional prosperity to the railway companies. Increase of revenue, and a proportionate increase in working expenses, result in the net earnings amounting to 5 per cent. more than in '88. Not much increase of capital can be noted. In '89 the **capital** amounted to £876,595,166, while in '90 it showed an increase of twenty-one millions. The **traffic receipts** for '89 reached a total (from passengers, goods and miscellaneous receipts) of £77,025,017; in '90 the total was £79,948,000. Regarding the **working expenditure**, the total amounted to £40,094,116 in '89; in '90 this reached to the total of £43,188,000. Working expenses having increased one percentage of profit, subsided to 4·10 in '90, as against 4·21 in '89, while for '90 it was 4·10. The **total of net earnings** for '90 reached the sum of £36,760,000. In '88 there were 19,812 miles of rail, with 10,772

of double mileage; in '89 the **mileage** amounted to 19,943, with 10,853 of double mileage; while in **'90** it amounted to 20,073. The increase in receipts, as regards passengers, is due to the greater number of third-class passengers. **Passenger receipts** in '89 were £32,630,724, and in **'90** £34,328,000. **Goods receipts** in '89 reached the sum of £41,086,333, and in **'90** they had increased to £43,220,000. **Miscellaneous receipts** from £3,307,960 in '89 increased to £3,400,000 in **'90**. A satisfactory cause of the increase in revenue was that arising from the carriage of merchandise and minerals. In '89 there were 211,750,000 tons of minerals carried, but in **'90** the tonnage had risen to 215,765,000. As to general merchandise, the result is no less noteworthy, as indicating an improvement in the trade of the country. The demand for higher wages has led to an increased cost of working and of materials. In **'91** legislation has chiefly occupied the thoughts of railway officials. The questions affecting railways and traders were so numerous that it is not surprising to note that legal expenses in '90 amounted to £341,000, as against £269,000 in the previous year. The Board of Trade inquiry was the source of much interest, and was the scene of strenuous advocacy of the claims and privileges of the railway companies, but it is now to be hoped that a peaceful era will permit of still greater development of the railway system. The extraordinary increase in the number of third-class passengers (724,697,000 in '90 as against 682,420,000 in '89) has not been attended with any decrease in the number of first-class and second-class travellers. The net earnings, practically speaking, have been stationary, and the whole statistics point to a satisfactory continuance of prosperity in the United Kingdom. According to a report issued by the Board of Trade, 1076 persons were **killed** in the working of railways during '90, and 4721 were injured. See ZONE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Ranavalona III., Queen of Madagascar, was b. in '61. She is great-granddaughter of Rahety, sister of the king who ruled over the island 1787-1810. She succeeded Queen Ranavalona II. in '83, having been nominated by her as the future Queen. She married the Prime Minister, Rainilaiarivony, soon after ascending the throne. She was crowned in Nov. '83.

Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke, Bart., G.C.B., F.R.S., was b. at Chadlington, Oxon, 1810, and is a **brother** of the **Rev. Canon Rawlinson**, in conjunction with whom and Sir G. Wilkinson, the famous edition of the works of **Herodotus** was produced. Ed. at Ealing School. Entered the service of the old **East India Company** in '27, and served with distinction on various special missions, especially in **Persia** ('33), and **Afghanistan** ('40-43), and rendered distinguished service during that eventful period. He held **Kandahar** against all external and internal enemies. Subsequently appointed **Consul** of **Bagdad** '50, and **Consul-General in Turkey** '51. Created **K.C.B.** in '56, and in the same year appointed a **director** of the **East India Company**. In '59 he was **special envoy** to the **Shah of Persia**. Sir H. is as distinguished for his **Oriental scholarship** as for his diplomatic, military, and administrative ability, and has contributed largely to the **literature** of **Eastern antiquities**, besides rendering invaluable service in aiding the **interpretation** of **cuneiform inscriptions**. Elevated from the rank of a K.C.B. to that of G.C.B., '89. Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, LL.D. Camb., F.R.S., and a corresponding member of the Institute of France. Received a **baronetcy** Jan. 1st, **'91**.

Rayleigh, John Wm. Strutt, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., **3rd Lord**, was b. 1842. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A.; **Senior Wrangler** and **1st Smith's Prizeman** '65; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, and McGill Univ. Montreal. He is a Cambridge Commissioner under the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Act '77; formerly **Professor** of **Experimental Physics** at **Cambridge**. Succeeded Professor Tyndall in the **professorship** of **Natural Philosophy** at the **Royal Institution**. He is one of the secretaries of the **Royal Society**.

Record Office, Public. These public records are preserved in this office, which is situated between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane. They include the ancient records, which previous to the erection of this building were stored in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, the Tower, the Rolls Chapel, and the Queen's Remembrancer's Office. Among the more interesting books at the office is the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror. A Record Commission was established in 1800 to search the records, examine their state, and publish such of them as they thought of sufficient interest. Their first publication was made in 1802, and the series is being continued. The Master of the Rolls was made guardian of these records in 1838.

Redemption of Tithe Rent-Charge Royal Commission. The chairman of this Commission is the Rt. Hon. Lord Basing, while the other members are the Rt. Hon. George Cubitt, M.P., Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P., Sir H. Hussey Vivian, Bart., M.P., Mr. F. Meadows White, Q.C., Mr. W. J. Beadel, M.P., and Mr. C. N. Dalton. The **Secretary** of the commission is Mr. J. Graham, 32, Abingdon St., S.W.

Reeves, John Sims, was b. at Shooter's Hill, near London, 1821. Was early trained to music by his father, and at the age of fourteen became organist of North Cray Church. He also became a proficient violinist, and sometimes undertook the duty of orchestral leader. He studied harmony and counterpoint under Mr. H. Calcott. In his eighteenth year he made his *début* at Newcastle-on-Tyne theatre as the gipsy boy in "Guy Mannering" "for the benefit of the late tenor, George Barker." He subsequently obtained an engagement at the Grecian Theatre, London, where he sang under the name of Mr. Johnson; but in 1847, in "**The Bride of Lammermoor**," at Drury Lane, then under the management of Macready, he first showed his full powers. Although very successful, he soon left the stage for the concert-room, and in **oratorio** and **ballad singing** has achieved the highest distinction. In '43 he studied in Paris and afterwards at Milan, where he sang at La Scala. After his return to London he soon established his reputation as the first of modern tenors. He married Miss Emma Luccombe, a well-known singer in her day. On May 11th, **'91**, Mr. R. retired from the profession he had adorned for so many years at a brilliant concert held at the Albert Hall. He is now devoting himself to vocal tuition.

Reformatory and Industrial Schools Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. **107a**.

Registration, Parliamentary. The right to vote in the election of a member of parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters then in

force for some county or borough. Most of the law as to the compilation of the register and the qualifications for enrolment thereon is contained in some **fifty or sixty Acts of Parliament,** but these are subject in some measure to the principles of the common law, and liable to alteration in several particulars by **Order in Council.** So complicated a system cannot be explained in a brief article. For practical purposes the register may be considered as divided into two parts. (1) The **ownership voters' list** contains the names of those entitled as **owners** of land or houses exceeding certain specified values. This list remains the same from year to year, subject to the removal of the names of men who have died or have disposed of their property, and to the addition of the names of those who make written claims to have their names inserted, and (if so required) prove such claims to the satisfaction of the **revising barrister.** (2) The **occupiers' list** contains the names of those entitled as (*a*) **householders,** (*b*) **occupiers** of land or buildings **rented at £10 a year,** and (*c*) **lodgers.** It is the duty of the **overseers** of each parish to make out and publish lists of the persons whom they believe to be entitled as **occupiers** in classes (*a*) and (*b*). Any person whose name is omitted from the overseer's list of occupiers, and every person who has **lodged** for twelve months in the same house (occupying rooms worth £10 per annum, *unfurnished*), may send a **claim** in writing to the overseers. Any person whose name appears on a list of electors may object to the name of any other person appearing therein. Written notice of such objection must be given both to the overseers and to the person objected to. On a given date the overseers publish a list of the names of all persons who have sent in claims or have been objected to. Copies of all the lists that have been published are then forwarded by the overseers to the clerk of the peace of the county, or (in the case of municipal boroughs) to the town clerk. He prepares an abstract of such lists of claims and objections, and transmits it to the revising barrister for his district. A sufficient number of **revising barristers** are to be appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds **open court** for the **revision of the list** in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers, must attend. The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on oath, to hear claims and objections, and to insert or omit names as he finds just. An **appeal** lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. The **list of voters** as settled and signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff; in the case of a borough to the town clerk, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer. The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep **printed copies** of the **register** for sale at a fixed price. The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names. (For further information on the subject see "Rogers on Registration.") In the case of any person not having his name on any list of voters, or in case of his receiving a notice of objection, he should apply to the **registration agent** for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject. Their names will generally be found in advertisements dealing with registration inserted in the local party papers in the months of July and August in any year.

Reichsrath. See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES, and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Reichstag. See GERMANY, and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Reid, George, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, is a native of Aberdeen. He was elected **A.R.S.A.** in '70, and became **R.S.A.** eight years afterwards. Is considered one of the ablest of Scotch portrait painters. Recent examples of his art are portraits of the late Mr. Graham Murray and Lord Trayner. In the National Gallery of Scotland hangs an admirable landscape by him, entitled "Dornoch." Elected President of the R.S.A., in place of the late Sir W. F. Douglas, on Aug. 8th, '91.

Reid, T. Wemyss, was b. at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1842. Beginning journalistic life at the early age of fourteen, in '64 he became **editor** of the *Preston Guardian*, and ('70 to '86) **editor** of the *Leeds Mercury*, which he conducted with so much ability that it speedily ranked as one of the most influential provincial newspapers. Mr. Reid has written several highly successful books. His monograph on "**Charlotte Brontë**" admirably supplements Mrs. Gaskell's "Life." His **novels** "Gladys Fane" and "Mauleverer's Millions" have commanded a very wide circulation. "Cabinet Portraits" and "Politicians of To-day" are telling sketches of leading statesmen. In '87 he accepted the position of general manager to Messrs. Cassell & Co., Limited. Mr. Reid is the author of "**The Life of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster,**" published July '88. With the commencement of '90 he came prominently into notice as editor of the *Speaker*. His "Life of Lord Houghton" was a decided literary success.

Religious Disabilities Removal Bill. See SESSION, sect. **108.**

Religious Tract Society, The (instituted 1799), has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. The business of the Society is conducted by a committee chosen annually in London, and consists of four ministers and eight laymen, and of six trustees, half the number being members of the Church of England, and the other half Nonconformists. The Society has in its catalogue some 4000 separate tracts and handbills, books, etc., for adults, besides books and tracts for children. The well-known *Leisure Hour* and almost equally well known *Sunday at Home* are published by this Society. Circulation of the Society's **publications** for '90-91, 73,244,100. **Income** for '90, from subscriptions, donations, etc., £24,943 3s. **Grants** in money, paper, publications, etc., £39,512 14s. 3d. **Secs.,** Revs. L. B. White, D.D., and S. G. Green, D.D. **Association Secs., England,** Rev. Cyril Williams, Rev. Wm. Williams, Rev. W. J. Wilkins. **Wales,** Rev. Thomas Levi. **Scotland,** Rev. Dr. Cathcart. **Ireland,** Rev. William Irwin, D.D. **Continent,** Rev. J. Craig, D.D.,

Corresponding, D. J. Legg. **Offices**, 56, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Renan, Erneste, was **b**. Feb. 27th, 1823, at Tréguier, in Brittany. He was intended for the Church, and studied in the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, at Paris, which he left to devote himself to the study of Oriental languages. He won the Volney prize with his work, "Histoire Générale et Systèmes Comparés des Langues Sémitiques." Was appointed ('51) to a post in the Manuscript Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale, becoming five years later a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Appointed ('60) to a mission to Palestine and Syria, which led him to investigations into the origin of Christianity. On his return he was appointed **Professor of Oriental Languages** in the College of France, but meeting with stormy manifestations from the Catholic students, discontinued his professorial work. In '63 he published his famous work "**La Vie de Jésus**," which roused the active hostility of the clerical party and led to the deprivation of his professorship. In '70 he again became Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of France, and was elected a member of the French Academy '78. In '80 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour; **Grand Officier** May '88. In '84 M. Renan delivered the **Hibbert Lecture**. He wrote in '85 "**Le Prêtre du Nemi**," and during '86 published the first part of a new work, "**The Origin of the Bible**" and "**L'Abbesse Jouarre**." His latest works are the "**History of the People of Israel till the time of King David**" ('89), and "**Drames Philosophiques**." During '91 he has delivered more than one public address.

Rent Distress for. See DISTRESS FOR RENT, LAW ON.

Repton School, Derbyshire. **Founded** 1557; reorganised 1874. **Pupils**, 305. Twenty assistant masters. **Head Master**, W. M. Furneaux, M.A.

Rhine-Maas Canal. It was stated in Nov. '**91** that a Belgo-Dutch syndicate had promoted a scheme for the construction of a waterway from the Rhine at Uerdingen, *viâ* Crefeld and Neersen, to Gladbach. From Gladbach the canal would proceed *viâ* Rheydt and Odenkirchen in a westerly direction to Roermond and the Maas, the connection thus being established with the Belgian and Dutch canal systems.

Rhodes, Cecil, "the Diamond King," and **Premier of the Cape**, is the younger son of an English gentleman of moderate means. After education at college he went out to Africa, where he at first met with but little success. At a time when the **De Beers mine** (with which his name has since been so prominently connected) was anything but prosperous, Mr. R. combined various Kimberley mines under his direction, and amassed a large fortune. **Cape politics** attracted him, and he represented West Barkly for a short period, and held a position in the ministry of Sir T. Scanlon. His gift of £10,000 in support of the cause of **Home Rule** attracted much attention, when he was recently in England. He has been the prime mover in obtaining mining rights over Matabeleland. On the fall of the Spriggs Ministry, a new government, with Mr. R. as **Prime Minister**, took office at the Cape (July 17th, '90), and already he has given evidence of statesmanship. Reached England, on a visit with relation to African partition, on Feb. 2nd, '**91**, and was entertained by the Duke of Fife, Lord Rothschild, and by many of the leaders of society. Conferred with Lord Salisbury, and returned to the Cape.

Ribble Navigation (see '90 ed.). The Commission appointed under the Ribble Navigation Act of '89 reopened at Westminster, on Feb. 10th, '**91**, the inquiry into the partially completed scheme to convert Preston into a seaport, having special reference to the procuring a waterway for sea-going vessels. Sir G. Nares (chairman) presided, the other Commissioners being Sir C. Hartley, C.E., and Mr. Wolfe Barry, C.E. The Chairman said that since the close of the inquiry, in '89, soundings had been taken in the Ribble estuary, and they were prepared to take evidence as to the channel to be adopted for maintaining a fixed waterway. The Commission sat four days, and it was then announced that the estuary would be visited and a report issued. Meanwhile the work at the Preston Dock has been carried on in accordance with the suggestion contained in the interim report of the Commission, issued in Oct. '89, and it may be completed next year. The final report of the Commission was issued on Aug. 18th. They said the three courses for the waterway were the north channel, running past St. Anne's-on-Sea; the south channel, past Southport; and the central channel. They suggested the central channel as the most direct course. As to the question of the cost (£756,000), they only ventured to recommend the provision of a fixed channel from Lytham, to the fourteenth mile, the cost of which they estimated at £220,000, and a prolongation could be considered when the results of this work had been seen. On the financial and rating considerations, the Commissioners stated that when the borrowing powers are exhausted, at the end of '**91**, the total expenditure will be over £1,000,000, which means a rate of 2s. 8*d*. in the £. The original scheme cannot be completed without an addition of £816,000, meaning a possible maximum rate of 4s. 9*d*.; therefore, in their recommendation, they only went so far as to involve an addition of 8½*d*. to the 2s. 8*d*. The Commissioners add, "Even if the works are carried out, there still remain many difficulties of navigation for large vessels in a tidal channel sixteen miles in length." At a meeting of the Town Council on Sept. 17th, it was decided that it was not advisable to make any application to Parliament next session.

Richardson, Benjamin Ward, M.D., F.R.S., was b. 1828, at Somerby, Leicestershire. Graduated in medicine at the Univ. of St. Andrews '54, Fellow of the College of Physicians '61. In '65 he conducted an experimental research which resulted in the detection of a special poisonous product in connection with the spreading of contagious diseases, to which he gave the name of **septine**. Discovered '66 the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations. Dr. Richardson's numerous contributions to medical and scientific literature have been directed to the advancement of medical practice by the experimental method. In '68 he was publicly presented with a **testimonial**, consisting of a microscope by Ross and 1,000 guineas. His **writings** on hygienic matters have attracted a great deal of attention, as also have his researches in alcohol in relation to its action on man, and on the diseases incident to modern civilisation. Dr. Richardson is a noted cyclist and **President** of the **Society of Cyclists**. Author of the *Asclepiad*. In '88 he published a novel,

entitled "**The Son of a Star.**" In '91 his literary work included the "Life of Thomas Sopwith," which he edited.

Richter, Hans, was b. at Raab, in Hungary, 1843. After receiving a musical education, he became conductor at the National Theatre, Munich '68, at the Pesth Theatre '71, and at the Court Opera Theatre in Vienna '75. Conducted the famous **Wagner Festival** at **Bayreuth** in '76, when a shower of orders descended on him from the gratified German princes. In '80 he conducted his first **concerts** in London, and created much astonishment by leading the greatest works entirely *memoriter*. His concerts have been annually continued. He has also conducted fine performances of German operas in London. He acted as conductor of the Birmingham Musical Festival in October '91.

Rifle Ranges. See SESSION, sects. 107 and 131.

Rigg, Rev. James H., D.D., well-known Wesleyan minister, was b. in 1821, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The son of a Wesleyan minister, he was ed. at Old Kingswood School, where he was, later, a teacher. Entering the Wesleyan ministry in '45, he was appointed, twenty years afterwards, Chairman of the Kent District. In '68 Dr. R. became **Principal of the Wesleyan Training College,** and in '78 **Chairman** of the Wesleyan Conference. Dr. R. has presided over the "Second London District" for many years. He was an original member of the School Board for London. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Elementary Education, which sat '86-88. As author of "**The Living Wesley,**" of which an enlarged edition appeared in '91, and of many other books, including a "Comparative View of Church Organisations, Primitive and Protestant," Dr. R. has attained wide notice. He has held the post of Clerical Treasurer of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for many years, and was elected, in '90, **Chairman** of the **London Methodist Council.**

Ripon, Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D., D.C.L., **Bishop of,** was b. 1841. Ed. at Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Optime '64; Vicar of St. James', Holloway '70, Christ's Church, Paddington, '79; Canon of Windsor '82; Bishop of Ripon '84. **Hulsean Lecturer** in '79; **Bampton Lecturer** in '87, when he selected the subject of "The Permanent Elements of Religion," and this was published in '89. His lordship has also written "A Commentary on the Book of Revelation." **Hon. D.C.L.** (Oxon.), '89. Dr. C. is well known for the literary grace of his utterances.

Ristitch, John, Servian statesman, was b. in 1831 in Servia. Ed. in Germany, and also in France. He began his official career in the Ministry of the Interior, under Prince Karageorgevitch, and soon rose to a leading position in that department. In '58 he was made secretary to the embassy sent to Constantinople by Obrenovitch III., and became afterwards Servian Envoy at the Porte. In '67 he was appointed Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and when Obrenovitch was assassinated he was the Envoy sent from the Provisional Government at Belgrade to bring home Prince Milan from Paris. From '68 to '72, during the minority of Prince Milan, M. Ristitch was member of the Council of Regency. When Prince Milan became King, M. Ristitch became his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and subsequently President of the Servian Council of State. In '88 he resigned, and was succeeded by M. Christich. He played a very prominent part in the events that led to the Russo-Turkish war of '77-8. After the various dissensions between King Milan and the Servian Government, M. Ristitch became **Chief Regent** during the minority of the young King Alexander, and in his company visited the Czar and the Emperor of Austria in the summer of '91.

Ritchie, Right Hon. Charles Thomson, P.C., M.P., was b. at Dundee, 1838. Settled in London some years ago, and joined the firm of W. Ritchie & Son, East India merchants and jute spinners. At the general election of '74 he contested the **Tower Hamlets,** and was returned in the Conservative interest. He was again returned in '80. Since '85 he has sat for **St. George's Division.** He first brought himself into public notice by the active part he took in the **Anti-Sugar Bounties Agitation.** On the accession of Lord Salisbury to power after the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in '85, Mr. R.'s services were rewarded with the **Secretaryship** to the **Admiralty.** In Lord Salisbury's second administration Mr. Ritchie was appointed **President** of the **Local Government Board,** a post which he at first held without a seat in the Cabinet, but was subsequently promoted to **Cabinet** rank. During the session of '88 he added greatly to his reputation for administrative ability by the success with which he carried through the **Local Government Bill.**

Rivière, Briton, R.A., was b. in London 1840. Studied art under his father at Oxford, where he also graduated. Has exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy since '64, and many of his works have been engraved on steel, while others have been etched. Elected A.R.A. '78, R.A. '81. His picture "**Of a Fool and his Folly there is no End**" proved one of the most popular contributions to the Royal Academy in '89. The hon. degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by Oxford University, June '91.

Roberts, Rev. R. Henry, B.A., Vice-President of the Baptist Union of England and Wales, was b. at Carmarthen, July 19th, 1838. Entering the Baptist College at Stoke's Croft in '57, he graduated B.A. (Lond. Univ.). Has held only two pastorates, at the Baptist Church in Derby Road, Bootle ('61-69), and at **Ladbroke Grove Chapel,** Cornwall Road, Notting Hill. He has remained at the latter since '69. Preached before the Baptist Missionary Society in '82. In the ordinary course he will be **President of the Baptist Union** in '93.

Roberts, Sir Frederick, G.C.B., V.C., son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., was b. 1832. Appointed lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery '51; captain '60; served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny, and received the **Victoria Cross.** Took part in the **Abyssinian war** '68, as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In '72 he was made C.B. for his services in the Looshai Expeditionary Force. In the **Afghan war** of '78 Major-General Roberts commanded the column sent to operate through the Koorum Valley, and surmounting the difficulties of the Peiwar Pass, gained a brilliant victory at Charasiab and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan he rapidly performed

the **march** from Cabul to **Candahar** (one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times), and utterly defeated the Pretender. For these services he was created ('81) a baronet, G.C.B., and C.I.E. General Roberts was sent ('81) to take command of the forces against the **Boers** in South Africa, but was recalled on his arrival at Cape Town in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the **command** of the **Indian army.**

Robertson, Right Hon. James Patrick Bannermann, Q.C., Lord Justice General in the High Court of Justice in Scotland, was b. in 1845 at Fortvirot. He was ed. at the Royal High School and the University of Edinburgh, graduating M.A. in '64. Called to the Scottish Bar three years later, and became **Q.C.** in '85. He was appointed **Solicitor-General for Scotland** in '85, when he entered Parliament as M.P. for Buteshire. In Aug. '86 he was again appointed to this office. He succeeded Mr. Macdonald as **Lord Advocate for Scotland** two years later, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. Mr. R. quickly achieved a reputation in the House of Commons in connection with the passing of the Local Government Act for Scotland. He is distinguished for the remarkable speed of his utterance. In Sept. '91, on the death of the Rt. Hon. John Inglis (Lord Glencorse), he was appointed **Lord Justice General of Scotland** and President of the Court of Session.

Robinson, John R., editor and manager of the *Daily News* (*q.v.*), is the son of the Rev. R. Robinson, and was b. at Witham, Essex. He has been associated with this newspaper since '56, having been for some length of time **editor** of the evening paper published by the proprietors of the *Daily News*, under the name of *The Express*. For many years Mr R. was a constant contributor to the columns of the **American press**, especially to the *Boston Advertiser* and the *Chicago Tribune*. Appointed the sole **manager** of the *Daily News* '68, and became **editor** '87. His illness in January '91 excited sympathy.

Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert, Bart., G.C.M.G., was b. in 1824. Entering the army, he served for a long period in the 87th Fusiliers. Successively he was appointed **Governor** of Hong-Kong ('59-65), Ceylon, New South Wales ('72-78), New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. When affairs in the Transvaal were causing alarm in '85, he acted as President of the Royal Commission. Next year he was engaged in inquiries as to matters in Mauritius. Created a **baronet** Jan. '91.

Rochester, Rt. Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., **Lord Bishop of.** The see was founded in 604, and has an income of £3100. His lordship, the 99th bishop in succession, was b. in 1848. He was educated at Harrow, and Trin. Coll., Oxford, where he graduated ('71) in honours in Law and History. Curate at Dartford, but became ('77) **chaplain and private secretary** to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, whose second daughter he married a year later. The conferences of Bishops held in '78 and '88 were indebted for much labour to Dr. D. In '82 H.M. the Queen appointed him her **sub-almoner** and **hon. chaplain** and preacher at Canterbury Cathedral. On Dr. Benson's succession to the Primacy, Dr. D. retained the offices he held under the late Dr. Tait; but in '83 he was appointed **Dean of Windsor** and resident chaplain to the Queen. Dr. D. has been a writer on many historical subjects, and is the author of the "Origin and History of the Lambeth Conferences," and edited (with Canon Benham) the "Life of Dr. Tait." He is a trustee of the British Museum. The degree of **D.D.** by diploma was conferred on his lordship by Oxford. He was elected in May to an Hon. Fellowship at Queen's College, Oxford. His appointment to the bishopric of Rochester on Dr. Thorold's translation to the see of Winchester was notified in Oct. '90. Consecrated (April 25th, '91) in Westminster Abbey, and enthroned in Rochester Cathedral (Oct. 22nd).

Rodriguez. An island in the Indian Ocean, 344 miles east of **Mauritius**, of which British colony it is a dependency. **Administration** is provided for by a Civil Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. Rodriguez was annexed in 1814. See BRITISH EMPIRE.

Rogers, Rev. J. Guinness, B.A., well-known Congregational minister and writer, was ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, and graduated at Dublin Univ. in '43, afterwards studying for the ministry at Lancashire Independent College. His **first pastorate** was at St. James's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne ('46), migrating to Ashton-under-Lyne five years later. In '65 he succeeded the Rev. J. Hill at Grafton Square, **Clapham,** where he celebrated his semi-jubilee in '90. Was elected **Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales** in '75, and in the annual meetings of the Union he has always taken an active part. It was at Mr. R.'s invitation, in '79, that a conference of ministers of various denominations assembled in London, and this was followed by conferences of young men and of organists. His **literary** labours have extended over many journals—notably the *Congregationalist*, the *Contemporary Review*, the *British Quarterly* and the *Congregational Review*. In the domain of politics Mr. R. has been a notable Nonconformist leader.

"Rogue Bonds." See STOCK EXCHANGE, LAW ON.

Roman Catholic Bishops. The following is a list of the bishops in Great Britain :—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Province of Westminster.

NAME.	DIOCESE.
H. E. Henry Edward, Cardinal Manning (Archbishop) . .	Westminster.
Rt. Rev. W. Weathers (Aux.)	
„ „ Edward Ilsley . .	Birmingham.
„ „ William Clifford .	Clifton.
„ „ T. W. Wilkinson .	Hexham and Newcastle.
„ „ William Gordon .	Leeds.
„ „ Bernard O'Reilly .	Liverpool.
„ „ Richard Lacy . .	Middlesbrough.
„ „ J. C. Hedley . .	Newport and Menevia.
„ „ Arthur Riddell . .	Northampton.
„ „ Edward Bagshawe .	Nottingham.
„ „ Wm. Vaughan . .	Plymouth.
„ „ C. Graham (Coadj.)	
„ „ John Virtue . .	Portsmouth.
„ „ Herbert Vaughan .	Salford.
„ „ Edmund Knight	Shrewsbury.
„ „ John Butt . . .	Southwark.

SCOTLAND.*

Province of St. Andrews and Edinburgh.

NAME.	DIOCESE.
Most Rev. Wm. Smith (Abp.).	St.And.&Edin.
Rt. Rev. Hugh Macdonald .	Aberdeen.
,, ,, Angus Macdonald .	Argyll and the Isles.
,, ,, James A. Smith .	Dunkeld.
,, ,, John McLachlan .	Galloway.
Most Rev. Charles Eyre .	Archbishop of Glasgow.

* The four Bishops of Scotland are suffragans of the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Abp. of Glasgow has no suffragans.

IRELAND.

Province of Armagh.

NAME.	DIOCESE.
Most Rev. Michael Logue (Abp.) Primate of all Ireland .	Armagh.
Rt. Rev. Bartholomew Woodlock .	Ardagh and Clonmacnoise.
Rt. Rev. James Donnelly .	Clogher.
,, ,, John Keys O'Doherty	Derry.
,, ,, Patrick McAlister .	Down and Connor.
,, ,, Thomas MacGivern .	Dromore.
,, ,, Edward Magennis .	Kilmore.
,, ,, Thomas Nulty .	Meath.
,, ,, Patrick O'Donnell .	Raphoe.

Province of Dublin.

NAME.	DIOCESE.
Most Rev. W. J. Walsh (Archbishop), Primate of Ireland .	Dublin.
Rt. Rev. N. Donnelly (Aux.) .	
,, ,, James Browne .	Ferns.
,, ,, James Lynch .	Kildare and Leighlin.
,, ,, M. Comerford (Coadj.)	
,, ,, Abraham Brownrigg .	Ossory.

Province of Cashel (and Emly).*

NAME.	DIOCESE.
Most Rev. Thomas Croke (Abp.)	Cashel.
Rt. Rev. John MacCarthy .	Cloyne.
,, ,, Thomas O'Callaghan	Cork.
,, ,, John Coffey. . .	Kerry and Aghadoe.
,, ,, Thomas McRedmond	Killaloe.
,, ,, Edward O'Dwyer .	Limerick.
,, ,, William Fitzgerald .	Ross.
,, ,, (Vacant) . . .	Waterford and Lismore.

* The diocese of Emly is permanently under the administration of the Archbishop of Cashel, and that of Kilfenora under the Bp. of Galway.

Province of Tuam.

NAME.	DIOCESE.
Most Rev. John MacEvilly (Archbishop)	Tuam.
Rt. Rev. John Lyster . .	Achonry.
,, ,, Patrick Duggan . .	Clonfert.
,, ,, John Healy (Coadj.) .	
,, ,, Laurence Gillooly .	Elphin.
,, ,, Francis MacCormack	Galway and Kilmacduagh.
,, ,, Hugh Conway . .	Killala.

Roman Catholic Church. The name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, pastors—so far as they are priests—and laity. The **distinctive characteristic** of the Roman Church is the supremacy of the Papacy. Its **doctrines**, like those of the rest of Christendom, are to be found in the articles of the Nicene Creed. After the Council of Trent, in the Profession of Faith of Pope Pius IV., were added the article on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility were defined as articles of faith in 1854 and '70 respectively One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctrines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is a great distinction between what is of **doctrine** and what of **discipline**; the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances. The **Sacred College of Cardinals**—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor. They preside over the 19 Roman congregations or departments for ecclesiastical affairs, and thus represent the Pope in the regular exercise of his pontifical authority. The **total number** of Catholics over the world, ruled by about 1,100 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 220,000,000; of which there are in **Great Britain and Ireland** about 5,650,000 (*i.e.*, nearly 4,000,000 in Ireland, and about 1,680,000 in Great Britain); and in the rest of Europe more than 100,000,000. **Ireland** is divided into four metropolitan provinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops. The **number of priests** amounts to about 3500, serving 2382 churches and chapels, situated in 1087 parishes. The 21 archbishops and bishops of **Great Britain** consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with 14 suffragans (besides 2 bishops-auxiliary); 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops

(one of St. Andrews and Edinburgh and one of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans. The **total number of priests** of England and Wales is 2478, serving 1335 churches, chapels, and stations; of Scotland 352, serving 335 churches, chapels, and stations. The **United States** has over 10,000,000 Catholics, 87 archbishops and bishops, 8332 priests, 7523 churches and chapels, and 634,000 pupils in parish schools. In the **British** possessions of **North America** there are about 2,400,000 Catholics, 36 archbishops and bishops, about 2550 priests, 2350 churches and chapels and stations, 238 academies, and 4122 parish schools. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the different dioceses or vicariates, and are published occasionally, may be inferred how complete is the organisation of the Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Catholic faith. During '91 there have been six deaths among the Cardinals, but only two creations. The Pope's Encyclical on Labour created widespread interest. For Papal Ministry see DIPLOMATIC.

Rome, Electric Lighting of. It was reported in Nov. '91 that the authorities had decided to light the city by electricity. The power is to be obtained from the beautiful falls of the Teverone, and the current will be transmitted eighteen miles. Two hundred lamps are to be installed through the whole length of the Corso, the Via Nazionale, the Corso Vittoria Emmanuele, and other streets, and will be hung over the middle of the roadways, as in other Italian cities.

Romer, Sir Robert, Q.C., was ed. at Trinity Hall, Camb., where he became Senior Wrangler and Equal Smith's Prizeman, 1863. Fellow of his college in the same year. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '67, and joined the South-eastern Circuit. Examiner in Civil Law at Camb. '69-70. **Q.C.** '81, and Bencher '84. Member of the Bar Committee since '83. Married a daughter of the late Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*. Appointed **Judge** in the **Chancery Division** Nov. '90, and received the honour of knighthood.

Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield, M.P., V.P.R.S., LL.D., grandson of Roscoe the historian, was b. in 1833, and was ed. at Univ Coll., London, and Heidelberg. Sir H., who was **Professor of Chemistry at Owens College,** '58 to '86, is chiefly distinguished for his investigations and discoveries relative to the **chemical action of light,** and on the metal **vanadium.** In conjunction with Prof. Schorlemmer he published the well-known "**Treatise on Chemistry**" (6 vols.). Sir H. R. is also the author of "**Lessons in Elementary Chemistry,**" which has been translated into many languages, and of "**Lectures on Spectrum Analysis.**" He is an Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, an LL.D. of Cambridge, Dublin, and Montreal, an hon. M.D. of Heidelberg, member of various learned societies, and served on the recent **Royal Commission** on **Technical Instruction,** also on the **Commission** of Inquiry into **the Pasteur method** for the treatment of hydrophobia, and was, '88, appointed **consulting chemist** to the **Metropolitan Board of Works** with a view to the deodorisation of sewage at the Barking outfalls. President of the British Association '87. He **sits** for **South Manchester** as an advanced Liberal.

Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, P.C., **5th Earl of** (creat. 1703); Baron Rosebery (1828), by which title he sits in the House of Lords, was b. in London, '47; ed. at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; mar. '78 Hannah, dau. of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P.; she died in Nov. '90; succeeded his grandfather in '68. Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under Secretary of State, Home Office '81-3; elected **Rector** of the **University of Edinburgh** '80; was Lord Privy Seal, and **First Commissioner of Works** '85. On the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone in the beginning of '86, Lord Rosebery attained the distinguished post of **Secretary for Foreign Affairs.** He held the portfolio for only six months, until the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Government in June. Lord Rosebery has cast in his fortunes fully with Mr. Gladstone, and entirely agrees with his Home Rule policy. His lordship is a strong Liberal, and though a peer, moved in '84 for a **select committee** to inquire into the best means of improving the **efficiency** of the **House of Peers.** As a speaker Lord Rosebery is ready and humorous, and Mr. Gladstone has publicly recognised him as one of the younger Liberals who is destined to play a great part in the history of the country. Lord Rosebery is a strong advocate of **Imperial Federation** (*q.v.*). He takes a great interest in movements for the improvement of the **social condition** of the **masses,** and generously presented a magnificent swimming bath to the People's Palace (*q.v.*), in the East End of London. Elected, with Sir John Lubbock, for the City division to the **London County Council** Jan. 17th, '89, and on Feb. 12th appointed **Chairman** of that body, over whose deliberations he presided with great success. But, owing to his many public duties his lordship felt obliged, despite many requests that he would retain this position, to resign the **Chairmanship** of the London County Council (June '90). His lordship has not engaged in his usual political and social labours during '91. His monograph on William Pitt the Younger was issued in November.

Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire. **Founded** 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. One **exhibition** of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; besides this there are scholarships held in the school, about 12 being offered each year—foundation, senior and junior. Pupils, 370. **Head Master,** Rev. C. C. Tancock, M.A. The preparatory school, which forms a portion of Rossall, is under the charge of Rev. H. G. D. Tait, M.A., subject to the general supervision of the Head Master.

Roumania. Formerly the autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, Moldavia and Wallachia; now a kingdom under Charles I. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whom resides the executive power. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, elected for eight years, and a Chamber elected for four years by all male citizens paying taxes. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. **Area** 48,307 square miles, with a **population** estimated at about 5,500,000. **Estimated revenue** for '89-90, 154,427,000lei; **expenditure,** 162,600,000 lei (lei=9½*d.*); **debt** in '90, 851,412,554 l.; **imports** in '87, 314,633,000 l.; **exports,** 265,726,000 l. (See also FOREIGN ARMIES and FOREIGN NAVIES.)—**History.** The Ministers of Agriculture and Justice resigned (Nov. 28th, '90). M. Cantacuzenen was

re-elected President of the Chamber. General Floresco was elected President of the Senate by 53 to 52. Pending the renewal of the commercial treaties which expire in '92 a fixed *ad valorem* duty of 9 per cent. on all foreign goods will probably be levied. **'91.** The Cabinet resigned (**Feb.** 27th) because the Senate decided to abandon the discussion of the Public Instruction Bill. A new Ministry was formed (**March** 4th) (see ROUMANIAN POLITICAL PARTIES). Both Chambers were opened by the King in person (**May** 11th). The King celebrated (21st) the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession. It was reported (**June** 29th) that Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern had been betrothed to Mdlle. Vacaresco, one of the Queen's maids of honour. The question was discussed at a Cabinet Council, when the Ministers were unanimously of opinion that for reasons of State the marriage must be discountenanced. The Government placed military pickets on the frontier to prevent the ingress of Jewish emigrants. After painful negotiations the Queen was induced to part with Mdlle. Vacaresco (**Sept.** 3rd). It was reported (6th) that the Queen was suffering from partial paralysis. The Queen's illness became serious, and she went to Pallanza to obtain perfect rest and quiet, which was found beneficial (24th). King Humbert conferred the Grand Cross of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus on General Floresco, and the Grand Riband of the Order of the Crown of Italy on M. Kalinder. A reconciliation was said to have been effected between Prince Ferdinand and Mlle. Vacaresco (**Oct.**).

Roumania, King of. See CHARLES I.

Roumanian Political Parties. Party politics in Roumania are in a more or less constant state of transition. The **legislative power** of the country is vested in an elected **Senate** of 120 members, and a **Chamber of Deputies** containing 183 members, and elected for four years by three so-called electoral colleges or classes of voters. Those three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age. Up to the end of 1887 **M. Jean Bratiano,** who had held office since '75, and his following of **Liberals,** had been all powerful, the **Conservative Opposition** having practically ceased to take an active part in the affairs of the nation. In the election of Feb. '88, however, the Opposition improved its position, and in the following month the Bratiano ministry resigned, and gave place to one presided over by **M. Rosetti,** a prominent member of the "**Junimists,**" or young Conservatives. The **present chamber** was **elected** in October '88, the previous one, which only had an existence of some five months, having been dissolved by the king. At that election the Government—which had the advantage of the support of several Liberal Conservatives and Independent Liberals—obtained a very considerable majority in each of the electoral colleges, and reckoned upon the adhesion of some four-fifths of the Chamber. The **Bratiano** party, which comprised the **National and Dissentient Liberals,** was consequently an insignificant minority. In April '89, owing to the intrigues of the Conservatives, the then Government was compelled to resign, and was succeeded by a purely Conservative cabinet, under the presidency of M. Lascar Catargi; and this in its turn was displaced on Nov. 16th, '89, by a new ministry under that of General Mano. The Cabinet resigned on Feb. 27th, '91, owing to the abandonment by the Senate of a Bill on public instruction. **General Floresco** became (March 5th) Premier, without portfolio. The new Cabinet took the oath on the same day. See DIPLOMATIC.

Rowing. See AQUATICS.

Royal Academy of Music. Established in 1822, chiefly owing to the exertions of Lord Burghersh, afterwards Earl of Westmorland, the R. A. M. was **incorporated by charter** in **1830.** Students of all branches of music are catered for, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of **scholarships** and **prizes** which are offered for competition. The **chief scholarships** are the **Westmorland,** open to ladies and gentlemen in alternate years between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four; the **Potter,** also open to ladies and gentlemen; the **Sterndale Bennett;** the **Parepa Rosa,** founded by the late Carl Rosa, for **ladies** who have **not previously** been **students** at **the Academy,** the successful candidate being entitled to two years' free musical education; the **Sir John Goss;** the **Thalberg,** for pianoforte students; the **Henry Smart;** the **Sainton Dolby;** the **Liszt;** the **Hine Gift;** and the **Macfarren,** for composition. **Associates** pass a qualifying examination, and are entitled to the use of the initials **A.R.A.M. Fellows** (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy. They are solely entitled to use the initials **R.A.M. Honorary members** are entitled to the initials **R.A.M.** with the prefix Hon. Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held annually towards the end of December, successful candidates of which are entitled to the use of the initials **L.R.A.M. Principal,** Dr. A. C. Mackenzie. The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

Royal Academy, The, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was **founded** in 1768 by **George III.,** who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to the site of its present abode, which it occupies rent-free (1869). The **principal objects** of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated **school** or academy **of design** for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an **annual exhibition** open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The **Royal Academy** is "**a private society,**" supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the **society** itself consists of **42 Royal Academicians,** at least **30 Associates,** and **two Associate Engravers.** The **first president** was **Sir Joshua Reynolds,** and the **present** occupant of the office is **Sir Frederick Leighton,** Bart. (*q.v.*). There is a **council** of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer, being *ex-officio*

members. Appended is a **list** of the **Royal Academicians**:—

1879 Alma-Tadema, L.
1872 Armitage, E.
1879 Armstead, H. H.
1891 Brock, T.
1888 Burgess, J. B.
1867 Calderon, P. H. (keeper)
1880 Cole, Vicat.
1867 Cooper, T. S.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.
1891 Dicksee, F.
1871 Dobson, W. C. T.
1864 Faed, T.
1887 Fildes, S. Luke.
1876 Gilbert, Sir J.
1863 Goodall, F.
1891 Gow, A. C.
1881 Graham, P.
1890 Herkomer, H.
1879 Hodgson, J. E. (librarian)
1860 Hook, J. C.
1864 Horsley, J. C. (treasurer)
1868 Leighton, Sir F., Bart.
1876 Leslie, G. D.
1879 Marks, H. S.
1864 Millais, Sir J. E., Bart.
1877 Orchardson, W. Q.
1881 Ouless, W. W.
1880 Pearson, J. L.
1873 Pettie, J.
1876 Poynter, E. J.
1881 Rivière, B.
1869 Sant, J.
1877 Shaw, R. N.
1871 Stocks, L.
1887 Stone, M.
1889 Thornycroft, H.
1885 Waterhouse, A.
1867 Watts, G. F.
1870 Wells, H. T.
1874 Woolner, T.
1878 Yeames, W. F.

Retired Royal Academicians.

Frith, W. P.
Marshall, W. C.
Pickersgill, F. R.
Richmond, G.

Associates.

1880 Birch, C. B.
1888 Blomfield, Sir A. W.
1882 Bodley, G. F.
1879 Boughton, G. H.
1881 Brett, J.
1885 Burne-Jones, E.
1878 Crofts, E.
1876 Crowe, E.
1888 Ford, E. O.
1887 Gilbert, A.
1883 Gregory, E. J.
1884 Hunter, C.
1883 Leader, B. W.
1880 Lucas, S. J.
1883 Macbeth, R. W.
1879 MacWhirter, J.
1885 Moore, H.
1877 Morris, P. R.
1891 Murray, David
1879 Prinsep, V. C.
1888 Richmond, W. B.
1880 Stacpoole, F.
1876 Storey, G. A.
1885 Waterhouse, J. W.
1890 Waterlow, E. A.
1882 Woods, H.
1889 Wyllie, W. L.

Fred. A. Eaton, sec.
(to whom all communications should be addressed).

The **premises** of the Royal Academy at **Burlington House** comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen **halls**, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the **annual banquet** is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The **total cost of the buildings** was nearly £120,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its **funds** from the holding of its **annual exhibition** of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in **May** and continues until the first Monday in **August**. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The **Winter Exhibition** of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was **established** in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The result is that a really admirable collection of masterpieces is usually brought together. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in **January** for a period of nine weeks. The fine **library** and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and the general public at certain hours. The **Diploma** and **Gibson Galleries**, reached by a staircase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician; the works of J. Gibson, R.A., bequeathed by him; several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture.

Royal Agricultural Society of England. This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom (though not the first established) was founded by **Royal Charter** on the 26th March, 1840. The Charter gives a long list of the national objects which the Society was intended to promote, and which have been well embodied in its **motto**, "*Practice with Science.*" The results of the Society's efforts for what the Royal Warrant calls "**the general advancement of English agriculture**" have been great and striking. It would be impossible in this brief record even to enumerate all the **improvements in the different breeds of live stock, and in agricultural machinery**, which have arisen from the annual competitions in the Society's showyards, or the advances in **scientific knowledge as to the cultivation of the soil**, which the Society's experiments and grants to investigators have brought about. It has two sides to **its work**: (1) **The practical**, the chief feature of which is its **annual shows**, to which the best pedigree animals are brought to compete for the valuable prizes offered by the Society, and still more for the honour of being "Royal" prize-winners, and at which also the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour-saving appliances are exhibited; (2) **The scientific**, for which purpose it has equipped and maintains a **complete chemical laboratory** for the analysis of feeding stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of **Chemical, Botanical, Entomological**, and **Veterinary experts** in order that its members may have at low rates the **best scientific advice** obtainable. It controls, moreover, an **experimental farm at Woburn**, at which elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture are carried on. Its *Journal* has from the first taken high rank amongst scientific publications, and contains in each quarterly number articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The R. A. S. gives **prizes** and **scholarships** for competition by agricultural students and pupils at county and middle-class schools, and seeks in many other ways to foster the **study of agriculture**. The **governing body** of the Society consists of a president (elected annually), twelve trustees, twelve vice presidents, and fifty members of council, half of whom go out of office each year. The **Council** meets once a month at the **Society's house**, 12, Hanover Square, and the business is divided amongst a large number of committees. **Three general meetings of members** are held in **each year**: one on the 22nd of May (the anniversary meeting); one in the Society's showyard in the summer; and one in December, usually on the Thursday of the Smithfield Cattle Show week. The number of **members** is about 11,000, including nearly all the chief landowners and practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. **Membership** of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked **library** of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a **reading-room**, at which the principal agricultural newspapers and other periodicals can be consulted by members. **Provincial veterinary surgeons** have been appointed by the Society in each county, for the purpose of enabling members to engage skilled veterinary advice in cases of disease amongst cattle, sheep, or pigs. Members can also consult the professors of the Royal Veterinary College at fixed rates, and have the privilege of sending cattle, sheep, and pigs to the College infirmary. The Society makes annually a con-

siderable grant from its general funds in order that members may obtain at low rates analyses of feeding stuffs, artificial manures, soils, etc., by the Society's **consulting chemist** (Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker), whom members may also consult either personally or by letter at a small fee. Reports can be obtained by members from the Society's **consulting botanist** (Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S.), on the purity of seeds, and on diseases or weeds affecting farm crops, at a fee of one shilling in each case. The determination of the species of any insect, worm, or other animal which, in any stage of its life, injuriously affects farm crops, with a report on its habits and suggestions as to the methods of prevention or remedy, is made for members by the Society's **honorary consulting entomologist** (Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod) at a fee of half a crown. The **fifty-second annual show** of live stock, implements and farm produce was held in the week commencing **June 22nd, '91**, at Doncaster, and in **'92** it will be held at **Warwick**. **Sec.**, Mr. Ernest Clarke, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Royal Assent. See PARLIAMENT and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Royal College of Music, Kensington Gore, London, S.W., was founded in 1882, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and incorporated by Royal Charter. At its commencement the sum of £126,000 was raised by public gifts, and has all been invested. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitioners and students. The **Open Scholarships** are fifty in number; they are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education in theoretical and practical music. There are also ten **Close Free Scholarships**, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities. The **Exhibitions** are also gained by competition, there being no limit as to age. The following are the most important:—The Council Exhibitions, value £10, £15 and £20, for pupils entering the College, those of one year's standing, and those of two years' standing, respectively; the Savage Club Exhibition (£40), the Uppingham School Exhibition (£20), and the Charlotte Holmes Exhibition (£15). Various prizes are also offered from time to time for competition to pupils in the College. **Associates** need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials A.R.C.M. The teaching staff includes a large number of musicians of the highest eminence; amongst others the following gentlemen (who constitute the Board of Professors): —Mr. A. Blume, Prof. J. F. Bridge, Mr. Henry Holmes, Mr. Walter Parratt, Dr. C. Hubert H. Parry, Mr. Ernst Pauer, Prof. C. Villiers Stanford, Mr. Franklin Taylor, Mr. A. Visetti. **Director,** Sir George Grove, D.C.L., LL.D. **Hon. Sec.,** Mr. Charles Morley. **Registrar,** Mr. George Watson. All communications relating to admission, etc., should be addressed to the Registrar.

Royal Colonial Institute. The growth of the R. C. I. (founded 1868) since its incorporation by Royal Charter in '82 has been very rapid. In '78 it numbered 800 fellows, with an annual income of £1331. In '91 the number exceeded 3600, with an annual income of over £7000, exclusive of the building fund. The fact that the **Prince of Wales** is **President** of the Institute has given it much additional prestige. The **Council** is composed of gentlemen well known in connection with the Colonies; and **Sir Montague Ommanney**, the senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, is **Treasurer.** The **objects** of the R. C. I. are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a **place of meeting** for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a **reading-room** and **library,** in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a **museum** for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the **reading** of **papers** and for holding **discussions** upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake **scientific, literary** and **statistical investigations** in connection with the British Empire. But **no paper shall be read,** nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a **party character.**" The **new premises** in **Northumberland Avenue** are commodious, well furnished, and fully supplied with Colonial and other newspapers, books and statistical information; and in the discussion of questions of Colonial interest the Institute is taking an increasingly prominent part. Amongst the matters which engaged the **special attention** of the Council in **'90-91**, were the **Investment of Trust Moneys in Colonial Government Stocks,** the **Extension of Commercial Relations between the Mother-country and the Colonies,** the **Meeting of the National Australasian Convention,** the **Grant of Responsible Government to Western Australia,** the **North American and Newfoundland Fisheries question,** the **Extension of British Influence in Africa,** the **Jamaica Exhibition of '91;** the publication, under the auspices of the Institute, of a series of **Educational Works relating** to the **Colonies;** and the publication of a **monthly journal.** The **papers read** during **'91** included "British East Africa," by Mr. G. S. Mackenzie; "The Aborigines of Australia," by Mr. E. Greville; "Agricultural and Technical Education in the Colonies," by Mr. H. F. Moore; "Australia as I saw it," by Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G; "Canada," by the Earl of Aberdeen; "Australasian Defence," by Major-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G.; "The Colony of the Leeward Islands," by Mr. D. Morris, M.A.; "Inter-British Trade, and its Influence on the Unity of the Empire," by Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P.; and "Matabeleland and Mashonaland," by the Rev. F. H. Surridge,—which are published in the *Proceedings* of the Institute, and are of a very interesting description. On Oct. 1st, **'91**, there were 1394 resident and 2379 non-resident Fellows. The **Library** contains some 14,000 vols. and pamphlets, and is made readily accessible by the publication of a printed catalogue. **Office,** Northumberland Avenue. **Sec.,** J. S. O'Halloran.

Royal Dublin Society. This society was **founded in 1731,** and **incorporated** by royal charter in **1749,** for the promotion of husbandry and other useful arts and sciences in Ireland. It has **associated** with its scientific section the Royal Geological Society of Ireland and the Dublin Scientific Club. It issues "**Transactions**" and "**Proceedings,**" and meetings are held monthly during the session. Three **agricultural shows** are held each year on the extensive premises of the Society, Balls Bridge

Dublin—viz., spring cattle show in April, horse show in August, and winter show in December. **President**, Earl of Rosse, F.R.S. **Hon. Secs.**, C. Uniacke Townshend and Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S.

Royal Family, Annuities to, and Civil List. The total amount of the Civil List is £385,000, thus divided: Her Majesty the Queen's privy purse, £60,000; salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances, £131,260; expenses of Her Majesty's household, £172,500; royal bounty, alms and special services, £13,200; unappropriated, £8,040. There are, besides, the Civil List Pensions (*q.v.*), which, in the last financial year amounted to £25,060 18s., making the total amount issued on account of the Civil List £410,060 18s. Her Majesty, as Duchess of Lancaster, also receives the revenues of the Duchy, which amounted in the year for which the last return has been issued to £50,000. The cost of maintenance and repair of certain of the Royal Palaces is defrayed out of the estimates (see FINANCE, NATIONAL, for the amount voted for '91-92). Subjoined are the annuities to the royal family: H.I.M. Victoria, Dowager German Empress (the Princess Royal), £8,000; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, £40,000; the Princess of Wales, £10,000; Duke of Edinburgh, £25,000; Princess Helena (Princess Christian), £6,000; Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), £6,000; Duke of Connaught, £25,000; Duchess of Albany, £6,000; Princess Beatrice, £6,000; Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), £3,000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; Princess Mary of Teck, £5,000; Prince of Wales's children, £36,000—**total**, £188,000. The Prince of Wales also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which, in the year for which the last return is available, amounted to £64,523.

Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row, W., was founded in 1830. It annually awards various medals to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among training colleges for proficiency in this science. It also lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. In '91 the **Founder's medal** was given to Sir James Hector, the director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand. The **Patron's medal** was given to Dr. Fridtjof Nanssen (*q.v.*) During the year 237 Fellows had been elected, and on May 1st, '91, there was a total of 3579 Fellows. The published *Proceedings* are valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. **Sec.**, Mr. D. W. Freshfield.

Royal Indian Engineering College, The, Coopers Hill, is primarily maintained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to educate candidates for Government service in the **Indian Public Works, Telegraph** and **Forest Departments**; candidates for the last-named department are selected under special arrangements. **Nominations** to the **Indian Telegraph Department** are made from among the engineer students at the College at the end of their first year of study. About 50 engineer students are admitted yearly to the College. **Candidates for admission** must be between the ages of 17 and 21 years on the 1st day of July of the year of admission, and of good moral character; they must have received a good general education, and have attained to a sufficient degree of proficiency in elementary mathematics to enable them to follow the College course with advantage. The **collegiate year** usually begins at the end of September. Applications for admission as engineer students can be made at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to age and character undergo an **examination**, the subjects of which, with all other information, may be obtained at the **College, Coopers Hill**, Staines. **Sec.**, J. G. Whiffin, R.N.

Royal Institute of British Architects was founded, in 1834, for the general advancement of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in '37, and obtained a new charter in '87, conferring greatly extended powers. A *Kalendar*, giving full particulars of the bye-laws, examinations, and prizes, is published at intervals. **President** for '**91-92**, Mr. John Macvicar Anderson. **Sec.**, Mr. William H. White. **Offices**, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This Society was **founded** in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious **galleries** at 189, Piccadilly. There is an **annual exhibition** of water-colour paintings, commencing the third week in March. The walls are **open** to artists whose works are approved, and **members** are elected according to the merit which their productions display. **President**, Sir James D. Linton; **Vice-President**, H. G. Hine; **Sec.**, W. T. Blackmore. **Office**, 189, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, The. Founded 1799, and incorporated 1800, "for the diffusing knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life." The Institution was enlarged in 1810. The **library** contains about 50,000 volumes. **House**: Albemarle St., Piccadilly. **President**, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D. **Hon. Sec.**, Sir F. Bramwell, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., V.P.

Royal Irish Academy. A celebrated, scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of Geo. III., 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy publishes "**Transactions**" and "**Proceedings**," containing papers on Science, and Polite Literature and Antiquities—and supervised by committees of 11 and 10 members respectively. The **publications** will in future appear *together* and not in separate sections. **President**, Rt. Rev. William Reeves, D.D., Bishop of Down, Connox and Dromore. **Sec.**, E. P. Wright, M.A., M.D.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions and Funds. See FREEMASONRY.

Royal Scottish Academy (incorporated in 1838) during '89 applied for a **new charter**, by which (if granted) it will consist of three orders —Academicians, Associates, and ordinary members—but the 30 Academicians will be elected by a general assembly of the Academy. It also reduces the number of pictures which each member of the Academy is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition from seven to

five. The charter applied for contains many other changes. **President**, Mr. George Reid (*q.v.*).

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society formed for the pursuit and spread of science (incorporated in 1662 by Charles II.), now famous throughout Europe. **Meetings** for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons from November to June. The Society **awards** the Copley, Rumford, Royal, Davy, and Darwin **medals**, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially. The **Copley** is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, and only goes to distinguished *savants*. Among the **recipients** have been Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Priestley, Herschel, Davy, Brewster, Faraday, Adams, Owen, Chevreul, Darwin, Wheatstone, Helmholtz, Huxley, and (last year) Prof. Simon Newcomb. Among the **presidents** have been Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Christopher Wren, Samuel Pepys, Sir Hans Sloane, Martin Folkes, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Joseph Hooker, Prof. Huxley, and Sir Gabriel Stokes. Sir William Thomson, D.C.L., LL.D. (*q.v.*), is the present **president**. There are now upwards of 450 **English Fellows** and 50 **Foreign Members**. Fellows elected, '91:—Anderson, William; Bower, Prof. Frederick Orpen, D.Sc.; Conroy, Sir John, Bart., M.A.; Cunningham, Prof. Daniel John, M.D.; Dawson, George Mercer, D.Sc.; Elliott, Edwin Bailey, M.A.; Frankland, Prof. Percy Faraday, B.Sc.; Gilchrist, Percy C.; Halliburton, William Dobinson, M.D.; Heaviside, Oliver; Mair, John Edward, M.A.; Mond, Ludwig; Shaw, William Napier, M.A.; Thompson, Prof. Silvanus Phillips, D.Sc.; Tizard, Capt. Thomas Henry, R.N. The **rooms** of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the **library** contains 50,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. **Secs.**, Prof. M. Foster, M.D., and Lord Rayleigh, D.C.L., Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. **Assistant Sec.**, Herbert Rix, B.A.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. The older of the two Water Colour Societies was founded in **1804**, and has held **exhibitions** annually since that date. The **Summer Exhibition** is opened to the public towards the end of April, and the **Winter Exhibition**, which chiefly comprises sketches and studies, opens on the 1st of December. **Sir John Gilbert, R.A., R.W.S.**, is the **President**, and the number of members is forty, while the number of associated exhibitors is unlimited. The exhibitions of the Society, which are held at their galleries, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W., are confined to the works of members and associates. **Deputy-Pres.**, Carl Haag, R.W.S.; **Sec.**, Alfred D. Fripp, R.W.S.; **Assist. Sec.**, George L. Ridge. **Attached** to the Society is an "**R.W.S. Art Club**," established **1884**, for the purpose of holding a series of **Conversazioni**, to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. **Pres.**, Sir John Gilbert, R.A.; **Vice-Pres.**, A. W. Hunt, R.W.S.; **Sec.**, Aubrey Stewart, 71, Mornington Rd., N.W. **Office**, 5A, Pall Mall East.

Royalty Deceased (Dec. '90 to Nov. '91). See OBITUARY

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W., was established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military science and art. Having received notice of the intended demolition of the buildings in Whitehall Yard, which the Institution has hitherto occupied, an **address** was presented to her Majesty the Queen. The address was dated Oct. '90, and set forth the request of the Institution that the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, might be granted to it. Her Majesty instructed the Lord Chamberlain, in Dec. '90, to convey to the Institution her compliance with this desire. On Jan. 1st, '91, therefore, the transference took place. No material interference has been made with the architecture of the structure. The cost of the maintenance of the building will be borne by the institution. The ceiling, adorned with the splendid art of Rubens, forms an additional attraction. The **sixtieth annual meeting** of the Institution was held on March 7th, '91, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for War, when congratulations were exchanged on the acquisition of the new home for so valuable and useful an institution. **President**, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. **Acting Chairman of the Council**, General Erskine. **Sec.** and **Curator**, Captain Boughey Burgess.

Royal University of Ireland. See IRELAND, ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF.

Royal Yacht Squadron. See YACHTING.

Rubinstein, Anton Gregor, was b. near Jassy, 1829. His parents were Russian Jews. At the age of twelve he played in London, which he visited again in '57, and on later occasions. As a **composer** Rubinstein is very prolific; his "**Ocean Symphony**" is the best of several such works for full orchestra; and for the stage he has composed many **operas**, the most popular being the "Demon," "Dimitri Donskoi," and "Nero." The late Czar ennobled him in '69. The **jubilee** of his public service was celebrated by a **fête** at St. Petersburg Nov. 18th, '89. It was stated in '91 that he had resigned the post of director of the Musical Conservatoire at St. Petersburg, which he founded in '62. This report was, however, denied.

Rudler, Frederick William, was b. in London 1840. Appointed **Curator** of the **Museum of Practical Geology** in '79, and Professor of Natural Science in the University College of Wales from '76 to '79. President of the Anthropological Department of the British Association at Swansea '80. **Vice-President** of the **Anthropological Institute**, and formerly editor of its Journal. Joint editor of Ure's "Dictionary" (3 vols., '75), and of Stanford's "Europe" ('85). **President** of the **Geologists' Association** '89.

Rugby School. **Founded by Lawrence Sheriff**, a native of Rugby (1567), and **originally entrusted** to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1614. The boys are divided into **foundationers** and **non-foundationers**. Has, every July, 10 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 7 **exhibitions** tenable for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 4 of £30 annual value. **Pupils**, 480; admission at the age of 12. **Head Master**, Rev. Canon John Percival, LL.D. **Motto**—*Nihil sine laborando.* Some distinguished **alumni**—Sir Ralph Abercrombie; Cave, Dr. Johnson's friend, and originator of *The Gentleman's Magazine*; Macready, the celebrated actor; Dr. S. Butler, afterwards Master of Shrewsbury School; Walter Savage Landor; T. Hughes; Lord Derby; Dean Stanley; Arthur H. Clough; Matthew Arnold; and M. Waddington, the

French ambassador. In '89 it was decided to establish a **Home Mission**, in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. **Consult** *Rugby School Register*.

Rugby Union. See FOOTBALL.

Rules of Procedure. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Rural Dean. See DEANS.

Rural Nursing Association. See NURSES, QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE INSTITUTE OF.

Ruskin, John, M.A., LL.D., was b. in London 1819. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford. where he gained the Newdigate prize ('39). Having early developed a taste for art, he studied with great success under Copley Fielding and Harding, and having become enamoured of Turner's paintings, then but little appreciated, he commenced a letter in defence of Turner, in response to an attack made on him in *Blackwood's Magazine*. This developed into the celebrated work "Modern Painters," vol. i. ('43), which obtained a great success, though it evoked some sharp criticism on the part of those who dissented from his views. He resided for some time in Italy, and subsequently published the remaining volumes of "**Modern Painters,**" making five (all issued in '46-60). These contained valuable illustrations by himself, and were re-issued December '88. He had previously ('49) written "**The Seven Lamps of Architecture**" and "**The Stones of Venice**" ('51-3); both books have been reprinted—the former in '80, and the latter in April '86. He has also written extensively on economic and other questions, and recently has been engaged upon his **autobiography**, which he is bringing out at very irregular intervals under the title of "**Præterita.**" In '87 he published "**Hortus Inclusus: Letters from Mr. Ruskin to the Ladies of the Thwaite.**" A collection of **Poems**, written by him between the ages of seven and twenty-six, was published in Oct. '91. The work was edited by Mr. W. G. Collingwood.

Ruskin Society of London (Society of the Rose) was established in '81. It invites the help of all earnest friends of Mr. Ruskin and students of his works, and suggests the establishment of **local centres** as branches or reading societies. It offers public readings, papers and addresses, in exposition of Mr. Ruskin's writings and teachings, to literary and other associations. It possesses thirty volumes of Mr. Ruskin's works, which were presented to the Society by the author. **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. R. F. Butler, London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Russell, Dr. W. H., was b. at Lily Vale, co. Dublin, 1821. Entered Trin. Coll., Dublin, and while there commenced his connection with the *Times*. Called to the English bar ('50). **Correspondent** of the *Times* in the **Crimea** ('54-5) and was engaged in similar capacity during the progress of the **Indian mutiny** ('57-8), and its suppression, which afterwards was fully described in "My Diary in India." In '61-2 he was in the **United States** as correspondent of the *Times* during the civil war of Secession. In '66 he corresponded with the *Times* from the Austrian headquarters during the **Austro-Prussian war**. In the **Franco-German war** ('70-71) he was correspondent at the headquarters of the Crown Prince. In '58 he established the *Army and Navy Gazette*. Many records of his journeys have appeared, including ('90) "A visit to Chile and the Gold Fields."

Russell, Sir Charles, Q.C., M.P., was b. 1833. Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin. Commenced his career in the gallery of the House of Commons as Parliamentary leader-writer to a Catholic journal. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('59); appointed Q.C. and elected Bencher of Lincoln's Inn ('72). Returned in the Liberal interest as member for Dundalk ('80-85); South Hackney ('85 and '86). **Attorney-General** in the late Gladstone administration (Feb. '86), when he received the honour of knighthood. As a sound lawyer, acute cross-examiner, and persuasive advocate Sir Charles Russell is without a rival at the English bar. He takes a lively interest in sporting matters; and when the dispute arose about Bend Or, he was offered a brief both for the plaintiff and defendant. He was one of the leading counsel in the Chetwynd and Durham arbitration case, and defended the prisoner in the famous Maybrick murder case Aug. '89. Sir Charles increased his reputation in '89 by his masterly oration at the **Parnell Commission**, where he appeared, with Mr. Asquith, M.P. (*q.v.*), as counsel for Mr. Parnell. During '91 Sir Charles appeared for the principal defendants in the great Baccarat trial.

Russell, W. Clark, novelist, was b. in New York, 1844, but is of English parentage, being the son of Mr. Henry Russell, the author of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer." Went to sea at the age of thirteen, as a midshipman, and made several voyages to Australia, India, and China. He abandoned a naval career in '65, and ten years later achieved his first literary success in "**John Holdsworth, Chief Mate.**" The warm welcome given to this book led Mr. R. to draw further on his nautical experiences, and his other works include "The Wreck of the *Grosvenor*," "A Sea Queen," and "Jack's Courtship." He has also contributed to the *Daily Telegraph* many sketches of voyages and naval incidents under the pseudonym of "A Seafarer," but since '88 his connection with that journal has ceased. His latest works are ('89) "**Marooned,**" "**The Romance of Jenny Harlowe,**" "Betwixt the Forelands," "My Shipmate Louise" ('90), and "My Danish Sweetheart" ('91).

Russia. One of the largest of the military powers of Europe. Has a European area of 2,095,504 sq. miles, or, with Asiatic possessions, 8,644,100 sq. miles. The total population ('87, latest return) is 113,354,649 people. The fifty governments of **European Russia** contain 85,282,101 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 8,319,797, Finland 2,232,378, the Caucasus 7,458,151, Siberia 4,493,667, and **Central Asian possessions** (Turkestan and Transcaspia) 5,532,021. The Slavs constitute more than two-thirds of the population (nearly 70,000,000), of whom 5,000,000 are Poles; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, Tartars, Jews, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The state religion is Greek Church. The orthodox number 65,549,096, Russo-Greek dissenters 15,000,000, Roman Catholics 8,300,000, Protestants 2,950,000, Jews 3,000,000, Mahometans 2,600,000, and Buddhists, etc., the remainder. **Estimated revenue**, '91, 900,757,570; **expenditure**, 898,889,021 r.; **exports** '88, 793,900,000 r.; **imports**, 390,700,000 r.; **total debt** in '89, 5,631,117,475 r. The **Government** is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and

legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. (For history '71-90 see previous eds.)—**POLITICAL.** In Dec. '90 the Government instituted a scale of high railway tariffs against Polish industry. The Russian Consuls-General in China met at St. Petersburg (12th) to consider the best method of developing Russian trade with China. The Government forbade the repairing of Polish churches, and then ordered them to be shut up as unsafe. The Government ordered a revision of all titles of nobility not strictly Russian, and documentary evidence must be produced. The measure to apply specially to the Catholic nobility of Poland, the titles of Swedish origin in Finland, to German Lutherans of the Baltic provinces, and the Germans of noble birth who have settled in Russia in the last hundred years. The Council of the Empire framed a project for stamping out the Stundists, who are akin to the Quakers (18th). The Government declined (19th) to take Bokhara under its immediate authority, but agreed, that if the pretender to the Ameer's throne, Katta-Turia, invaded the State, to at once occupy the capital, and that the country should then be declared to be voluntarily under Russian authority. Later it was enacted that all persons employed on the Polish railways should be Russians, and the Poles, about 14,000, were to be dismissed as soon as possible.—'**91.** The Government ordered that about 11,000 Austrians and Germans, employed by private firms in Poland, were to be dismissed and expelled. The Government ordered from Messrs. Vickers and Sons, Sheffield, steel armour plates for two gunboats being built in the Admiralty dockyard. After the assassination of General Seliveroff the secret police were reorganised; the head office remained at Paris, but sub-agencies were established at Zurich, Berne, Geneva, Mentone, and Montpellier. The Minister of the Interior issued an order (**Jan.** 8th) for the expulsion of Jews from the Terke regions of the Caucasus. The estimates for '**91** showed a surplus of 1,868,549 r.; extraordinary receipts, 13,750,139 roubles; expenditure, 64,413,500 roubles, showing a deficit of 49,663,361 roubles. The Czar opened the Finnish Diet at Helsingfors (27th), his speech being short and uninteresting; the two speeches in reply reflected bitterly on the unhappy state of the country and its prospects. A strike broke out in the Russian dockyard at St. Petersburg. The Commandant of the Port lost his temper, and was subsequently removed to Vladiovstock, and the High Admiral ordered that the just demands of the men should be satisfied. The Minister of Finance announced (**Feb.**) the transformation of the 5½ per cent. Gold Rentes to 4 per cents., purposing to issue obligations for 70 million roubles to cover the 165,174,000 roubles of Gold Rentes, paying seven roubles on each obligation exchanged. A further effort was made in **March** to complete the conversion by the issue of a loan of 194 million roubles at 4 per cent. By a decree (**April**) the Czar renamed most of his regiments, with the result that ten of the reserve battalions were raised to full regiments, increasing the reserve by 20,000 men. The naval forces were also nearly doubled, by a recent order of the Grand Admiral, while six new military strategical roads were ordered to be constructed on the Polish frontier. The Finnish postal service was generalised with that of Russia. A circular was issued from the Czar's Private Cabinet forbidding the offering of presents to officials and superiors. The Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch was dismissed from the army for marrying General Ignatieff's daughter without the Czar's consent. An Imperial ukase was issued (**May**), by which all illegitimate children of Christians, except those proceeding from adultery, may become legitimate upon the marriage of their parents, on condition of proper announcement made by the latter to the judicial authorities; and even in cases where a marriage is declared to have been illegal, and is afterwards judicially annulled, the children of such marriage may obtain all the rights of legitimate offspring. Among the many clauses concerning adoption there is one absolutely forbidding all sectarians from adopting children belonging to the orthodox Russian faith. The persecution of the Jews continued, and edicts were issued which compelled their emigration in large numbers. The number of recruits to be enlisted during '**91** was fixed at 262,400. The Czar issued a proclamation announcing the abolition of the Committee for Finnish Affairs attached to the Secretary of State for Finland. The French fleet arrived at Cronstadt (**July** 23rd), and was accorded a brilliant reception, being also visited by the Czar. There was a round of festivities, and the fleet left (**Aug.** 9th). King Alexander of Servia arrived at St. Petersburg (4th). It was officially announced (**Sept.** 17th) that a new Three Per Cent. Loan of 300,000,000 roubles had been concluded. The following firms partook in the issue of the new Russian loan: Crédit Foncier, Paris; Mendelssohn & Co., and Warschauer, Berlin; Hambro & Sons, London; Hope & Co., Amsterdam; Copenhagen Bank. It was reported (**Oct.**) that the realisation of the Budget for '90 gave a surplus of 65,000,000 roubles, which was to be devoted to the relief of the famine-stricken districts. The Imperial ukase for effecting the further Russification of Finland was issued. Its terms provided that the Secretary of State for Finland should submit to the Russian Ministers for consideration all Finnish legislative proposals which affect the interests of Russia. Further, in future all Imperial decisions and projects of law relating to Finland, all Bills to be laid before the Finnish Diet, as well as the resolutions and petitions of the Finnish Diet, were to be communicated to the Governor-General in the Russian language instead of in the native tongue of the Grand Duchy, as hitherto. Another ordinance directed that only Russians who had graduated at a University, or Finlanders who had a superior education and thoroughly understood the Russian language, should henceforward be appointed to posts in the office of the Secretary of State and in the Chancellery of the Governor-General. The Czar countermanded all State balls, in order that the money usually expended on them might go to the famine relief fund. It was reported (15th) that the new loan had been covered seven and a half times. The applications in England amounted to 12,800 bonds, Russia 218,000, Amsterdam 54,000, Copenhagen 6000. The following are the numbers of bonds subscribed for by some of the chief financial establishments in France: Crédit Foncier, 2,350,000; Banque des Pays Bas, 1,386,000; Crédit Lyonnais, 1,415,000; Banque de Dépôts et Comptes Courants, 335,000; Banque d'Escompte, 252,000; Comptoir National d'Escompte,

564,000; Crédit Industriel, 240,000; Société Générale, 307,000; Banque Hoskier, 331,000. A ukase was issued forbidding the export of linseed cake.—**GENERAL.** The Minister of Finance framed a scheme by which all Russian and foreign insurance companies would be under the control of the Government. The Metropolitan of Odessa received an intimation that he had better enter a monastery, on account of his sermon against the persecution of the Jews. The semi-centennial anniversary of the foundation of the Nonconformist place of worship at St. Petersburg by a few Americans in the reign of the Emperor Nicholas was celebrated (Dec. 18th) by a meeting of the members of that body. The Institute of Experimental Medicine, founded by Prince Alexander Petrovitch of Aldenburg, at a cost of 200,000 roubles, was opened (20th), and handed over to the Imperial Government. A virulent epidemic of small-pox broke out in the Transcaspian territory. Two Polish emigration agents were sentenced (31st) to one year's imprisonment for endeavouring to decoy peasants to Brazil. **'91.** An explosion of fire-damp occurred (**Jan.** 17th) in the Tchewotoneff coal mine; forty miners were killed. A society was formed at St. Petersburg (**Feb.**) to assist peasants to emigrate to Siberia and the Caucasus. Mufti Mahomed Rau Soultanow, the spiritual chief of the Mussulmans of Orenbourg, arrived at Moscow to petition the Emperor to allow to be replaced those chapters in the Koran which the censor had suppressed. There was great privation in many parts of the country, owing to the partial failure of the crops (**Aug.**), particularly the rye crop, and an edict was issued forbidding the export of rye. It was announced that the crops had completely failed in thirteen districts, and partially in eight others. The Government allotted 22,000,000 roubles for relief. The Bank of St. Petersburg lent ex-King Milan (**Oct.**) 2,000,000 fr. at 3½ per cent. The harvest was very bad in all, and a complete failure in many districts of the undermentioned provinces: Nijni Novgorod, Riazan, Toula, Kazan, Simbirsk, Saratov, Voronaje, Penza, Viatka, Samara, Oufa, Tambov, and Orenburg. In the province of Orel, though the harvest was generally bad, only the districts of Eleti, Livny, and Briansk were famine-stricken. In the province of Kursk, the districts of Novy-Oskol, Stary-Oskol, Time, and Stehigry; in the province of Astrakhan, the districts of Astrakhan, Yenotaievsk, and Tcherny-Yar; in the province of Kostroma the districts of Vetlouga, and Varnavine; in the province of Kherson, the districts of Kherson, Alexandrie, and Ananiev; in the province of Perm, the districts of Kamyshlov, Shadrinsk, and Ekaterinborg; in the province of Kharkov, the districts of Starobelsk, and Volchansk; and in the province of Tobolsk, the districts of Yalutorovsk, Ishime, and Kurgan. The new ironclad, *Navarin*, was launched on the Neva (20th). Reports were received at Vienna (26th) that there had been serious anti-Jewish riots in the province Tchernigoff; Starodoub was looted on Oct. 11th, over forty houses being burned, and property to the value of 4,000,000 roubles destroyed; 22 Jews were reported killed and 200 wounded. A loan of 50,000,000 roubles, it was announced on Nov. 21st, would shortly be placed at the disposal of the central relief committee which is helping sufferers by the famine.—**SOCIAL.** It was stated (Dec. 5th, '90) that the Czar has issued an edict forbidding any of his subjects to enter the Principality of Monaco. There was a grand reception on the Russian New Year's Day (13th) at the Winter Palace. The Emperor assisted (18th) in the annual ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva. **'91.** The Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria paid a visit to the Czar at St. Petersburg (**Feb.**), and was most cordially received and entertained. He proceeded to Moscow (14th), where he had apartments in the Kremlin. Prince Bartimiff, who murdered the young actress, Mdlle. Wisnowska, in July '90, was (22nd) sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. The Grand Duchess Olga Feodrovona, aunt of the Czar, committed suicide (**April** 12th). The Czar refused to give the exiled Grand Duke Nicholas (his first cousin) permission to see his father, who was in a critical condition (**May**). The Czarewitch arrived in Russia (**Aug** 16th) from his travels abroad and through Siberia. The owners of the collieries of the Don applied to the Government for a subvention of 3,500,000 roubles, to enable them to compete advantageously with the British exporters to Turkey. The young Grand Duchess Paul died **Sept.** 24th. The remains of the Grand Duchess were interred (30th) in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, with all the rites of the orthodox Greek Church. M. de Giers visited Paris (**Nov.** 20th), and had interviews with President Carnot and the Prime Minister.

Russia, Czar of. See ALEXANDER III.

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Sahara Coast. In 1887 Spain acquired and annexed on the north-west coast of Africa the seaboard between Morocco and French Senegal, extending from Cape Bojador in 26° N. lat. to Cape Blanco in 20° 45′ N. lat. This gives about 500 miles of coast. Inland Spanish territory is to extend 150 miles, and by treaty with sheikhs of Aderer, still farther. The whole area is computed to be about 75,000 sq. m.; pop. scanty; consisting of nomad tribes. There is only one shallow harbour on the coast, Rio de Oro, where Spain has established a factory. The new possession has been placed under a Governor, subordinate to the Captain-General of the Canary Islands.

Sahara Railway. In our last edition we gave some particulars of a French scheme for a railway across the Sahara Desert in the direction of Lake Tchad. No actual work appears to have been done up to the end of '90. A Paris telegram of Oct. 14th, **'91**, reported that according to statements by French merchants arriving at Marseilles from Tripoli, two English engineers had been making surveys, and reported that the south of Tripoli was unsettled, and that the Soudan round Lake

Tchad was the prey of the Senoussi. Railway enterprise in the country was at present unpromising.

St. Albans, Rt. Rev. John Wogan Festing, Lord Bishop of. This see was founded in 1877 by a readjustment of the dioceses of Rochester and Winchester. His lordship, the 2nd bishop, was b. 1835. He was ed. at Wells Theological Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb., graduating B.A. '60 and M.A. '63. He was ordained deacon in '60 and priest in '61. His ecclesiastical appointments are as follows: Curate at Christ Church, Westminster, '60-73; vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, '73; vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street, '78; **rural dean** of St. Pancras '87; **prebendary of St. Paul's** '88. Dr. Festing's appointment in May '90 to the **Bishopric**, on the resignation of Dr. Claughton. The bishop has acted as treasurer of the Univ. Mission to Central Africa, and is an able preacher and organiser. **Consecrated** in St. Paul's June 24th.

St. Andrews University, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the Universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) **St. Salvator's** (1450), (2) **St. Leonard's** (1512), and (3) **St. Mary** (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine; **St. Mary** being devoted to theology. **Lord Rector,** Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. **Chancellor,** the Duke of Argyll; **Principal,** J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a **representative to Parliament**—the present member is Sir Charles Pearson. **Registrar,** Mr. J. Maitland Anderson.—**Degrees.** **M.A** (*hood* black silk, with red silk lining); **D.D.** (*h.* violet purple silk or cloth, with white satin lining, to represent the old ermine lining); **LL.D.** (*h.* scarlet silk or cloth with white satin lining); **M.D.** (*h.* crimson silk or cloth with white satin lining); **D. Sc.** (*h.*, amaranth silk or cloth with white satin lining). The **Bachelors** in the several faculties—divinity, arts, medicine, and science—have the hoods of their faculties with the gown and cap of M.A. A degree of **L.L.A.** is also granted to women; local examinations held. In Sept. '91 Mr. Henry Jones, formerly Professor of Logic and Philosophy in Univ. Coll., North Wales, became Professor of Logic and Mathematics at this University.

St. Asaph, Rt. Rev. Alfred George Edwards, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 1143. Income £4200. His lordship is the 67th bishop. He was b. 1849, and is the **youngest prelate** on the bench. Ed. at Jesus Coll., Oxon., graduating '74, and was ordained deacon in the same year. Curate of Llandingat and second master of Llandovery College, '74-5; Head Master of the same college, '75-85; Vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85; elevated to the episcopal bench '89. Was presented with a costly pastoral staff (Sept. 4th). He took a prominent part in the Church Congress in '91.

St. Christopher, or **St. Kitts.** A British West Indian island, forming with **Nevis** and **Anguilla** a Presidency of the federal colony of the **Leeward Islands.** Capital, **Basseterre.** The local government is that of a Crown colony, though representatives sit in the Federal Council of the Leeward Islands. A President is the chief official. For **statistics** see British Empire, etc. (table).

St. Clair Tunnel. See Sarnia.

St. Davids, Rt. Rev. William Basil Jones, Lord Bishop of. This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been originally archiepiscopal. Present income of the see £4,500. His lordship, the 117th bishop, was b. 1822, and ed. at Shrewsbury and Trin. Coll., Oxford. Was Scholar of his college and Ireland Scholar '42. Proceeded M.A. '47 and D.D. '74. Ordained by the Bishop of Oxford deacon '48, priest '53. **Archdeacon of York** '67-74, Canon Residentiary in York '73-4, besides other offices held at various times. **Consecrated** to the **bishopric** of St. Davids '74. Has written, jointly with Mr. Edward Freeman, "The History and Antiquities of St. Davids," and contributed to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" and the "Speaker's Commentary."

St. Giles' Christian Mission. This Mission carries out the following work:—(1) A free breakfast is provided every morning for all prisoners released from London prisons. (2) Conversation is carried on with boys in custody in their cells, and they are aided on their release. (3) Convicts are assisted on their discharge from prison. (4) Homeless and destitute women and girls, found wandering by the police, are received into Mission homes. (3) Poor children are benefited by residence for a time in the children's holiday home in the country. **Superintendent,** Mr. Geo. Hatton, 4, Ampton Street, Gray's Inn Road. **Sec.,** Mr. Wm. Wheatley, 28 and 29, Brook Street, Holborn.

St. Helena. Discovered by the Portuguese on St. Helena's Day, 1501. Is an island belonging to Great Britain in the South Atlantic, 1140 miles from the African coast. Port and capital is **Jamestown.** For **statistics** see British Empire, etc. (table). From 1815 till 1821 was the place of exile of Napoleon, and in 1834 came finally under the Crown.

"**St. James's Gazette.**" An evening review and newspaper; founded in 1880; in politics it is a constitutional and independent Conservative organ. In addition to articles on the political questions of the day, it contains interesting papers and sketches on social, literary and scientific topics, an epitome of the news of the morning, and the latest sporting, financial and general intelligence of the afternoon. Its literary standard has usually been considered high. The late Sir Henry Maine wrote frequently for it. Editor, **Mr. S. J. Low** (*q.v.*). **Office,** Dorset Street, Whitefriars, E.C.—"**St. James's Budget,**" a weekly edition of the above, circulates widely in the provinces and in the Colonies and India.

St. Lawrence Canal System. Mr. Thomas Monro, M.I.C.E., it was reported in February '91, had been sent over by the Canadian Government to examine and report upon the Manchester Ship Canal (*q.v.*) in reference to the St. Lawrence system. It was then anticipated that in about three years vessels of over 2000 tons will be able to descend from Duluth, Port Arthur, or Chicago, through the lakes, and the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to Montreal, the channel from thence to the sea having been deepened so as to give 27½ ft. at low water.

St. Lawrence River Bridge. A project for crossing the river St. Lawrence at Quebec has long been talked of, and in May '89 it was reported that arrangements were being made to carry it out. In consideration of the ocean traffic to Montreal, it was necessary to adopt the high level with long spans, and the depth of water presented another difficulty. **Plans** had, however, been **prepared** for a cantilever bridge at an **estimated cost** of 10,000,000 dollars.

The bridge will open up a direct communication between the Canadian Pacific line and the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to St. John and Halifax, giving the Canadian Pacific an uninterrupted transcontinental line through the Canadian territory for the entire length. In Jan. '91 it was reported that, in answer to a deputation from the company chartered to construct the bridge, Hon. H. Mercier, the Premier, said that if the Federal Government and the Quebec City Corporation declined to assist them, the Provincial Government would help. He was resolved that the bridge should be built and also a tunnel under the heights of Abraham, connecting the bridge with the lower levels north of the citadel; new plans had been prepared.

St. Leger Stakes. See TURF.

St. Leonard's (Hastings) New Pier. This pier was opened on Oct. 28th, '91 by Lady Brassey. The pier starts from the Parade opposite the Western Colonnade, and is carried out on three sets of piles to the pavilion, 200 ft. from the Parade. From here the deck is continued on six sets of piles to the pier head, the total length being 950 ft., a few feet longer than the Hastings pier. The cost of the undertaking was about £30,000.

St. Lucia. A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the **Windward Islands.** Capital, **Castries.** An Administrator presides over local affairs. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. For **financial statistics**, etc., see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

St. Michael and St. George, the most Distinguished Order of, was instituted in 1818, and enlarged in '68, '77, and '87, and is the order to which subjects of Her Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Duke of Cambridge), and three classes of members:—

G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.
K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.
C.M.G. . . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The first class is to consist of 65 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second of 15c, and the third of 260 members. The **motto** of the Order is "*Auspicium melioris ævi*" ("A pledge of better times"). See KNIGHTHOODS CONFERRED DURING '91.

St. Patrick, Most Illustrious Order of. Established in 1783 by George III., and is to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and twenty-two Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its **badge** a sky-blue ribbon, with **motto** *Quis separabit?* ("Who shall separate?"). There are, at present, twenty-nine K.P.s, including the sovereign and princes of the blood, and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and subjoined is a list of them:—

The Sovereign.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Prince of Wales.	Duke of Connaught.
Duke of Edinburgh.	Duke of Cambridge.
Duke of Clarence.	Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
Earl of Dartrey.	Earl of Dunraven.
Earl of Cork.	Earl of Carysfort.
Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Lord Carlingford.
	Earl of Howth.
Earl of Charlemont.	Lord Monteagle.
Marquis of Drogheda.	Viscount Wolseley.
Marquis of Waterford.	Marquis of Headfort.
Earl of Gosford.	Marquis of Ormonde.
Viscount Powerscourt.	Earl of Erne.
Earl of Kenmare.	Earl of Kilmorey.
Earl of Listowel.	Earl of Rosse.

Chancellor of the Order, the Chief Secretary for Ireland; **Registrar and Ulster King of Arms,** Sir J. Bernard Burke, C.B.; **Secretary,** G. Francis W. Lambart; **Genealogist,** H. Farnham Burke; **Usher of the Black Rod,** Col. J. Caulfield.

St. Paul's School, London. Founded A.D. 1509 by **John Colet, D.D.,** Dean of St. Paul's. Is governed under the provisions of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated July 4th, '79. The school consists of 153 **foundation scholars,** elected by competitive examination, and of so many **capitation scholars,** as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. There are now 600 **boys** in the school, and 33 **masters.** The governors give annually seven **exhibitions,** varying in value from £80 to £40, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to Royal Academy, Woolwich. Among the alumni of St. Paul's were Milton, Marlborough, etc. **Motto,** *Fide et literis.* **High Master,** F. W. Walker, M.A. **Bursar,** S. Bewsher.

St. Vincent. A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the **Windward Islands.** Capital **Kingstown,** pop. 5593. Chief **products,** sugar, molasses, rum, and arrowroot. The fisheries are abundantly productive. —An Administrator presides over the local government. For **financial statistics,** etc., see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

Sala, George A., was b. in London in 1828. His father was an Italian, and his mother, a popular singer, was of West Indian origin. Mr. Sala began his literary career in *Household Words* under the auspices of the late Charles Dickens. He was one of the founders of *Temple Bar* magazine, of which he was for some time editor. To this and other periodicals he contributed "The Seven Sons of Mammon," "Captain Dangerous," "Twice Round the Clock," and many other tales and sketches. For many years Mr. Sala has been a **leader writer** and **special correspondent** of the *Daily Telegraph,* which journal he has represented at most of the celebrations of historical importance that have taken place in England, Europe, and America during the last thirty years.

Salisbury, John Wordsworth, D.D., **Lord Bishop of** (founded 1042), son of the late Bishop of Lincoln, and grand-nephew of the poet Wordsworth, was b. at Harrow 1843, and ed. at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, graduating in '65. Ordained deacon in '67 and priest in '69. It is remarkable that Dr. Wordsworth has never held any actual parochial office, though he did good work in various parishes, the whole time having been passed in academical and cathedral appointments. He was Fellow and college tutor of Brasenose, proctor, Grinfield lecturer, select preacher, **Bampton Lecturer,** Examiner in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father.

In '83 he was appointed Canon of Rochester and **Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Scripture**, and Bishop of Salisbury '85. Dr. Wordsworth is a moderate High Churchman, and has written several theological and classical works, the best known of which are the Bampton Lectures for '81.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, K.G., **3rd Marquis of** (creat. 1789), was b. at Hatfield in 1830. Educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford, and—as Lord Robert Cecil—was elected for the family borough of Stamford in '53. He received a place in Lord Derby's ministry of '66 as **Secretary of State for India** ('66-7), under the title of Lord Cranborne, which he assumed on the death of his elder brother. Owing to certain divergencies of opinion on the question of the extension of the franchise, to which he was opposed, Lord Cranborne separated himself for a time from his political associates; but on taking his place in the House of Lords at his father's death in '67, as Lord Salisbury, he returned to his old party associations, and soon took rank as the foremost debater of the Upper House. In '64 he was elected **Chancellor** of the **University of Oxford**. He gradually assumed a high position of authority on Indian and foreign affairs; and when Mr. Disraeli resumed office as Premier in '74, Lord Salisbury became Secretary for India ('74-8). He was despatched to Constantinople in '76 to take part in the Conference which was expected to settle the matters in dispute between Russia and Turkey. The Conference failed to attain this result, and the war broke out which ended by the treaty of San Stefano. Lord Salisbury accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the **Berlin Congress**, which assembled for the purpose of modifying the provisions of that Treaty. The action of the British plenipotentiaries at this Congress principally conduced to effect such modifications as were favourable to Turkey. He was **Secretary for Foreign Affairs** ('78-80). Upon Lord Beaconsfield's death, in '80, Lord Salisbury became the recognised leader of the Conservative party; and when the Gladstone Ministry resigned office in June '85, Her Majesty summoned Lord Salisbury to Balmoral, to form a new ministry, of which he became **Premier**, as well as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The new administration, however, did not last long. The general election in Nov. of the same year did not result favourably to the Government, and a resolution moved by Mr. Jesse Collings, immediately after Parliament met, asking the Government to take up the allotments question, being carried, resulted in the **resignation** of the Government. Mr. Gladstone succeeded Lord Salisbury, but he, too, had a short lease of power, and when the division on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill was taken, on the 8th of June, the Ministers were defeated by a majority of thirty. The general election which took place in the following month was fatal to Mr. Gladstone's Government; the Premier and his colleagues resigned, and Lord Salisbury was sent for by the Queen. His lordship was said to have been desirous of associating the Marquis of Hartington (*q.v.*) with him in the Government, and was prepared to waive his claims to the Premiership in favour of the leader of the Liberal Unionists. Lord Hartington, however, declined, but promised the general support of himself and his friends to the Government. A short session of Parliament followed; and in the recess a speech by the Marquis of Salisbury on the **Bulgarian question** attracted much attention, from the countenance it appeared to give to the resistance by Austria of Russia's pretensions to interfere in the Balkan Peninsula. Rumour, indeed, credited his lordship with having entered into some kind of arrangement with Austria-Hungary, by which, in the event of war, England would take the field against Russia. The premier, on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, offered the Chancellorship of the Exchequer (Dec. '86) to Mr. Goschen, who accepted it. Lord Salisbury's tenure of office during the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign will be memorable in his lordship's family for the honour which **Her Majesty** paid him by going in person to visit him at **Hatfield**. In May '88 Lord S. introduced a Bill into the House of Lords for the reform of that Assembly and the creation of life peers. In the same month his lordship appeared as a witness in the action for libel brought by Mr. Peters against Mr. Bradlaugh. In Nov. '88 his lordship and Lord Hartington were entertained at a banquet by a number of Irish Nonconformists. On the 29th of the same month Lord Salisbury visited **Edinburgh**, and was warmly received. An **action for libel**, brought against his lordship by Mr. William O'Brien, and tried before Mr. Justice Stephens at the Manchester assizes, in July '89, broke down. Lord Salisbury was an occasional contributor in his younger days to the *Quarterly Review*, but he now seeks relaxation from the cares of office in scientific rather than in literary pursuits, experimental physics being his favourite study. He spends much of his time in his laboratory at Hatfield, and has lately interested himself in the application of electricity to practical purposes on his estates. His lordship spoke, with a personal interest in the subject, at the banquet to commemorate the jubilee of the Chemical Society (Feb. 24th, '91) Lord S. delivered an important speech on the occasion of the annual grand habitation of the Primrose League (April 21st), in which he said that the membership of the Primrose League was 1,002,097 Was presented to the **freedom of the city of Glasgow** (May 20th), and delivered an admirable speech on foreign policy. In July he had the honour of entertaining the **German Emperor** at Hatfield, which was also visited by the Prince of Naples. He spent the recess at his French chálet.

Salt. See TRADE, '91.

Salvage Corps. See LONDON SALVAGE CORPS.

Salvation Army. A home and foreign missionary society with a quasi-military organisation, having for its object the salvation of the more degraded classes both at home and abroad, which it seeks to reach by special means, including out-door processions accompanied with banners and music, and by addresses in halls, theatres, and other public buildings. **Originated** in the year 1865 by William Booth (*q.v.*), then a Methodist minister, on a visit to London, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in 1878, the present name was adopted. The Army is now established in thirty-two **countries** or colonies, where, under the leadership of about 10,780 **officers**, whose lives are entirely devoted to the work, it holds an aggregate of about 13,000,000 **religious meetings** every year. It has laid literature under heavy contribution to the success which has attended

its efforts. The Army has thirty-three weekly newspapers, with a circulation of 41,000,000 copies; fifteen monthly magazines, with a circulation of 2,826,000—the total annual circulation of Army literature being 43,826,000. Of these publications perhaps the *War Cry* is best known. The Army has accumulated property to the extent of about £825,000, and pays rentals to the amount of £225,000 per annum. Its total income, from all sources, amounts to about £800,000. Balance-sheets are issued annually from the International Headquarters, 99, 101, and 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C. The Home Office is at 179, Queen Victoria St., and the International Trade Headquarters are at 98, 100, and 102, Clerkenwell Rd., E.C. There are eighty-eight training garrisons at home and abroad, and twenty-four homes of rest for officers. An Auxiliary League exists, comprising persons in sympathy with the Salvation Army, although not enrolled as members. Of the social work of the Army, which has been attended with great success, there are at present eight branches. Rescue homes, for fallen women, exist to a number of forty; there are fifty-eight "slum posts." Labour Bureaux—a new feature in the social reform department of the Army—has done good service. Other departments of work include prison-gate brigades, food depôts, shelters, factories, and homes for inebriates. In Oct. '90, the publication of Gen. B.'s book, entitled "In Darkest England, and the Way Out," gave rise to much interest in the methods suggested therein for the alleviation of the outcast. The various schemes which were proposed in this important work included rescue homes, over-sea colonies, industrial villages, etc. To General Booth's appeal for £100,000, with which to commence, promises exceeding that sum were received, while the attitude of social reformers towards his theories was decidedly favourable. During '91 the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Army's foundation was celebrated at the Crystal Palace. There were 62,000 persons present. General Booth departed on a tour round the world in the summer, and met with extraordinarily hearty welcomes in Africa and Australia. Riots at Eastbourne were productive of much public discussion as to the legal position of the Army in continuing its band-playing on Sundays. Mrs. Booth's decease was commemorated by a solemn service at the Crystal Palace.

Samoa Islands. This group, in the western Pacific, consists of ten inhabited and two uninhabited islands, with an aggregate population of 35,000 souls; it lies north-east of the Fiji group (*q.v.*). The largest is Savaia, described as being twice the size of the Isle of Wight. Baron Pilsach, president of the Municipal Council and the King's chief adviser, resigned his office (Oct.) because some white residents addressed themselves to the king direct instead of through him. Malietoa, the reigning chief, proclaimed Mataafa and his followers, who had shown considerable disaffection, to be rebels, and confiscated their lands at the beginning of November.

Sandown Race Meeting. See TURF.

San Juan River. See NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL.

San Salvador, a republic of Central America, bounded on the south by the Pacific and on the north by Guatemala and Honduras, is governed by a President, Senate, and House of Representatives, elected respectively for four years, three years, and one year, by married men, or those who can read and write and support themselves. The elections are, however, frequently interrupted by pronunciamentos or military nominations. Area 7728 sq. m.; pop. ('88) 651,130. Capital San Salvador, pop. 13,274. Estimated revenue in '89 $3,646,539; expenditure $3,616,472. No foreign debt; internal debt about $6,013,300. Army, including militia, about 14,000. War with Honduras in '72 and '73.—'91. Congress ratified the treaty of peace between San Salvador and Guatemala. A terrible earthquake occurred (Sept. 10th). The towns of Analquito and Comasagua were completely destroyed, and Cojutepeque, Santa Tecla, San Pedro, and Masahnet were practically ruined by the shaking. Many persons were killed. A formal treaty of peace was signed between San Salvador and Honduras (Oct.). See DIPLOMATIC.

Sant, James, R.A., was b. 1820. He first exhibited "fancy subjects," generally of single figures, and frequently of children; and these, being engraved, made him widely known. As examples may be mentioned the "Infant Samuel," the "Infant Timothy," "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Dick Whittington." Mr. Sant's later years have been almost entirely devoted to portrait painting, his style being thoroughly graceful and refined. He excels particularly in his pictures of children. Appointed Principal Painter in Ordinary to Her Majesty. Elected R.A. '70.

Santa Cruz, or **Ste. Croix.** A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Capital Christiansted.—It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Danish Crown. Intrusted by France to the Knights of Malta, 1651; purchased by Denmark, 1733; slavery abolished, 1848; coolies employed, 1863.

Santley, Charles, was b. at Liverpool 1834. Studied in Italy, and on his appearance in London in '57 at once took high rank, his first great success being achieved at Covent Garden in '60, when he took the part of Rhineberg in *Lurline*. He is a favourite baritone on the operatic stage of almost every European capital, and ('89-90) achieved a series of triumphs in Australia. He appeared, for the tenth time, at the Handel Festival in June '91, and sang with great vigour.

Sarasate (y Navasenes), Pablo Martin Melitor, the famous violinist, was b. at Pampeluna, on March 10th, 1844. Before he had attained his twelfth year he entered the Paris Conservatoire, and for violin tuition was placed under M. Alard. Having gained high honours, three years later ('59) Sarasate made a professional tour of the Continent. He did not, however, reach London until '74, when he made his *début* at one of the Philharmonic Society's concerts, subsequently playing at the Musical Union. He was here again in '77 and '78, since which time he has been a frequent visitor. The orchestral concerts given under his name (begun at St. James's Hall in '85) have become a welcome feature of the London musical season. At the Birmingham Festival of '85 Señor Sarasate introduced a violin concerto specially written for him by Dr. Mackenzie. At the Leeds Festival of '89 the same player was intrusted with Dr. Mackenzie's violin piece "Pibroch," the favourable verdict passed upon which has been ratified elsewhere. He gave a series of recitals during the season of '91.

Sarawak. A state in the island of **Borneo**, which has recently (1888) come under the virtual protectorate of Great Britain. Area about 40,000 sq. m., pop. 280,000. Capital **Kuching**. Sea-board extends 380 miles. **Revenue** ('88) $361,615, **expenditure** $341,482; **imports** £344,044, **exports** $124,260. The government was intrusted to Sir James Brooke in '41, who ruled as rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Brooke, the present rajah. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism.—'**91.** Rajah Brooke proclaimed his son, seventeen years of age, as heir-apparent, under the title of Rajah Muda.

Sardou, Victorien, French dramatist, was b. at Paris Sept. 7th, 1831. He first studied medicine, but afterwards became a littérateur. His first dramatic production, "La Taverne des Etudiants," was a failure, but his next works, "Monsieur Garat" and "Les Prés-Saint-Gervais," which he wrote for Dejazet in '60, were successes. In '61 his comedy "**Les Pattes de Mouche**" brought him prominently before the public. He also wrote for Madame Bernhardt (*q.v.*) "**Fédora**" and "**Théodora**"; and "**La Tosca**," which was brought out at the Port Sainte Martin Théâtre in '87. In Feb. '89 his comedy entitled "**Marquise**" was produced at the Vaudeville. M. Sardou was elected a member of the French Academy in '77. His play "**Thermidor**," which was produced in Jan. '**91**, was prohibited by the French Government in the interests of public order.

Sarnia Tunnel (Port Sarnia, Ontario). This tunnel was constructed by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada under the St. Clair River, between Port Huron and Port Sarnia, to connect that line with the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railways. The tunnel was formally **opened** on Sept. 19th, '**91**, by Sir Henry Tyler, Chairman of the Grand Trunk, when the following complete description was published:—Length 6026 ft., or 11,553 ft. including excavated approaches; diameter 20 ft., lined throughout with cast-iron plates 2 in. in thickness, the lining altogether weighing 28,000 tons. The boring of the tunnel proper was done by means of large and heavy wrought-iron shields, with sharp cutting edges, driven forward by hydraulic rams of enormous power. From the time when the shields were lowered in position at the two proposed entrances, till they met in the middle, the work occupied just a year. Over 880 tons of bolts and nuts were used in the lining. The road bed (one line of rails) under the river is practically level, but the gradient of the approaches is 1 in 50; the rails are 100 lb. per yd., and are of the largest section in use on the American continent; four large 10-wheeled locomotives, weighing 42½ tons each, have been provided. The **cost** of the tunnel proper is given at £292,000. The total cost was estimated at £517,500, of which the Dominion Government granted £77,625.

Savage Island (or Nieué), situated midway between Panama and Brisbane, and virtually a part of the Tongan group. The circumference of the island is 36 miles, and its height 2000 ft. Practically a huge coral reef, broken here and there, forming convenient inlets. It has recently received the **protectorate** of Great Britain in response to the request of the natives.

Savings Bank Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. 110.

Saxe-Coburg, Duke of. See FERDINAND, PRINCE.

Saxony. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Sayce, Rev. Archibald Henry, the distinguished **comparative philologist** and **orientalist**, was b. at Shirehampton 1846. Educated at Queen's Coll., Oxford; elected a Fellow '69. He subsequently became **Senior Tutor**. He was a member of the **Old Testament Revision Company**, and, in addition to his works on comparative philology, he has written many books, embodying the results of his researches in the languages and literature of Assyria, Babylonia and Chaldea. **Hibbert lecturer** '87.

Schlieffen, Lieut.-Gen. Count Alfred, the Chief of the Grand General Staff of the German Army, was b. 1833. Distinguished himself in connection with the Topographical Bureau, and afterwards as military *attaché* in Paris. In the course of his military service he has served with the 15th Corps in Alsace-Lorraine, as colonel of the 1st Uhlans of the Guard, chief of the 3rd Section of the Grand General Staff. In '89 he became Quartermaster-General, and in Feb. '91 he succeeded Count Waldersee as **Chief of the Staff.** He obtained after the Franco-Prussian war the Iron Cross of the First Class.

School Attendance Committees, The. Lord Sandon's Education Act of 1876 prescribed that every district in England and Wales which had not a school board should have a school attendance committee, chosen in boroughs and townships by town councils and urban sanitary authorities, and in all other places by boards of guardians. Thus every inch of the area of England and Wales is covered either by a school board or by a school attendance committee. The chief difference of function between the two bodies is that the attendance committee cannot build or carry on schools; it can only compel attendance in the voluntary schools, and there must be enough voluntary school accommodation for all the children in the district. A large proportion of the rural area is under attendance committees, and there are a few important towns in the same position, including Accrington, Birkenhead, Bury, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Chester, Colchester, Dover, Lincoln, Preston, Southport, and St. Helens. Every year the School Attendance Committee area decreases and the School Board area correspondingly increases. Within the last twelve months 13 new School Boards have been formed, covering an aggregate population of about 19,500, who were in the previous year under School Attendance Committees.

School Board for London. The Elementary Education Act of 1870 specially provided that a school board should be formed for London. The usual preliminary inquiry directed to be made in all other places (whether boroughs or districts) was dispensed with in the case of the Metropolis, because the educational destitution was notorious, and would brook no delay. The **first board** was accordingly elected only a few months after the passing of the Act, and included such men as Lord Lawrence, who became its chairman; Lord Sandon (now Earl Harrowby), the late Mr. Samuel Morley, the late Mr. W. H. Smith, Professor Huxley, the late Sir Charles Reed, Rev. A. W. Thorold (now Bishop of Winchester), etc. —**School Accommodation and Attendance.** The task before this Board was of the most difficult nature, since its first report to the Education Department showed that, on the most moderate calculation, there existed a deficiency of more than 100,000 school places, and proposed

forthwith to meet this enormous deficiency. Then, too, there was the ever-growing increase of population to be dealt with, itself calling for an annual supply of twelve schools, each for 1,000 children. **Its educational progress** since 1870 will be seen by the following table, and also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period:—

	Rate at end of each Triennial Period.	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
	d.			
1870	—	—	—	—
1873	·89	58,581	59,606	40,481
1876	3·0	146,074	146,031	114,380
1879	5·15	219,291	233,480	185,518
1882	6·15	280,275	295,833	238,205
1885	8·0	357,298	364,140	290,099
1888	8·36	407,636	420,914	328,578
1891	10·69	428,035	450,981	347,857

The following table shows the position of the **Voluntary Schools** during the same period:—

	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	261,158	221,401	173,406
1873	282,936	259,543	195,662
1876	287,116	259,436	199,605
1879	271,314	235,084	182,728
1882	263,617	223,297	174,723
1885	262,175	211,711	168,712
1888	262,022	207,887	162,349
1891	258,329	210,516	162,525

Taking into account the fact that voluntary schools, accommodating 48,019 children, have been transferred to the Board, the above tables show that the work of the Board has been accomplished without any serious detriment to the attendance at the voluntary schools, notwithstanding the fact that the number of children now on the rolls of board schools alone is considerably greater than the total number of children on the rolls of voluntary schools in '70. The London Board labours under peculiar difficulties, owing to the exceedingly high price of land, and the larger salaries paid in London, as compared with provincial towns. The **buildings** of the Board are fitted with modern improvements and additions have from time to time been made as experience has proved their need. The health of the children has been carefully studied in such matters as lighting, warming and ventilation, under the hope that the care shown in all sanitary matters will have a great influence upon the health of the working classes of London. Outside the school building the Board have shown the same care of the children attending its schools. Extensive **playgrounds** have in most cases been provided, and wherever there is room, gymnastic apparatus also.—**Curriculum** (with one or two exceptions, as prescribed by the Code of the Education Department): reading, writing, and arithmetic (and needlework for girls), of course take precedence over all other subjects. The class subjects last year were English, geography, elementary science, history; and needlework for girls. Of these two are compulsory. Besides these there are specific subjects; viz., algebra, euclid, mensuration, mechanics, Latin, French, animal physiology, botany, principles of agriculture, chemistry, physics, domestic economy, German, book-keeping, shorthand, and the practice of cookery and laundry work, which are only taken by individual children in the upper classes of the school. With regard to the three Rs, it is satisfactory to note the progress which has been sustained for many years. The following table shows the results of the **examinations** at the end of each triennial period since '73:—

	1876.	1879.	1882.	1885.	1888.	1891.
Reading	87·1	88·2	92·1	95·1	96·0	97·4
Writing	83·7	84·7	90·0	89·2	91·1	93·3
Arithmetic ..	77·9	80·0	85·4	87·4	89·0	91·1

The Elementary Education Act, '91 (see SESSION, sect. '69), which came into operation on Sept. 1st, '91, enacts that after the commencement of this Act, there shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament a grant in aid of the cost of elementary education in England and Wales at the rate of 10s. a year for each child of the number of children over three and under fifteen years of age, in average attendance at any public elementary school in England and Wales (not being an evening school), etc., etc. The Board, under the above mentioned Act, resolved that all the schools under their control should be free. No fees have therefore been charged at any Board School since the week ended Aug. 28th, '91. The number of **teachers** employed at Lady Day, '91, was 7450—2476 male and 4974 female. There were also about 1,472 pupil teachers. —**Compulsory Attendance at School.** The bye-laws of the School Board for London, made under sect. 74 of the Education Act of 1870, provide that children must attend a certified efficient school, or receive instruction in some other efficient manner. In order to enforce these bye-laws, and the additional regulations relating to education and employment contained in the Education Acts of 1876 and 1880, the Board have a staff of visitors (attendance officers) in each division of the Metropolis, whose duty it is to co-operate with the teachers of *all efficient schools* in securing the attendance of children. Prosecutions are only ordered after all other means have failed to secure a child's attendance. The visitors also make inquiries in special cases of non-payment or inability to pay school fees, and also in cases of applications for labour certificates, etc. The number of visitors at Lady Day, '91, employed in the Metropolis (excluding ten superintendents) was 271.—**Industrial Schools.** The School Board for London have availed themselves of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts, relating to children wandering or not under proper control, or begging or not under proper guardianship, or persistently truanting from school, or charged with felony, etc., with a view to such cases being sent to industrial schools (*a*) under voluntary management, or (*b*) under the management of the Board. There are fifty-eight of the former schools with which the Board have agreements. There are also four of the latter schools: (1) a training-

school ship on the Thames, (2) an industrial school at Brentwood, chiefly for cases not suitable for other industrial schools, and (3) two truant schools for boys, one at Homerton and the other at Highbury. In the ordinary course children are committed until they attain the age of sixteen years, with power to the managers to license out to employment at an earlier age, if desirable. In the case of **truant schools** the children are licensed out, after a short detention, on condition that they attend an ordinary day school. The discipline while under detention has such a deterrent effect that, in the majority of cases, the boys attend school afterwards, but in case of failure the license is revoked and the boy taken back to the school for further treatment. Up to Lady Day, '91, 15,464 cases had been sent to industrial and truant schools, and of these 12,829 had been discharged to friends, employment, etc., leaving at that time 2635 children still in the schools. Wherever possible the parents are called upon by the agents of the Home Office to contribute towards the maintenance of their children in these schools.—**Evening Classes** have now been established in every part of the Metropolis, and the last report of the Evening Classes Committee states that the results of the session '90-91 are extremely satisfactory. The total number of pupils enrolled during the session was 31,015; average number on rolls, 17,037; and average attendance, 10,118. The Board formerly consisted of 49 members, but the number is now fixed at 55. The election of the **eighth Board** took place on Nov. 26th, '91. The votes obtained by the candidates are enclosed in brackets. **Constitution of the Board: City of London**—Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P. [10,391]; Sir Joseph Savory [10,249]; Miss R. Davenport-Hill [6,193]; Mr. W. H. Key [4,855]. **Chelsea**—Mr. Thomas Huggett [15,423]; Mr. J. Athelstan L. Riley [14,248]; Mr. F. Davies [13,513]; Dr. J. H. Gladstone [13,294]; Mr. Geo. White [8,986]. **Finsbury**—Mr. G. B. Clough [14,660]; Mr. T. Smith [11,931]; Mr. J. J. Stockall [10,690]; Miss Eve [10,642]; Mr. J. W. Sharp [10,590]; Mr. W. Roston Bourke [9,080]. **Greenwich**—Canon Rhodes Bristow [14,913]; Rev. William Blackmore [12,530]; Rev. J. Wilson [11,818]; Mr. Henry Gover [10,864]. **Hackney**—Mr. John Lobb [14,054]; Mr. J. C. Horobin [12,951]; Mr. F. Howse [12,558]; Rev. B. Meredyth Kitson [12,421]; Rev. Stewart D. Headlam [10,909]. **East Lambeth**—Rev. Andrew A. W. Drew [9,568]; Mr. J. C. Laing [8,614]; Mr. Geo. C. Whiteley [6,607]; Lord Sandhurst [6,023]. **West Lambeth**—Rev. Allen Edwards [21,560]; Rev. William Hamilton [20,985]; Mr. John Sinclair [18,158]; Mr. William H. Kidson [16,446]; Rev. Thos. B. Dover [13,733]; Mr. Hy. Lynn [13,721]. **Marylebone**—General F. J. Moberly [17,864]; Rev. C. J. Ridgeway [17,649]; Mr. J. R. Diggle [16,821]; Rev. J. J. Coxhead [16,222]; Sir W. Cameron Gull, Bart. [15,426]; Hon. Lyulph Stanley [14,344]; Mr. E. Barnes [14,219]. **Southwark**—Rev. E. Buckley [7,772]; Mr. J. H. Dumphreys [5,791]; Rev. J. C. Carlile [5,625]; Rev. W. Copeland Bowie [5,327]. **Tower Hamlets**—Mrs. Ruth Homan [14,257]; Mr. G. L. Bruce [12,006]; Rev. E. T. Plummer [11,494]; Rev. Edward Schnadhorst [10,083]; Mr. Cyril Jackson [9,637]. **Westminster**—Lord Colchester [10,552]; General Sim [10,254]; Mr. D. Laing [9,284]; Mr. W. Winnett [9,219]; Mr. H. N. Bowman Spink [9,126]. The result of the poll places the Moderate party in a majority of three or four. Perhaps the most distinctive feature in the election is the defeat of Mr. Helby.

Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March, '91:—

INCOME.	£
Balance in hand, 25th March, '90 ...	227,600
Public Elementary Schools (Government Grant, Fees, etc.)	467,342
Industrial Schools (Treasury Grant)...	5,241
Loans raised...	200,000
Endowment	90
Precepts	1,425,116
Insurance Fund	625
Scholarships Fund...	2,571
Sundries	4,010
Total	£2,332,595

EXPENDITURE.	£
Public Elementary Schools	1,242,797
Enforcement of Compulsion	39,558
Industrial Schools...	36,446
Office Expenses	26,922
Buildings and Alterations to Buildings (not chargeable to Loan Account) ...	26,773
Repayment of Loans	139,839
Interest	256,659
Purchase of Land	87,172
Erection of Buildings and Furniture...	164,471
Insurance Fund	584
Scholarships Fund...	2,546
Furniture and Fittings (not chargeable to Loan Account)	1592
Contingencies	—
Balance in hand, 25th March, '90 ...	307,236
Total	£2,332,595

School Board for London Superannuation Bill. See SESSION, sect. III.

School Boards, The. There were (Oct. '91) 2300 school boards in England and Wales, covering a population of 16,600,000, leaving a population of about 9,375,000 under **school attendance committees** (old census). Wherever there is not enough efficient public elementary school accommodation in a district for all the children a school board must be formed, whose first duty it is to make good the deficiency of accommodation by opening board schools. Districts without a deficiency of accommodation may have a school board by passing a vote to that effect by a majority of the town council in boroughs, or of ratepayers in districts which are not boroughs. Thus it happens that there are school boards in some districts without board schools. It is one of the chief duties of the school board to compel the attendance of all the children of school age at an efficient public elementary school, whether a board school or a voluntary school. **School age** is from 5 to 14, with **exemptions** from compulsory attendance for children who have passed certain standards of proficiency. There must be accommodation also for as many children as present themselves under the age of 5 and over the age of 14, except for such scholars as have passed an examination in the 7th standard. There are school boards in most of the large boroughs of England and Wales, but a few remain under school attendance committees. **In boroughs with a population of 100,000 and upwards the School Board consists of 15 members; from 75,000 to 100,000, 13 members; from 40,000 to**

75,000, 11 members; from **20,000 to 40,000, 9 members**; from **5,000 to 20,000, 7 members**; under **5,000, 5 members**. Any man or woman twenty-one years of age, without any restriction as to **qualification** or residence, may be elected a member of a school board. The board may not interfere with the management of a voluntary school, but may demand from those schools returns of the attendance of children. The board may take **compulsory possession of a site** for a board school. It **borrows money** for building board schools, paying back the whole amount, interest and principal, in fifty years. All **other expenses** must be met year by year, the deficiency being made up by a school rate. School boards which fail in their duty are declared "in default," and may be superseded by a school board appointed by the **Committee of the Privy Council on Education**, at the cost of the ratepayers. **School Boards in Scotland** and the Isle of Man are under separate Acts of Parliament, under which the whole area of those countries are under school boards, and the school attendance committee is unknown.

Schools for Science and Art Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. 112.

Schreiner, Olive, authoress, is the second daughter of a Lutheran clergyman in South Africa. Came to England when about twenty with the manuscript of "**The Story of an African Farm**," desiring, above all things, to devote herself to physiological studies. Her manuscript, after various adventures, was submitted to Mr. George Meredith, who saw in it great promise, and suggested certain alterations, which she carried out. The story was then published under the pseudonym of "Ralph Iron," and met with great success. It is a singularly powerful **spiritual autobiography**, representing the rebound of a lofty, idealistic temperament from the ultra-Calvinism of the Dutch profession into a desolate atheism. The heroine is named after the maiden name of Olive Schreiner's mother, a very remarkable woman, the daughter of a Congregational minister who lived in East London, and who is buried in Bunhill Fields cemetery. Besides the above-named work Miss Schreiner has not published anything beyond occasional parables, into which, however, she has thrown her whole soul. Her parables are much more a part of herself than anything else she has written. A collection of them appeared under the title "**Dreams.**" She has a novel at present well advanced; but she has retired to the back country of South Africa to see the sun once more, and to have leisure to live. The ultimate message of her teaching is that if the world can be saved at all it can only be saved by love. The Schreiners are a gifted family. One of her brothers is a leading member of the bar at Cape Town, and an elder sister is one of the most powerful and devoted of temperance and evangelical propagandists in South Africa.

Science and Art Department of the Committee of the Council on Education is a separate branch of the Education Department. **Under it are** the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, S. Kensington and Jermyn Street, the National Art Training School, S. Kensington, numerous schools of science and art which receive payments on results, grants in aid, etc., the S. Kensington, Bethnal Green, and Indian Museums, the Science and Art Libraries, the Geological Museum, Museums of Edinburgh and Dublin, and the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. It spends sums in circulating science and art objects to country institutions, promotes local effort by conditional aid, and it has its own staff of examiners and inspectors.

Scientific Men and Doctors Deceased (Dec. '90 to Nov. '91). See OBITUARY.

Scientific Progress in '91. See under their various alphabetical headings, *e.g.*, ANTHROPOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, GEOLOGY, etc.

Scotch Representative Peers. See PEERAGE.

Scottish Universities Royal Commission. The following are the members of this Commission: Lord Kinnear (Chairman), Marquis of Bute, Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin, Lord Kyllachy, Rt. Hon. Lord Sandford, Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., Sir Chas. Dalrymple, Bart., M.P., Prof. Sir Wm. Thomson, Sir H. Roscoe, M.P., Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., Dr. Patrick Heron Watson, Dr. W. G. Blackie, Prof. Butcher, Mr. Donald Crawford, M.P., Mr. Fredk. Fuller, and Mr. Alex. Crum. The **secretary** of the Commission is Mr. Robt. Fitzroy Bell, 18, Duke Street, Edinburgh.

Seal Fishery (Behring Sea) Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. 113.

Secretary of State. As early as 1253 there was a secretary to the sovereign, but the office was not nearly so important as it afterwards became, and it is doubtful whether before Henry VIII.'s days the holder was a privy councillor. From the time of Elizabeth until the union with Scotland there were **two** principal **secretaries of state**, and Anne added a **third** for **Scotch** affairs, but this office was abolished some years later. While there were **two** principal secretaries they divided home affairs between them, and one was at the head of the **northern department**, which included Denmark, Germany, Russia, and other countries, and the other was at the head of the **southern department**, which included France, Italy, Spain, etc.—to the elder of the two ministers being also committed Irish and Colonial affairs. A **secretary** for **America** or Colonial affairs was added in the reign of George III., but this office was abolished in 1782; the terms northern and southern were discontinued, and the duties divided into **Home** and **Foreign**, the affairs of **Ireland** and the **Colonies** being included in the former department. **Another** principal **secretary** who was intrusted with **Colonial** and **War Office** business was appointed in 1794, and in 1854 a secretary for **War** was appointed, who in the following year took over the duties of **Secretary-at-War**—a financial office in connection with military business which had existed for many years previously, and which was in 1863 formally and finally abolished. In 1858 a **fifth** principal **secretary** of state was appointed for India, so that there are now five principal secretaries of state. They are appointed without patent, by mere delivery to them of the seals of office by the sovereign; each is capable of performing the duties of the other, and in successive statutes new administrative duties are cast, not upon any one of the five individually, but upon the "Secretary of State," or "one of H.M. Secretaries of State." Each Principal Secretary is assisted by a **Parliamentary Under Secretary and** by a **Permanent Under Secretary**. The five **Permanent Under Secretaries are**: **Home Office**, Mr. Godfrey Lushington, C.B., salary £2000; **Foreign Office**, Sir Philip Currie, K.C.B., £2000;

Colonial, Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, K.C.B., £2000; **War**, Sir Ralph W. Thompson, K.C.B., £2000; **India**, Mr. John A. Godley, C.B., £2000. The office of **Secretary for Scotland**, re-created in '85, is not a principal secretaryship, so that although the holder exercises in Scotland many of the powers and duties of the Home Secretary, he is not by virtue of his office a Cabinet Minister. The **Permanent Under Secretary** for **Scotland** is Mr. Cochran-Patrick, £1500. See MINISTRY, IRELAND (GOVERNMENT OF), HOME OFFICE, etc.

Seed Potatoes (Ireland) Act. See SESSION, sect. 27.

Selborne, Roundell Palmer, P.C., **1st Earl of** (creat. 1872), was b. at Mixbury 1812, and was educated at Trinity Coll., Oxford, where he graduated First Class in Classics '34. He was subsequently elected a Fellow of Magdalen; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('37); became Solicitor-General (July '61); Attorney-General (Sept. '63); resigned (July '66) on the change of Government. Declined the Chancellorship in '68 on account of his disapproval of the disendowment of the Irish Church; acted as counsel for the British Government in the decision of claims under the Washington Treaty ('71); was M.P. for Plymouth (July '47 to July '52, also June '53 to March '57), and for Richmond (July '61 to Oct. '72), when he became **Lord Chancellor**. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's third Government ('86), Lord Selborne refused to join the Cabinet, owing to his disapproval of the Prime Minister's Irish policy. He has since acted with the Liberal Unionists. Lord Selborne has published one or two books upon Church matters, including "**A Defence of the Church of England against Disestablishment**" ('86), and "**Ancient Facts and Fictions as to Churches and Tithes**" ('87). He was elected **Lord Rector** of **St. Andrews University** '77. He is also the **editor** of "**The Book of Praise from the Best English Hymn-writers.**"

Selden Society. Inaugurated in '87 "to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of English law." The Society has issued three volumes: "Select Pleas of the Crown, A.D. 1200—1225," "Selections from Manorial Rolls of the 13th Century" (both edited by Professor F. W. Maitland), and "Select Civil Cases of the 13th Century" (edited by Mr. W. Paley Baildon, of Lincoln's Inn); and has in the press its fourth volume (edited by Professor Maitland and W. Paley Baildon), which will consist of four treatises of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, containing precedents for the business of manorial and local courts, as well as extracts from some very ancient rolls recently discovered at the Public Record Office, and from the Court Rolls of the Bishop of Ely's Manor of Littleport. The fifth volume, in preparation, will consist of the well known "Mirror of Justices," edited from the MS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by Mr. J. W. Whitaker, of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Society consists of a **Council** comprising the leading lawyers in England, the Colonies, and the United States, in which it has also **local** secretaries. **Patron**, H.M. the Queen; **Vice-Patron**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. **President**, the Lord Chief Justice of England; **Vice-President**, Lord Justice Fry. **Hon. Sec.** and **Treasurer**, P. Edward Dove, Lincoln's Inn.

Select Committees. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Self-Help Emigration Society, for benefiting the under-paid and unemployed in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate to **Canada**, **Australia**, and other Colonies. The Society **supplements the funds of the intending emigrant**, and assists him to obtain his passage. **Introductions** are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position, seventy in number, resident in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and **work** is **usually provided** for the emigrant on his arrival. During the past seven years nearly 4000 persons have been thus located, at a cost of about £20,000. A large proportion of this cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. **Office**, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London. Application from intending emigrants should be made by letter to the **Sec.**, Mr. Edward Wilson Gates.

Senegal, or French Senegambia. A French colony of Western Africa, on the Senegal and the Gambia rivers. Capital **St. Louis**. Islands of Goree and Dakar part of the colony. Great part is fertile and rich in produce. Senegal navigable 750 miles up. See COLONIES OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Senegambia. A country in the west of equatorial Africa, comprising the regions watered by the Senegal and Gambia, and bounded north by the Sahara, south by Sierra Leone, east by the Joliba or Upper Niger, and west by the Atlantic. This vast region is estimated to contain an area of 400,000 sq. m., and a population of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 Berbers, Negroes, and Europeans.

Serjeant-at-Arms. The holder of this office carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers, and sees that strangers withdraw from beneath the galleries when a division is to be taken. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order, even should they extend to the removal of a member who has been ordered to withdraw and has refused to obey the ruling of the chair. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod (*q.v.*). Both Serjeants-at-Arms are appointed by the Crown. Mr. H. D. Erskine is **Serjeant-at-Arms** of the **House of Commons**, and the corresponding office in the **Lords** is filled by Lieut.-Col. Hon. Wellington P. M. C. Talbot.

"Serpent Fund." See SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAMILIES' ASSOCIATION.

Servia. Formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, now a kingdom under Alexander I. (regency) of the House of Obrenovitch. The executive Power is, by the constitution, vested in the king, and the legislative in the king jointly with the Skuptschina or National Assembly. There is also a Senate or Council of State always in session, which examines and elaborates projects of laws, etc. The Skuptschina of 178 members is elected three-fourths by the nation and one-fourth by the king, and is renewed every three years. Besides this there is

a Great Assembly of 538 members, none being royal nominees, called when required to decide vital and constitutional questions. All tax-paying citizens are electors. State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward but progressing. Area, 18,750 sq. m., pop. 2,162,759. **Estimated** revenue and **expenditure** for '91, 57,527,084 d. **Imports** ('90) 38,044,000 d.; **exports** 45,840,000 d. **National debt** about 304,046,000 fr. (For army see FOREIGN ARMIES.)—**History.** King Alexander caused it to be intimated to Queen Natalie that he would not interfere with the arrangements made by his father. Queen Natalie (Dec. 6th, '90) laid her memorandum before the Skuptschina, and in it accused the king of infidelity. The Cabinet (8th) directed M. Patchitch to announce that a memorandum had been received, but that the Chamber had no power to take cognisance of it. The question came before the Chamber (12th), when the Liberals, being unable to secure a regular discussion of the facts stated in the memorandum, left the House in a body, declaring they would not attend any sitting when the memorandum was under consideration. The Radicals then adopted the following resolution: "Considering that there is no law relating to the Royal Houses, the Skuptschina cannot enter upon a discussion of the memorandum on its merits, but requests the Government to place itself in accord with the Regency, so that the disagreeable consequences of the matrimonial differences between the late king and his consort may be removed." The ex-king threatened, if the Constitution were violated to his detriment, to consider it non-existent. M. Steitch, the Servian diplomatic agent at Sofia, was called upon by his government to explain his courtesy to the Princess Clementine of Coburg, in paying his respects to her at the railway station. After the rejection of the memorandum an agitation in favour of the queen commenced, and the Government was obliged to prohibit meetings to organise serenades, or make presentations to her (15th). The queen decided to appeal to the law courts for permission to see her son without the present restrictions. The Government determined to give the queen a caution before taking measures to banish her (18th). On the advice of her friends, the queen determined (19th) not to be intimidated from taking legal proceedings, to remain at Belgrade, and submit only to violence. The treaty between the ex-king and the regents was divulged (22nd), and empowered the former to dismiss the latter, and take the government again if the arrangements as to the queen and King Alexander were broken. Russia presented the Government with 60,000 Berdan rifles, besides cannon, ammunition, sabres, etc. The queen, having appealed to the Russian Court to intercede for her, was informed that the Czar had resolved not to interfere in any way in her affairs. M. Ristitch renewed the offer to the queen, that she should reside abroad, and pay two or three visits to her son annually, during which time she was to be treated with royal honours.—'**91.** The queen received a large number of visitors at Belgrade on New Year's Day (**Jan.** 13th). Though King Alexander did not visit her, he promised to do so. The queen assumed the presidency of a Pan-Servian Ladies' Association. She declined to treat any more with the Regency (22nd), and required that all proposals should come from the King Milan himself. The Cabinet resigned (28th). A revolt broke out among the Arnauts in Drenitza, Old Servia (**Feb.** 3rd). They were under the leadership of Juril Beg, and attacked Drenitza, burning the governor's palace, the barracks, the church, and other buildings. A society was formed for the purpose of establishing national schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina. M. Gruitch's Ministry resigned (20th). A Bill was passed (**March**) rendering it penal for a newspaper to attack members of the royal family, the regents, and the Skuptschina. A new arrangement was made between the ex-king and the regency (**April**), by which the former was to receive 800,000 f. a year and 1,000,000 f. down to enable him to leave the country, and cease troubling his son till he came of age. The Skuptschina expressed the desire (11th) that the queen also should leave the country. A concession was granted to an English syndicate to erect paper mills at Belgrade. M. Patchitch, on behalf of the Government, handed a note to Queen Natalie (**May** 8th) announcing the resolution of the Skuptschina as to the expediency of her quitting the country, and asking her to announce her intentions. An attempt was made (18th) to expel Queen Natalie from Servia. The streets near her residence were guarded by gendarmes, and the prefect waited on her to try to induce her to leave quietly. This failing, he forcibly conducted the queen to a carriage which was driven towards the quay, where a steamer was waiting. Her Majesty, however, was rescued by the students, who removed the horses, and dragged the carriage back to her residence. The troops fired on the queen's supporters, killing two, and wounding several. Before dawn (19th) Her Majesty was seized and taken by train to Semlin, in Hungarian territory. Numerous arrests were made. The Queen's legal representative at Belgrade lodged (21st) a formal protest against the expulsion, as a violation of the liberty of a Servian citizen. M. Tricoupis was entertained at a banquet at Belgrade (**June**) by the Patriotic Society of St. Sava. The Government and that of Montenegro signed a treaty placing each other on the most favoured nation footing. The Metropolitan Michael refused to license Pope Marco Petrovitch, who is president of the Radical Club, as vicar of the parish of Belgrade, and became embroiled with the Government. King Alexander left Belgrade (**July** 22nd) on a visit to the Czar. Thence he went to Ischl (**Aug.** 11th), on a visit to the Emperor of Austria, proceeding to Lucerne (13th), where he met the ex-King Milan. The two proceeded to Paris (15th). The king returned to Belgrade (**Sept.** 15th). The Holy Synod (**Oct.** 4th) passed resolutions in direct conflict with the educational policy of the Government. The resignation of Dr. Vuitch, Finance Minister, was accepted (**Nov.** 3rd); the Ministers of Public Works and Public Worship also sent in their resignations. It was announced (17th) that King Milan had renounced his military rank and all his constitutional privileges. A contract was announced (20th) between the Government and the Steyr factory for the delivery of 100,000 Männlicher rifles in '92, and 120,000 in '93.

* **Servia, King of.** See ALEXANDER I.

Servian Political Parties. The political life of Servia centres in the **Narodna-Skuptschina** or National Assembly, the **members** of which may be **divided** into **Liberals** or pro-Russians,

Radicals or pro-Austrians, and **Progressists**, who also lean to the side of Austria, while, in common with the Radicals, they aim at the continued independence of the kingdom. There is also the **Greater Skuptschina**, which is four times as large as the National Assembly, and is only convened when it is necessary to take a decision upon vital and constitutional questions. It is elected entirely, however, by the people, every tax-paying Servian having the right to vote. The **Lesser** (or extraordinary) **Skuptschina** was elected on Sept. 26th, '89; but the mandate expiring in a year, it was succeeded by the ordinary, or Narodna-Skuptschina, elected (Sept. '90) for three years. The result of the September elections was to strengthen the **Radicals**, whose numbers were increased from 102 to 113. The Liberals obtained eighteen seats, and the Progressists two. One of these is held by M. Garaschanine, who retired from all parliamentary affairs shortly after the establishment of the regency in '89. Dissensions having occurred in the Radical Club, M Gruitch handed in the resignation of the Ministry (Feb. 20th, '91). It was announced, three days later, that a new Cabinet, with M. Patchitch as Minister-President (without portfolio), had been formed. The resignation of M. Milanovitch, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was notified (**March** 7th). A Cabinet crisis was averted, in May, by the withdrawal of M. Djaja's resignation of the post of Minister of the Interior. M. Nicolitch, Minister of Public Worship, resigned his office (Oct. 2nd.) owing to differences with the Holy Synod. It was rumoured that M. Patchitch was also about to resign, and accept a diplomatic appointment, but it was afterwards announced that he would take the portfolio of the Minister of Finance. M. Velimirovitch became provisional Minister of Commerce.

Service, Hon. James, was b. at Kilwinning, Ayrshire, in 1823. Emigrated to Victoria in '53, and started as a general merchant. Entered Parliament four years later, and held the posi- of **Minister for Lands** '59-60, when he introduced the first Bill involving the principle of "selection before survey." Subsequently, as a private member, he carried through the "**Torrens Act**," for facilitating the transfer of real property. Mr. S. has, through a long parliamentary career, been the acknowledged leader of the Free Trade party in Victoria, and was one of the first and most strenuous advocates of Australian Federation. After the coalition of the two parties, in March '83, he became **Premier**, but resigned three years afterwards.

Session, Parliamentary, of 1890-1. [1] The following article gives an outline of the principal business transacted and of the legislation accomplished during the Session of 1890-1. As in last year's ANNUAL, **Military** and **Naval affairs** are **dealt with** mainly under the headings of ARMY and NAVY in the **body** of the **work**; but one or two matters of interest which arose on the **Estimates** are noticed in sects. 6 and 37 of this article. So, too, while the provisions of the New Code are explained in the article EDUCATION, the proceedings on the **Free Education Bill**, with the substance of the new **Act** itself, are set forth in sect. 69. Foreign affairs are dealt with under appropriate headings, but reference is **made** in various sections to some of the more important matters which came under parliamentary notice. The **Budget proposals** are, as usual, included, with the Civil Service Estimates, in the article FINANCE, NATIONAL. Affairs in Ireland, changes in the *personnel* of the two Houses, and the state of parties, though touched upon below, are, as before, dealt with specially under appropriate headings, the **history** of the **Parnellite rupture** being narrated under "IRISH (Nationalist) POLITICAL PARTIES." For convenience of reference the **article**, like its predecessors, is **broken up into numbered sections**, and is divided into three parts—the first containing the Queen's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and having reference to a number of miscellaneous matters of interest, upon many of which the judgment of the House was taken; the second being devoted to proceedings on bills, and an analysis of the principal Acts passed; and the third to reports of committees.—[2] The **sixth session** of the **twelfth parliament of Her Majesty** was opened by Royal Commission on Nov. 25th, '90, the Lord Chancellor delivering the **Queen's Speech** as follows:—"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—**No change** has taken place in the **foreign relations** of this country during the **short** period which has elapsed **since** the close of the **preceding Session.** The securities for European peace appear to me to be undiminished. I have commenced **negotiations** with the King of **Italy** for the determination of the **frontier which** separates the territory under **British** influence in **North-East Africa** from that which belongs to the protected empire of **Abyssinia.** A **treaty** was signed on Aug. 20th, having for its object the ascertainment of the **boundaries** between **British** territory in **Central Africa** and the **Portuguese provinces** of Angola, Gaza, and Mozambique. It has, however, **not received** the **ratification** of the King of **Portugal**; and, pending further negotiations, a **temporary arrangement** in regard to the most urgent questions has been **concluded** between the two countries, which will be laid before you. Negotiations have also been commenced in respect of the **Newfoundland Fishery** questions, and I trust that a settlement may be arrived at which will be satisfactory to all parties. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—The estimates for the charge of the ensuing year will be submitted to you at the ordinary time. Strict economy will be observed in the preparation of them. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—The general **condition** of **Ireland** has **sensibly improved** under the operation of the salutary legislation which you have applied to it. But I have learned, with deep regret, that a **serious deficiency** in the **potato crop** in certain parts of Ireland threatens the recurrence of one of those periods of severe distress to which the population of the western counties are peculiarly exposed by the industrial and economic conditions under which they live. I trust that the **measures** of my **Government** may **mitigate** the immediate evil, and diminish the probability of its return. It appears to me also desirable, for the increase of contentment and the diminution of political disturbance throughout Ireland, to take **measures** for **augmenting the number** of **owners engaged** in the actual **cultivation** of the **land.** A measure having this object in view will be laid before you. Proposals will again be made to you for remedying the difficulties which have arisen from the indirect incidence of **tithe rent-charge** upon the land in England and Wales. A measure will be submitted to you for facilitating the transaction in **Scotland and Ireland** of the more important **stages** of **private legislation** affecting those countries. Your

attention will be invited to the expediency of alleviating the burden which the law of **compulsory education** has in recent years imposed upon the poorer portion of my people. There are several **other matters upon which legislation is desirable**; but recent experience has rendered it doubtful whether the time at your disposal will, in your judgment, be sufficient for the consideration of many subjects of an important character beyond those to which I have referred **In case time** for further legislation should be **found**, I have directed the preparation of **Bills** for the enactment of a reformed system of **county government in Ireland** analogous to that which has recently been put in operation for Great Britain; for the **establishment** of **District Councils**; for the extension of **facilities** for **purchasing** small parcels of land in **Great Britain**; for amending the law with respect to the compensation **payable by employers** in case of **injury** to **persons in their employment**; for consolidating and amending the laws relating to **public health**; for the appointment of a **Public Trustee**; and for increasing the security of **friendly societies** and **savings banks**. In the discharge of the arduous duties which are assigned to you, I commend you heartily to the guidance of Almighty God." The **Address** in reply to the Royal Message was **moved** and **seconded** by Lord Windsor and Lord Ardilaun in the House of Peers, and by Col. Kenyon Slaney and Mr. Forrest Fulton in the Commons. Instead of the long, cumbersome series of paragraphs echoing each succeeding point in the Queen's Speech, the Address moved in the Commons was simply as follows:—"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to thank your Majesty for the most gracious Speech which your Majesty has addressed to both Houses of Parliament." A general discussion was raised upon the Address, but it was agreed to in both Houses at one sitting.—[3] So far as large measures were concerned, the previous session had proved to be barren of legislative result, and the pre-Christmas sitting was decided upon with the double object of reintroducing two of the leading bills which had been dropped, and of getting so well forward with the business that a prorogation might be possible at the end or even the middle of July. Sittings covering little more than a fortnight (Nov. 25th—Dec. 10th) sufficed for the introduction, second reading, and placing into committee of the Tithe Bill and Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Bill, and for the adoption of the initial measures which the Government recommended as necessary for mitigating Irish distress. When Parliament reassembled on Jan. 22nd the Tithe Bill was proceeded with in committee, and on this measure being disposed of the Irish Bill was taken up, to be succeeded in turn by the Free Education Bill. Other important measures also became law; and, although the Government were unable to bring about the prorogation until a little later in the year than they had anticipated, they could at least congratulate themselves upon a **prolific session**. **The Nationalist rupture** was **only occasionally and** casually **mentioned**, one of these occasions being when Mr. Healy observed that, however divided members from Ireland might be among themselves, they would always be solid against the common enemy. **Mr. Gladstone** was absent from the House, except on one occasion, from and after the end of May, having been seized with **influenza** (a complaint from which a very large number of other members also suffered), and it being desirable that he should take as much care of himself as possible. Much sympathy was felt for him in the heavy loss he sustained by the death of his eldest son. **Mr. W. H. Smith**, too, was **indisposed** for several of the last weeks of the session, so that the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition were both absent from their places simultaneously. The **mortality among members** was **greater** than has been known **for many years**, no less than thirteen hon. gentlemen passing away during that part of the session which fell in '91. Among these were Mr. Bradlaugh, Lord E. Cavendish, Sir C. Forster, Sir R. Fowler, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, and the O'Gorman Mahon. Mr. Raikes, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Parnell, and Sir J. Pope-Hennessy died during the recess. Mrs. Peel's fatal illness compelled the absence from the chair of the Speaker during the whole of the pre-Christmas sittings. On the **death**, amid expressions of regret from men of all parties, of that veteran statesman, **Earl Granville**, it was decided not then to appoint a successor to him as leader of his political friends in the House of Lords. On the occasions of Lord Granville's absence from his place, Lord Kimberley had habitually conducted any communications with the Government which were required by the course of business, and it was agreed that he should continue to discharge this duty with a view to the general convenience. The House of Commons was in Committee of Supply on thirty-one occasions, on the last of which twenty-six votes, representing over £17,000,000, were passed. The Appropriation Bill was introduced on Saturday, Aug. 1st, and **Parliament was prorogued** by Commission on Wednesday, **Aug. 5th**, the following being the **Queen's Speech** on that occasion.—[4] "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to be able to release you from the labours of a protracted session. My **relations** with **all** other **Powers** continue to be those of **peace** and amity. A **Convention** has been concluded with the King of **Portugal**, and has been **ratified**, defining the boundaries which separate the dominions and the spheres of influence of the two Crowns in Eastern Africa. I have also entered into an **agreement** with the King of **Italy**, by which the line has been fixed which separates the Protectorate of Italy in the North-East of Africa from the British sphere of influence, and from the territory of Egypt. I have made **proposals** to the President of the **United States** for submission to **arbitration** of the difference between us as to the **seal fishery** in **Behring's Sea**. The negotiations are far advanced, but they are not yet concluded. A suspension of the seal fishery in those waters for the present year has intermediately been agreed to between the two Governments, in order to prevent an excessive destruction of the species, which there is reason to apprehend. The **French Chambers** have **not yet approved** of an **agreement** between myself and the French Republic **for** reference to **arbitration** of certain differences with respect to **Newfoundland**, which was signed during the present year. The **ratification** of the **final act** of the **Brussels Conference** for the repression of the slave **trade** has also been **postponed**, and also the ratification of the **North Sea Convention** for the prevention

of the sale of spirits at sea. GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—I thank you for the provision you have made for the charge of the public service. I am glad that you have been able to devote a considerable sum to the **mitigation** of the **burden** which the law of **compulsory education** has **imposed** upon the poorer portion of my people. MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—The various measures which you have adopted in recent years for securing the observance of the law in **Ireland**, and improving the general condition of that country, have resulted in a marked **abatement of agrarian offences**, and a considerable advance in **prosperity**. The steps which have been taken to cope with the **distress** threatened by the serious failure of the potato crop in the poorest districts of the West of Ireland have proved effectual in averting the **great calamity of famine**. You have also passed a beneficent measure for dealing permanently with the **congested districts** of Ireland, which, it may be hoped, will, by fostering agriculture and stimulating the fishing industry, contribute largely to the prevention of similar dangers in the future. The provisions for enabling **occupying tenants to purchase their holdings**, and the measure for facilitating the transfer of real property in Ireland, will furnish the best guarantee for public security and order, by increasing the class of small proprietors of land. The **Act** which you have passed for imposing on the owners of land a direct liability for the payment of **tithe rent-charge** will remove a frequent cause of conflict between the occupiers and the tithe-owners, and will also afford relief to the tithe-payers in those cases in which it is most urgently required. In response to the growing demands of commerce and agriculture, you have completed an important part of the work of **simplifying and adjusting railway rates**, the results of which will doubtless justify the heavy labour which it has involved. The measures which you have passed for improving the law with respect to **factories and workshops**, savings banks, and public health will, I am confident, conduce to the comfort and well-being of my people. I trust that in a future session you may be able to examine several questions of interest to which I have drawn your attention, but which the time at your disposal has not permitted you to approach. I pray that, in the discharge of your various duties throughout my kingdom, you may be attended by the guidance and protection of Almighty God."—[5] MISCELLANEOUS.—**Anglo-Portuguese Convention.** The Marquis of Salisbury (June 11th) laid before the House of Lords the treaty concluded with Portugal, the details of which had just been approved by the Cortes at Lisbon, and which his lordship said did not differ materially from the treaty tabled last August, such differences as there were being chiefly territorial, and not of very wide extent (see heading).—[6] **Army Estimates.** Mr. Hanbury (Feb. 19th) moved that, in view of the increasing competition of civil employment, the present conditions of military service urgently required to be so far modified as to provide a more regular and adequate supply of suitable recruits Mr. Secretary Stanhope explained that many minor improvements were being made to increase the soldiers' comfort in barracks. He proposed to assemble a committee, somewhat on the lines of the well-known committee presided over by Lord Airey, to consider the question of deferred pay, and also to refer to it certain questions as to the present terms of service with the Colours and with the Reserve respectively. He mentioned that crime in the Army had rapidly diminished of late years. The motion was withdrawn. In introducing the Estimates the Secretary of State explained the **progress made** with the three great works undertaken during the past three years. The **armament** of the **coaling stations** was on the verge of completion, with the addition of Table Bay. The work of **barrack improvement** was being actively pushed on, and in many directions considerable progress had been made in building. They had also during the past year pushed on in all directions measures for the speedy **mobilisation** of our **defensive forces** in time of war; and having taken stock of all available resources and made full provision for the necessities of the garrisons, ports and coaling stations, they were organising all their remaining home forces into an army of defence. The Marquis of Hartington having, on Feb. 23rd, inquired what further steps had been taken to carry out the recommendations of the Commission on naval and military administration, Mr. Stanhope said as to the recommendation for the appointment of a naval and military council, that the Government had taken action in two directions. They had had an assembly of representatives of the different departments, so as to form some idea as to the best mode of dealing with naval and military matters. They had, he thought, been able to arrive at a conclusion that certain outstanding questions between the Army and the Navy might be settled, and by which the working of both departments would be facilitated There should be better means of communication between the Army and the Navy, especially upon the question of defence; and instead of the old body which had existed, they had got together a much smaller body composed of the highest naval and military officers, who met together as often as was required, and who considered all questions of defence, and discussed the best way of proceeding. They had, therefore, a permanent means of communication between the Army and the Navy upon the question of defence. Of course, if any great question of principle should arise, that would have to be referred to the Committee of the Cabinet which dealt with those matters. The Commission had not recommended the abolition of the **office of Commander-in-Chief** during the present tenure of office, and the Government were not at present prepared to state their views as to the changes they proposed upon the occurrence of a vacancy in that office.—[7] **Ash Wednesday.** Usual motion for meeting at two o'clock, instead of at noon, carried by 243 to 178.—[8] **Atkinson, Mr.**, objected to the provisions in some of the Railway Rates Bills respecting the carriage of timber, and (July 24th) moved the rejection of the London & North-Western Railway Bill, but did not succeed in finding a second teller. On his challenging another of the bills, the Speaker called upon those objecting to rise in their places, and Mr. Atkinson alone rising it was declared that a division could not take place. The hon. member complained (July 27th) of an entry in the minutes of the previous Friday's proceedings on the Railway Rates Bills that he had frivolously claimed a division; and stated that he had acted in perfect good faith and in the belief that his amendment for the rejection

of the bill would be supported. He also complained that he had not been allowed to bring on notice of motion respecting the Speaker and clerks, which he had placed on the paper, as a matter of privilege. He asked that the entry in the minutes should be expunged, or that a committee of inquiry should be granted. The Speaker said the notice in question could not be brought forward as a matter of privilege, and acquainted the House with the terms of a letter addressed to him by Mr. Atkinson, and also drew attention to the conduct of the hon. member on several recent occasions. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. **Atkinson was ordered to be suspended** from the service of the House and excluded from its precincts **for one week.** Mr. Atkinson (Aug. 5th) said he had risen on the previous night to move a resolution to expunge from the journals the entry as to his suspension and the entry as to a frivolous division upon which that suspension was based; but he had found that morning that the motion was not on the paper as not having been dealt with, nor on the paper as having been dealt with. He now asked the House to pass the resolution in question. The Speaker said he was under the impression that the hon member had waived his right to move when called upon on the previous evening. Mr. Atkinson said he would bring the question on next session.—[9] **Betting and Gambling.** Mr. Pickersgill moved (Mar. 17th) "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the growing prevalence of betting and gambling; to ascertain to what extent the statutes dealing therewith are evaded; to consider whether any, and what, amendments should be made in such statutes; and to report their opinion thereupon to the House." Mr. Morton seconded. The Home Secretary believed no practical effect would follow the appointment of the committee. The motion was negatived by 70 to 47.—[10] **Bradlaugh, Mr.** Mr. Hunter (Jan. 27th) in the absence of Mr. Bradlaugh, then as it afterwards proved on his deathbed, moved that the resolution of the House of June 22nd, 1880, setting forth that having regard to the reports of two select committees appointed by the House, Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the oath or make the affirmation, be expunged from the journals of the House, "as being subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom." The motion was opposed by the Solicitor-General. Mr. Gladstone supported the motion, but suggested that they might omit the final declaration. Sir Stafford Northcote thought his own side might accept the motion so altered, and Mr. W. H. Smith concurred, with the result that the motion so amended was agreed to unanimously. Mr. Bradlaugh died Jan. 30th. —[11] **Church of England in Wales.** Mr. Pritchard Morgan moved (Feb. 20th) and Mr. Dillwyn seconded a resolution "that as the Church of England in Wales has failed to fulfil its professed object as a means of promoting the religious interests of the Welsh people, and ministers only to a small minority of the population, its continuance as an Established Church in the Principality is an anomaly and an injustice which ought no longer to exist." Mr. Gladstone considered that in this matter due regard should be had to the principle laid down by Lord Hartington, when leader of the Opposition, in the case of Scotland—viz., that the wishes of the people ought to prevail with respect to the continuance or discontinuance of the ecclesiastical establishment. Mr. Raikes spoke in opposition to Mr. P. Morgan's motion, which, after further discussion, was defeated by 235 to 203, or a majority of 32. Mr. Gladstone paired in favour of the motion. [12] **City of London Parochial Charities Act, 1883 (Central Scheme).** Sir R. Fowler moved (Jan. 26th), "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to withhold her consent from the Scheme of the Charity Commission now before the House for the management of the charities comprised in Statements VI. (1) to (15), VII. and VIII. under the above Act." Mr. James Stuart proposed an amendment dissenting from the scheme, so far as it related to the City Church Funds. The amendment was, after discussion in which both it and the original motion were opposed by the Vice-President of the Council, defeated by 110 to 55; Sir R. Fowler's motion being then negatived without a division. [13] **Colonial Conference.** The Earl of Dunraven moved (Feb. 12th) that it was desirable that the Colonial Governments be invited to send representatives to a Conference to be held in London to consider the advancement of trade within her Majesty's dominions, and the formation of a fund for certain purposes of Imperial defence. The Marquis of Salisbury said he could not countenance the project until they had something definite to propose to such a conference. The setting up of a discriminating system in favour of the colonies as against the rest of the world would involve the levying of duties on corn, meal and meat; and what chance was there of inducing the people of this country to accept legislation which would make these necessary articles perceptibly dearer? The motion was withdrawn. On Feb. 17th Mr. Howard Vincent moved in the Commons "that an early opportunity should be taken of inviting the self-governing Colonies to confer with the Imperial Government upon the best means of developing the trade of the Empire." The motion was seconded by Mr. Staveley Hill, and supported by Mr. J. Lowther. The Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that if the colonists were prepared for a customs union, giving free trade within the Empire, he should say they meant business, but how near were we to any such consummation? The most the colonists had said was that they would keep a wall ten feet high against us, but would make the wall eleven feet high against foreigners. Mr. Vincent offered to withdraw the motion, and, permission being refused, Mr. W. H. Smith moved "the previous question," which was agreed to—**Colonisation** (see sect. 126).—[14] **De Cobain,** Mr. Address for "Copy of warrant for the arrest of Mr. Edward S. W. De Cobain, Member for East Belfast," agreed to on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, May 12th. Certain statutory declarations subsequently laid on the table. Mr. Goschen moved (July 13th), and it was ordered, "That Mr. Edward Samuel Wesley de Cobain do attend this House in his place upon Thursday, July 23rd. On July 20th the Speaker read a communication which he had received from Mr. Dudgeon, acting as solicitor for Mr. de Cobain, enclosing a medical certificate as to the state of that hon. member's health, and a statutory declaration verifying the same. For the reasons stated in the declaration, Mr. Dudgeon respectfully asked that proceedings under the order of the House might be suspended until Mr. de Cobain was able to return to

the United Kingdom and meet the charge made against him, which, he stated, was without foundation. Mr. Goschen asked for time for consideration before laying any proposal before the House. Mr. Goschen (July 21st) said the Government suggested that the Speaker should endeavour to obtain independent advice as to the state of Mr. de Cobain's health, but the opinion was thereupon expressed by Mr. Healy and others that in the circumstances the matter might well be allowed to stand over until next session. Mr. Goschen promised to consider the matter further, and on July 23rd moved that the order for the attendance of Mr. de Cobain be discharged. Motion agreed to.—[15] **Deer Forests.** A motion by Mr. A. Sutherland, declaring that immediate legislation, based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1884, with regard to deer forests in the Highlands, was urgently called for, was (April 24th) opposed by the Lord Advocate and Mr. Chaplin, and rejected by 120 to 73.—[16] **Derby Day.** On the motion of Lord Elcho it was (May 26th) resolved, by 137 to 109, to adjourn over Derby Day.—[17] **Friendly Societies.** Mr. Howard Vincent moved (March 10th) that the encouragement of more general voluntary provision for sickness and old age, should engage the attention of her Majesty's Government, and that the sound principles of provident insurance should be included in the subjects prescribed by the Education Code for instruction in elementary schools. Sir R. Paget seconded. Sir H. Maxwell said State assistance was not required, and suggested that members should make widely known the superior advantages offered by the Post Office as compared with what were given by certain societies. He notified that the Government had prepared a Bill (see sect. 76) based upon the recommendations of the Committee on Friendly Societies, so far as they dealt with the affairs of collecting societies and industrial assurance companies. Mr. Vincent offered to withdraw the motion, but the House was counted out before this had been done.—[18] **Government Contracts.** Mr. Sydney Buxton moved (Feb. 13th) "that clauses be inserted in all Government contracts, requiring that the contractor shall, under penalty, observe the recognised customs and conditions as to rates of wages and working hours that prevail in each particular trade; and that the contractor should, under penalty, be prohibited from subletting any portion of his contract, except where the department concerned specifically allows the sub-letting of such special portions of the work as would not be produced or carried out by the contractor in the ordinary course of his business." Mr. Plunkett submitted the following, which was accepted by Mr. Buxton (who thereupon withdrew his own proposal), and agreed to *nem. con.*, "that it is the duty of the Government, in all Government contracts, to make provision against the evils recently disclosed before the Sweating Committee, to insert such conditions as may prevent the abuse arising from sub-letting, and to make every effort to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen."—[19] **Granville, Earl.** On the reassembling of the Lords (April 14th) after Easter, Viscount Cranbrook adverted to the great loss which had fallen upon them during the recess, and paid a warm tribute to the public life and distinguished career of the late leader of the Opposition. The Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Selborne, also joined in testifying to the high qualities of the late Earl.—[20] **Ground Values, Taxation of.** Mr. James Stuart (March 13th) moved that the freeholders and owners of ground values in the Metropolis, ought to contribute directly a substantial share of local taxation." The Chancellor of the Exchequer interpreted the motion as the bitter cry of rated London for relief, but he warned hon. members that they must expect strong opposition to any new tax they might propose with a view of continuing to carry out London improvements. The Government admitted that the finance of the Metropolis deserved earnest consideration; that it was desirable to consider the question of the division of rates between owner and occupier; that they should examine carefully how far any such division should take place as regarded existing contracts, and under what conditions, and that it was desirable that fresh taxes should be found. But as a committee (see sect. 132) was inquiring into the question, he hoped the House would make no premature declaration regarding it by passing this resolution. Mr. H. H. Fowler maintained, however, that they did not need the light of a committee to decide a question of principle. On a division, Mr. Stuart's resolution was defeated by 149 to 123; majority, 26.—[21] **Habitual Drunkards.** Lord Herschell (June 5th) called attention to the punishment of habitual drunkards, and moved that an inquiry was expedient to ascertain whether some better method of dealing with such cases could not be substituted. The motion was agreed to.—[22] **Home Rule for the United Kingdom.** Dr. Clark moved (Mar. 6th) "that in order to increase the efficiency of the Imperial Parliament to deal with Imperial affairs, and in order to give speedier and fuller effect to the special desires and wants of the respective nationalities constituting the United Kingdom, it is desirable to devolve upon the representatives of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales respectively, the management and control of their domestic affairs." The House was counted out.—[23] **Income Tax.** Mr. Bartley moved (Feb. 24th) that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the Income Tax, the mode of its collection, the system of appeal, the payment of poundage for collection, and generally to report on the present working and incidence of the tax as now imposed, and whether some juster system could be adopted, by a different rate being imposed on income derived from realised capital to that derived from industry. Mr. W. H. Smith thought no good results would follow from such an inquiry, but in reply to a remark of Mr. Gray, undertook to consider any proposal for improving the method of conducting appeals in country districts. Motion negatived by 161 to 106 (see sect. 120).—[24] **Indian Opium Traffic.** Sir J. Pease (April 10th) moved, on the order to go into Committee of Supply, a resolution declaring that the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible, and urging upon the Indian Government that they should cease to grant licences for the cultivation of the poppy and the sale of opium in British India, except to supply the legitimate demand for medical purposes, and they should at the same time take measures to arrest the transit of Malwa opium through British territory." Sir J. Fer-

gusson, in opposing the resolution, stated that the Indian Government were taking steps to decrease the traffic. The resolution was carried against the motion to go into Supply, by 160 to 130, and thus became the substantive motion. Sir R. Fowler thereupon moved to add to the resolution the words, "and this House, feeling the pressure of taxation on the people of India, will take steps to reimburse the deficiency so caused to the Indian Government." At one o'clock the debate stood adjourned, and no opportunity of resuming it could be found.—[25] **Intoxicating Liquors (Licences).** Mr. John Ellis moved (April 28th) a resolution on this subject. Mr. F. Fulton proposed the addition of words affirming the principle of equitable compensation. Mr. Ritchie believed that the public sense of equity would revolt at any idea of a general suppression of licensed houses, upon which an enormous amount of capital had been embarked, without the smallest amount of consideration for those who had been carrying on a legitimate business and supplying a public want, in the belief that they were doing so under the protection of the law. He could not accept the motion without adding to it the words of the amendment. On a division, the amendment of Mr. Fulton was carried by 190 to 129, and Mr. Ellis's motion, amended so as to embody the principle of equitable compensation, was adopted by 182 to 111. Subjoined is the resolution of the House as finally arrived at, the words added at the instance of Mr. Fulton being those quoted: That, "provided equitable compensation be given," a large reduction in the number of houses in England licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors is desirable, and that local authorities should be entrusted with further powers of control over the issue of such licences, and with respect to the days and hours during which the licensed houses should be open.—[26] **Ireland, Administration of the Law in.** Mr. J. Morley (Feb. 16th) moved that the action of the Irish Executive in connection with the recent prosecutions in Tipperary, and other proceedings, is calculated to bring the administration of the law into contempt, and violates the civil and constitutional rights of Irish citizens. Mr. T. W. Russell proposed an amendment, declaring that the action of the Executive in connection with the prosecutions in question, and other proceedings, "has been rendered imperative by the existence and activity of an illegal conspiracy, directed against the civil rights of a large section of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, who have been subjected to cruel persecution and great loss in following their lawful callings, and this House rejoices in the successful vindication of the law at Tipperary and elsewhere, which has gone far to restore freedom to the individual in every part of Ireland." The motion was opposed by the Government, and on a party division was defeated by 320 to 245. On the amendment being put as a substantive motion, the debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Healy, and no opportunity was found for resuming it. Early in June Mr. Balfour said there was now no longer any necessity for continuing the proclamation of numerous counties of Ireland under the Crimes Act, and all proclamations would be withdrawn except in the case of one county and a few baronies in two others. —[27] **Ireland, Distress in.** Mr. Arthur Balfour stated on Dec. 4th, '90, what the Government proposed to do to meet the distress consequent on the failure of the potato crop. One consequence of the distress was a want of seed for the ensuing year's crop, and the other was the actual want among the population which was apprehended that year. As to the first point, he proposed to supply seed potatoes through the guardians of the poor, on credit, the interest on the money required to be advanced for the purpose to be paid from the Irish Church surplus, but those cultivators who paid ready money to obtain the seed at 20 per cent. discount. In order to meet the present distress in the country, with which the ordinary poor law could not cope, he proposed to rely principally upon railway works which were being or about to be constructed, and of these 284 miles were authorised, and would soon be in full operation; but in other districts relief works were to be instituted under competent supervision. Really useful roads were to be the staple employment there, but attention would also be given to drainage improvement, the reclamation of land, and afforesting. The Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland) Act, 1890, giving effect to the first proposal indicated above, received royal assent Dec. '90. A resolution granting £5,000 for relief of distress in the west of Ireland was agreed to Dec. 5th, '90. Mr. Balfour, March 12th, on a vote of £55,831 for the relief of distress in Ireland, narrated what had been done, and the works which were being carried out. On two lines of railway which had been started the number of men employed was about 8,000, representing five or six times the number of individuals relieved, and the amount spent in wages was something over £40,000. He stated, regarding relief works proper, that almost all the works instituted were in the shape of roads, that the total number of men employed on such works on Feb. 28th was 7,397 in all Ireland, and the total of wages paid to labourers, excluding supervision, £21,159. Vote agreed to, and another estimate of £136,200 in and for the construction of light railways in Ireland carried after discussion. On a vote to complete the sum necessary for the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act and the Light Railway Act, Mr. Jackson, July 21st, said good progress had been made with the works, and it might reasonably be expected that most of them would be completed, or nearly so, by next year. On the vote of £160,000 for the relief of distress in Ireland (making the total expenditure in connection with that object, Dec. '90 to Aug. '91, £220,831), Mr. Balfour, July 22nd, gave a *résumé* of what had been done in connection with the subject since it was last discussed. Railway construction had been left in the hands of contractors, who had been required to employ local labour. The number of labourers engaged, including men, women and children, was, on Feb. 28th, 6,812. This was increased by May 23rd to 14,000, but on July 11th the number had fallen to 11,000, and was rapidly diminishing. The total amount advanced as potato loans amounted to £276,500, as against £600,000 in 1881.—[28] **Ireland, Land Disputes in.** Mr. Shaw Lefevre (Jan. 30th) called attention to the remaining disputes between large bodies of tenants in Ireland and their landlords which arose in the years 1885-7, and moved that it was the duty of the Government to use its influence for the settlement by arbitration of the remaining disputes between large bodies of tenants in Ireland and their landlords which arose in the years 1885-7, and, if necessary, to propose

legislation to Parliament for effecting this purpose. This was opposed by Mr. Balfour (who denounced the Plan of Campaign, and said if he were an Irish landlord he would rather beg his bread from door to door than submit to it), and defeated on a division by 213 to 152.—**[29] Ireland, Local Government.** Mr. Balfour, July 20th, said he sincerely hoped they would be able to bring forward an Irish Local Government Bill next session. He did not know whether he was to understand the Government were to have the support of the hon. and learned gentleman? (Mr. Healy: "Certainly.") Then he hoped the time would not be long delayed when the hon. and learned gentleman would have an opportunity of showing the practical value of the support which he had now promised to give. Mr. Parnell subsequently stated outside the House that he too would support a bill of the kind. On July 29th Mr. Balfour, in some observations regarding the constabulary, said that in Ireland, whatever form of government existed, the police force must be a centralised body. This body could not be placed at the service of the local majority with safety to the minority, whether it were a Protestant minority in the south or a Roman Catholic minority in the north; to so place it would be as disastrous as if the judges were elected by popular representation in the various counties.—**[30] Labour Commission.** Mr. W. H. Smith announced, April 10th, the names of those who were to be members of this Commission (see heading). Mr. Justin McCarthy asked leave to move the adjournment, in order to discuss "the refusal of Her Majesty's Government to recommend the appointment of Mr. Michael Davitt as a member of the Royal Commission on Labour"; but, less than forty members rising to support the motion, it could not be made.—**[31] Land, Taxation of.** Mr. Provand moved, Feb. 27th, "that the proportion of taxation which falls upon and is payable by land and its rentals is insufficient, and ought to be increased." Mr. Chaplin, in opposing, maintained that if there was any question of altering the taxation upon land, it should be in the direction of further relief rather than of increase. Mr. Gladstone, in supporting, said the President of the Board of Agriculture had remarked that the rates, though paid immediately by the occupier, fell in the last resort upon the land; this being so, it followed that within the last few years the Government had relieved land from the Consolidated Fund to the extent of five or six millions, while all they had done to redress the balance was to obtain a few hundreds of thousands of pounds by an addition to the succession duty. He maintained that a further change should be made in the death duties, and that under the present system ground rents enjoyed undue exemption. The motion was rejected by 128 to 77.—**[32] Livery Franchise.** Mr. J. Rowlands (Feb. 6th) moved "that the time has arrived when the Government should, in accordance with the recommendation of the Report of the City Liveries Charities Commission, take action to abolish the anomalous franchise now possessed by the Liverymen of the City of London, which gives a vote to persons who have no direct residential or business connection with the City, and thus increases the evils arising from the defective state of the Registration Laws, whereby many persons are prevented from becoming qualified electors, while others become entitled to a plurality of votes." The motion was supported by Sir G. Trevelyan among others, but opposed by the Government, and defeated by 148 to 120; Mr. Gladstone and other official members of the Opposition voted for the resolution.—**[33] Local Government in Rural Districts.** Mr. A. Acland moved, April 14th, "that no measure of local government for the rural districts of England and Wales will be satisfactory which does not provide for the reform of vestries and the establishment of parish councils, so as to secure to the inhabitants of country villages a reasonable share in the management of their own affairs." Mr. Hobhouse thereupon moved an amendment asserting that no measure of the kind would be satisfactory which did not provide for "the grouping of rural parishes under popularly elected district councils, and the effective control of local affairs by similar bodies in urban and populous places, and that such further reform of local government in rural districts is urgently required." The resolution was defeated by 175 to 142, and on the amendment becoming the substantive motion, Mr. Ritchie made a proposal which was under consideration when the debate stood adjourned. The discussion was not resumed. —**[34] Magazine Rifle.** Mr. Marjoribanks moved (Feb. 3rd) for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the merits of the new magazine rifle, and all the circumstances attending its adoption. Mr. Stanhope said the Small Arms Commission had tested the rifle in every way, and had utterly failed to break it down. After further discussion the motion was defeated by 108 to 74, an amendment of Mr. Hanbury, declaring that it was undesirable, by the appointment of a Royal Commission, to weaken the full responsibility of the officials concerned, being then agreed to.—**[35] Manipur.** Sir W. Harcourt (June 16th) called attention to the disasters at Manipur, and moved for further correspondence. The formal motion was agreed to after a discussion, in which Sir J. Gorst and Mr. Stanhope took part. The Marquis of Ripon (June 22nd) made a similar motion in the House of Lords. Viscount Cross said, with regard to the question of annexation, that he could make no definite statement until he had heard from the Government of India; but he had no hesitation in saying that, as a broad principle, he and the Viceroy had not the slightest desire to add to the territories of India, except in case of absolute necessity. As to the sentence of death passed on the Senaputti and the Jubraj, any recommendation to mercy would be carefully considered As to summoning a durbar, in order to effect an arrest, it was a practice he should certainly discourage, and he should be sorry to see the case of the Senaputti regarded as a precedent. In conclusion, he bore testimony to the gallant conduct of Major Grant and Mrs. Grimwood.—**[36] Mines, Secretary for.** Mr. Pritchard Morgan (Jan. 27th) moved that it was desirable to create a Department to have the control and supervision of the mining industries of the country, to be controlled by a Minister of the Crown, such Minister to be called the Secretary for Mines. This was opposed by the Government, though Mr. W. H. Smith promised consideration to the matter, and defeated by 118 to 88.—**[37] Navy Estimates.** On the motion to go into Committee, Sir J. Colomb (March 2nd) called attention to the growth of colonial sea com-

merce, and the increase of British naval responsibilities caused thereby, and moved that certain particulars be presented annually with the Estimates. Sir W. Harcourt said the trade of a belligerent could be made absolutely safe under the Declaration of Paris. Lord G. Hamilton, in promising to give the information asked for, though in a different form, could not adopt the last speaker's view of the Treaty of Paris, but quoted figures to show that our expenditure upon the Navy was largely in excess of that of other Powers, as compared with our and their gross revenue. The proposal of Sir J. Colomb was negatived.—[38] **"One Man One Vote."** Mr. Stansfeld (March 3rd) moved "that it is needful to amend and simplify the laws relating to the qualification and registration of Parliamentary electors; and especially to provide (*a*) that no person shall be permitted to vote in more than one electoral area during the continuance of one and the same register; (*b*) that the term of qualification shall be reduced to not more than three months; (*c*) that registration superintendents shall be appointed, who shall be officially responsible for superintending the preparation of accurate lists of voters." The motion was seconded by Mr. Howell. Mr. Howorth moved, and Mr. Whitmore seconded, the following amendment: "That, whilst recognising the desirability of amending the present system of the registration of voters, this House is of opinion that no alteration of the present laws regulating the qualification of voters can be considered which does not at the same time provide that the different parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be represented proportionately to their population." Mr. Gladstone supported the motion. Mr. Chamberlain said he approached the consideration of the subject more from the standpoint of Mr. Gladstone, than from that of the mover and seconder of the amendment. He regarded plural voting as doomed. He was in favour of manhood suffrage, payment of members, and equal electoral districts; but this proposal picked out only one little corner of the subject of the reform question, and he could not support an abstract resolution, the adoption of which would involve an interruption of the work in which they were engaged in order to give it effect. The time had not come for a new Reform Bill, and what they had to do was to make the best of the old one. Mr. Ritchie admitted the necessity of reform of the registration laws, but not for a new Reform Bill. On a party division, Mr. Stansfeld's motion was defeated by 291 to 189. The amendment was put as the substantive motion, but the debate was then adjourned and not resumed.—[39] **Peers and the House of Commons.** Lord de Mauley (July 28th) moved a resolution to the effect that a peer, giving notice of his intention to offer to represent a constituency in the House of Commons, should be excused attendance on the House of Lords during the existence of that Parliament. The Earl of Feversham moved the "previous question," which was accepted by the Marquess of Salisbury and agreed to.—[40] **Pensions, Hereditary.** Mr. Bradlaugh (Nov. 28th, '90) moved a resolution disapproving so much of the Treasury minute relating to perpetual pensions, hereditary payments, and allowances as proposed to commute some of such pensions, payments, and allowances at the rate of practically 27 years' purchase. This was defeated by 185 to 152 (see heading PERPETUAL PENSIONS).—[41] **Post Office, Administration of the.** A motion of Earl Compton for a select committee to inquire into the administration of the Post Office was (April 17th) defeated by 163 to 93.—[42] **Sunday Opening of Museums.** Mr. Lawson moved (March 20th) that it was expedient to open those national museums and galleries that are now closed in London to the public on Sundays for certain hours and under special regulations. The motion was opposed by the Government, and defeated by 166 to 39.—[43] **Treason-Felony Prisoners.** Mr. John Redmond (August 3rd) moved, as an amendment to the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, "that, in the opinion of this House, the time has come when, in view of the peaceable state of the country and the lengthened term of imprisonment already served by John Daly, Egan, and other persons, now suffering sentences of penal servitude for treason-felony, a reconsideration of their sentences should take place, with a view of recommending the extension towards them of the clemency of the Crown." The amendment was supported by Mr. Parnell, and in the division by all the Nationalists of both sections present, and by some of the Scotch and English Radicals. It was opposed by both the Home Secretary and Sir W. Harcourt, and defeated by 96 to 39.—[44] **Triple Alliance, England and the.** Sir J. Fergusson informed Mr. Labouchere (June 4th) that Her Majesty's Government had entered into no engagements pledging the employment of the naval and military forces of the Crown in any contingency; and that the Government retained their full liberty of judgment as to what action we should take and as to what means we should employ in any conceivable circumstances. At the same time, he added, Italian statesmen were well aware that Her Majesty's Government were at one with them in desiring that there should be no disturbance of the existing order in the Mediterranean and the adjacent seas, and that the sympathies of this country would be on the side of those who would maintain a policy so important for the British interests involved. Sir J. Fergusson informed Mr. Labouchere (July 2nd) that the Government had no information with respect to the stipulations of the treaty said to have been signed by Germany, Austria, and Italy. The Marquis di Rudini was reported to have expressed his concurrence with the description which had been given on the part of Her Majesty's Government of the exchange of views which had from time to time taken place between the Governments of Great Britain and Italy. Her Majesty's Government had no doubt that the Marquis di Rudini had also correctly described it. There had been no change of any kind in our attitude from that defined in 1888. Answering a further question by the hon. member (July 6th), Sir James said the understanding between this country and Italy which had been referred to was the sense of the communications which had been frequently mentioned as expressing the common object of maintaining the *status quo* in the Mediterranean—a principle which Her Majesty's Government by declaring in Parliament had publicly avowed.—[45] **Verney, Captain.** On May 7th, Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that he had received the following letter from Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, relating to the imprisonment of Captain Edmund Hope Verney, a member of this House:—"Central

Criminal Court, City of London, E.C., May 6th, 1891. Mr. Speaker,—I beg to inform you that Captain Edmund Hope Verney, M.P., was this day convicted before me upon his own confession of a misdemeanour, for which I have sentenced him to twelve calendar months' imprisonment. And I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant, A. L. SMITH." On May 12th the said letter and the record of the proceedings upon the trial of Captain Verney were considered; and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, seconded by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, "That Captain Edmund Hope Verney be expelled this House."—[46] **Women as County Councillors.** Mr. James Stuart moved (May 26th) "That the law ought to be so altered as to enable women to be elected and to serve on County Councils." This was opposed by the Government, and defeated by 78 to 52.—[47] ACTS AND BILLS.—The following is a list of the public Acts passed during the session:—**Seed Potatoes (Ireland)** Act (Ch. 1), **Transfer of Railways (Ireland)** Act (Ch. 2), **Custody of Children** Act (Ch. 3), **Technical Instruction** Act (Ch. 4), **Army Annual** Act (Ch. 5), **Consolidated Fund (No. I.)** Act (Ch. 6), **Seed Potatoes Supply (Ireland)** (Ch. 7), **Tithe** Act (Ch. 8), **Registration of Certain Writs (Scotland)** Act (Ch. 9), **Middlesex Registry** Act (Ch. 100), **Electoral Disabilities Removal** Act (Ch. 11), **Railway and Canal Traffic (Provisional Orders) Amendment** Act (Ch. 12), **Taxes (Regulation of Remuneration)** Act (Ch. 13), **Supreme Court of Judicature (London Causes)** Act (Ch. 14), **Merchandise Marks** Act (Ch. 15), **Army Schools** Act (Ch. 16), **Charitable Trusts Recovery** Act (Ch. 17), **Registration of Electors** Act (Ch. 18), **Seal Fishery (Behring's Sea)** Act (Ch. 19), **Pollen Fisheries (Ireland)** Act (Ch. 20), **Savings Banks** Act (Ch. 21), **Museums and Gymnasiums** Act (Ch. 22), **Reformatory and Industrial Schools** Act (Ch. 23), **Public Accounts and Charges** Act (Ch. 24), **Customs and Inland Revenue** Act (Ch. 25), **Russian Dutch Loan** Act (Ch. 26), **Consolidated Fund (No. II.)** Act (Ch. 27), **Branding of Herrings (Northumberland)** Act (Ch. 28), **Presumption of Life Limitation (Scotland)** Act (Ch. 29), **Law Agents and Notaries Public (Scotland)** Act (Ch. 30), **Mail Ships** Act (Ch. 31), **Roads and Streets in Police Burghs (Scotland)** Act (Ch. 32), **Allotments Rating Exemption** Act (Ch. 33), **Local Authorities Loans (Scotland)** Act (Ch. 34), **Bills of Sale** Act (Ch. 35), **Consular Salaries and Fees** Act (Ch. 36), **Fisheries** Act (Ch. 37), **Stamp Duties Management** Act (Ch. 38), **Stamp** Act (Ch. 39), **Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence)** Act (Ch. 40), **Crofters Common Grazings Regulation** Act (Ch. 41), **Tramways (Ireland) Amendment** Act (Ch. 42), **Forged Transfers** Act (Ch. 43), **Trusts (Scotland) Amendment** Act (Ch. 44), **Turbary (Ireland)** Act (Ch. 45), **Post Office** Act (Ch. 46), **Metalliferous Mines (Isle of Man)** Act (Ch. 47), **Purchase of Land (Ireland)** Act (Ch. 48), **Returning Officers (Scotland)** Act (Ch. 49), **Commissioners for Oaths** Act (Ch. 50), **Slander of Women** Act (Ch. 51), **Public Health (Scotland) Amendment** Act (Ch. 52), **Supreme Court of Judicature** Act (Ch. 53), **Ranges** Act (Ch. 54), **Appropriation** Act (Ch. 55), **Elementary Education** Act (Ch. 56), **Redemption of Rent (Ireland)** Act (Ch. 57), **Western Highlands and Islands (Scotland) Works** Act (Ch. 58), **Public Works Loans** Act (ch. 59), **Expiring Laws Continuance** Act (Ch. 60), **Schools for Science and Art** Act (Ch. 61), **London County Council (Money)** Act (Ch. 62), **Highways and Bridges** Act (Ch. 63), **Land Registry (Middlesex Deeds)** Act (Ch. 64), **Lunacy** Act (Ch. 65), **Local Registration of Title (Ireland)** Act (Ch. 66), **Statute Law Revision** Act (Ch. 67), **County Councils Elections** Act (Ch. 68), **Penal Servitude** Act (Ch. 69), **Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle)** Act (Ch. 70), **Labourers (Ireland)** Act (Ch. 71), **Coinage** Act (Ch. 72), **Mortmain and Charitable Uses** Act (Ch. 73), **Foreign Marriage** Act (Ch. 74), **Factory and Workshop** Act (Ch. 75), **Public Health (London)** Act (Ch. 76).—Subjoined is a summary of the provisions of the more important of these statutes, with some account of the proceedings upon several of them while they were yet bills, and also of the provisions of certain bills which were introduced, but which failed to find acceptance, and were either rejected or withdrawn. Those marked * were Government bills.—[48] **Allotments Rating Exemption Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 33), introduced by Mr. Cust, received royal assent July 21st, removes doubts which had arisen and relieves allotments from all liability to be assessed for sanitary purposes at a higher rate than other cultivated lands. "Allotment" is defined to mean any parcel of land of not more than two acres in extent and let as an allotment, and cultivated as a garden or a farm, or partly as a garden and partly as a farm.—[49] *Army Schools Act (54 Vict. ch. 16) extends to army schools the provisions of any schemes which confer any benefit of an educational endowment on scholars being or having been educated at any public elementary school.—[50] **Betting and Loans (Infants) Bill.** Lord Herschell (Feb. 23rd) moved the second reading of the **Betting by Infants Bill**, which was directed against the practice of sending betting circulars to boys at school and youths at college. Second reading was accepted by the Government, and a suggestion that the sending of circulars offering to lend money to youths should also be dealt with, being largely supported, Lord Herschell (March 19th) introduced a bill to make it an offence to induce a borrowing infant to give a statutory declaration in connection with a loan, and to render invalid a contract for payment of a loan which had been advanced during infancy. Second reading agreed to. The two bills were consolidated into one bill, which passed the Lords. This measure was taken charge of in the Commons by Mr. J. Morley, but being objected to, failed to pass.—[51] **Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 40—royal assent July 28th), was introduced by Mr. Brunner, and empowers the Local Government Board, on application and after local inquiry, to form a compensation district in any part of England and Wales, and to grant a provisional order, which is to be subject to confirmation by Parliament, for the establishment of a compensation board for such districts; such board to be empowered to form a compensation fund for the district, to be raised and maintained by the levy of an annual rate, not exceeding in any year 3*d.* per thousand gallons of brine raised, upon all pumpers of brine within the district of the compensation board, and the fund to be applied in satisfaction of claims for damage alleged to have been caused by subsidence of land in the district by brine pumping.—[52] **Charitable Trusts Recovery Act** (54 Vict. ch. 17.) Introduced by Sir W. Foster, and received royal assent May 11th. The object of the statute is to facilitate the recovery of rent charges and other payments owing to charities by empowering the Charity Commissioners to sue for the recovery of property of the kind.—[53] **Cheap Trains (London) Bill.** Mr. Theobald

(Feb. 24th) moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to make better provision as respects the administrative county of London for cheap workmen's trains, by compelling the companies to run such trains at ½d. per mile return fare. Mr. Blundell Maple supported the bill. Sir M. Hicks-Beach assured the House of his desire to give effect, as far as was possible under existing enactments, to any representations made to him by the County Council which would increase the facilities for workmen to live in the country. Bill thrown out by 73 to 54.—[54] **Children's Life Insurance Bill.** Dr. Magee, then (Jan. 22nd) Bishop of Peterborough, and subsequently Archbishop of York, moved the second reading of this bill, which he said was the same as that of last year, and contained the "undertaker's clause." The committee of last year had decided that this clause should be left out, and he himself did not desire to retain it, but he had no power to amend the bill before it was reported. Read a second time and referred to a select committee. The committee duly met and took evidence, but the bill was virtually abandoned after the death of the Archbishop, and on July 16th the committee reported that they did not consider it expedient to proceed further. The committee added that they could not separate without expressing their deep regret at the loss of their distinguished chairman, the late Archbishop of York, who had had charge of the measure.—[55] ***Clergy Discipline Immorality Bill**, introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who (March 5th) moved the second reading. The measure was one for better enforcing discipline in the case of crimes and other offences against morality committed by clergymen. It passed the Lords, and was taken charge of in the Commons by the Government, who would have been content if they could have succeeded in passing this session the first four (out of thirty-one) clauses, which provided that a clergyman should vacate his benefice on being convicted of one of certain serious offences. Opposition to the bill was persisted in, and the Government recognising that it could only be passed by a great expenditure of time, withdrew it (Aug. 3rd).—[56] ***Coinage Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 72) sets apart £400,000 for the purpose of rehabilitating the Victorian gold coinage. Mr. Goschen, in moving second reading (July 8th), said the amount of gold in circulation was estimated by Mr. Giffen at £73,000,000, of which £31,000,000 was assumed to be light. Under the Act, which received royal assent August 5th, her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that gold coins of the realm which have not been called in by proclamation, and are below the least current weight as provided by the Coinage Act, 1870, shall, if they have not been illegally dealt with, and subject to such conditions as to time, manner, and order of presentation, as may be mentioned in the Order, be exchanged or paid for by or on behalf of the Mint at their nominal value. For the purposes of this Act a gold coin shall be deemed to have been illegally dealt with where the coin has been impaired, diminished, or lightened otherwise than by fair wear and tear, or has been defaced by having any name, word, device, or number stamped thereon, whether the coin has or has not been thereby diminished or lightened. In a sovereign or half sovereign loss of weight exceeding three grains from the standard weight shall, for the purposes of this Act, be *primâ facie* evidence that the coin has been impaired, diminished, or lightened otherwise than by fair wear and tear.—[57] **Companies Act (1862) Amendment Bill** was introduced by Mr. Hoyle, and after second reading referred to a select committee, whose inquiry was not completed this session.—[58] **Conspiracy Law Amendment Bill.** Mr. E. Robertson (Jan. 28th) moved the second reading of this measure, which he said proposed to lay down the general principle that, subject to certain specified exceptions, no combination should be treated as criminal unless it were accompanied by a criminal object. An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do any act would, by the bill, not be punishable as a conspiracy if such act, committed by one person, would not be punishable as a crime. Another clause of the bill proposed, in reference to recent decisions, that intimidation should include only such intimidation as would justify a justice of the peace, on complaint made to him, in binding over the person so intimidating to keep the peace. The bill was supported by Sir W. Harcourt, but opposed by the Solicitor-General as to the first part, though, as to the clause defining intimidation, he declined to go into the merits of the question, seeing that the point involved was to come before the High Court. Bill rejected by 179 to 143.—[60] ***Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill.** Was introduced by Mr. Chaplin with the object of conferring additional powers on inspectors to be appointed by the Board of Agriculture for the inspection of cattle vessels. The bill, being strongly opposed, was withdrawn, Mr. Chaplin intimating that he would fall back on the powers already vested in the Board by statute (see heading, TRANSATLANTIC CATTLE TRADE).—[61] **Conveyancing and Law of Property Act (1881) Amendment Bill.** Mr. T. H. Bolton, March 4th, moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to give additional security to leasehold property, and to amend the Act of 1881 in some particulars found in practice to require amendment. The measure was opposed by the Attorney-General, but a second reading was carried by 159 to 141. The bill was amended in committee, and passed the Commons Aug. 1st; but in the Lords, Aug. 4th (the day before the prorogation), objection was taken to its being further proceeded with at that time, and it was accordingly lost for the session.—[62] ***County Councils (Elections) Bill.** Proposed to alter the date of holding County Council elections from Nov. 1st, '91, to March 8th, '92. In committee Sir J. Lubbock proposed, July 6th, that in the case of the administrative county of London the day of election should be the last Saturday in November. Amendment opposed by Mr. Ritchie, and defeated by 172 to 104. Bill amended so as to provide that the day of election should be, in each county, such day between the 1st and 8th day of March as the county councils may fix. Other amendments made, etc. An amendment proposed in the Lords, with a view of excepting London from the operation of the bill, was, July 17th, defeated by 54 to 19. As the **County Councils Elections Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 68) received royal assent Aug. 5th. The ordinary day of election is to be such day between the 1st and 8th day of March as the county council may fix, and if no date is fixed, is to be the 8th. The ordinary day of retirement of county councillors is to be the 8th, and the newly elected

councillors are to come into office on that day. March 16th, or such other day within ten days after the ordinary day of retirement as the county council may from time to time fix, is to be the ordinary day of election of chairman, and of the aldermen, and the day for holding the quarterly meeting. The county register is to be completed before Dec. 20th in each year, and come into operation on Jan. 1st. Nothing shall require or authorise a returning officer to hold an election of a county councillor to fit a casual vacancy which occurs within six months before the ordinary day of retirement of county councillors.—[63] ***Custody of Children Act** (54 Vict. ch. 3—royal assent, March 26th) enacts that, where a parent applies to the High Court for an order for the production of a child, and the Court is of opinion that the parent has abandoned or deserted the child, or that he has otherwise so conducted himself that the Court should refuse to enforce his right to the custody of the child, the Court may in its discretion decline to make the order. If, at the time of the application, the child is being brought up by another person, or is boarded out by the guardians, the Court may in its discretion, if it orders the child to be given up to the parent, further order that the parent shall pay to such person, or to the guardians, the whole of the costs properly incurred in bringing up the child, or such portion thereof as shall seem to the Court to be just and reasonable. Where a parent has—(*a*) abandoned or deserted his child; or (*b*) allowed his child to be brought up by another person at that person's expense, or by the guardians of a poor law union, for such a length of time and under such circumstance as to satisfy the Court that the parent was unmindful of his parental duties; the Court shall not make an order for the delivery of the child to the parent unless the parent has satisfied the Court that, having regard to the welfare of the child, he is a fit person to have the custody of the child. The Court is empowered to make such order as it may think fit to secure that the child shall be brought up in the religion in which the parent has a legal right to require that the child should be brought up. But nothing in the Act is to interfere with or affect the power of the Court to consult the wishes of the child in considering what order ought to be made or diminish the right which any child now possesses to the exercise of its own free choice.—[64] ***Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.** In committee, June 15th, Mr. Roby moved an amendment exempting grammar schools and charitable institutions from payment of income tax, and it was defeated by 193 to 93. Received royal assent (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 25) July 3rd, and gives effect to certain of the Budget proposals (see heading FINANCE, NATIONAL).—[65] **Duration of Speeches (Parliament) Bill** of Mr. Atkinson, was to limit the duration of speeches of ordinary members to fifteen minutes, privy councillors being allowed half an hour. Thrown out (Feb. 24th) by 72 to 44.—[66] **Eight Hours' Bill** introduced by Mr. C. Graham, and Mines (Eight Hours) Bill brought in by Mr. W. Abraham (Rhondda). No opportunity could be found for discussing either of these measures.—[67] ***Electoral Disabilities Removal Bill.** The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said it had been rendered necessary by a decision of the High Court. The Bill provided that no person should be disqualified from being registered by reason only that during part of the qualifying period not exceeding four months at any one time, he had in the performance of any duty arising from or incidental to any office, service, or employment held or undertaken by him been absent from his dwelling-house or lodgings, or not resided in or within the required distance. Bill read a second time (Feb. 12th) after discussion. Received royal assent May 11th (54 Vict. ch. 11).—[68] ***Electors Registration (Acceleration) Bill.** Mr. Ritchie, Feb. 13th, said the main alteration proposed by the Bill was the setting back of the qualifying period from July 15th to June 26th. Further, the Bill allowed a period of twenty-seven days between the last day of revision and the date of completion of the register. Instead of the date of the last day of the revision being Oct. 12th, it would be under the bill Sept. 23rd. The register would, as under the existing law, be completed on Oct. 20th. The registers of parliamentary voters and for local purposes were both to come into force on Nov. 1st. Read a second time after discussion. Several members desiring to raise points in committee, which would have involved a considerable amount of discussion, Mr. Ritchie withdrew the bill on March 9th.—[69] ***Elementary Education Bill.** Sir W. Hart Dyke, June 8th, explained his proposals with regard to the relief of parents from the payment of fees in elementary schools. We propose, he said, to offer every school 10s. on the average attendance of all its children between five and fourteen years of age; as regards such children schools will become wholly free or will continue to charge a fee reduced by the amount of the grant, according as the amount of fees at present charged in them does not or does exceed the sum of 10s. We propose to require that wherever it is necessary, public school accommodation shall be provided without payment of any fee, but in order that this may be provided with a minimum of friction, we propose to take no steps for its compulsory supply for a period from the commencement of the Act. The effect of the proposal, so far as fees were concerned, was to be this: the 10s. grant about represented a weekly fee of 3*d.*, so that where the fee was 3*d.* or less, the school would be free, and where it exceeded 3*d.* it would be lessened by that amount. There would be no standard limitation whatever under the bill, but the grant was to be made payable only on behalf of those children of compulsory school age, compulsion being applicable between the age of five and fourteen. With regard to children under five years of age in no case was the fee to be charged more than 2*d.* per head. On second reading, June 22nd Mr. Bartley moved the following amendment: "That this House is prepared to amend the present system by which remission of school fees is obtained through the Poor Law Guardians by parents who cannot afford to pay the fees, but declines to accept a measure which, while it throws on the general taxation of the country the whole cost of elementary education of children whose parents can afford to pay a part of the cost, and imposes a large additional burden on the country, does not secure any increased educational efficiency, and is a source of danger to the continuance of voluntary and denominational schools, under which the majority of the children of the country are now educated." Debate continued June 23rd and also on June 24th, when the

amendment was defeated by 318 to 10, the members voting in the minority being Mr. Bonsor, Baron Dimsdale, Mr. Edwards-Moss, Mr. Howorth, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. J. W. Lowther, Mr. W. Lowther, Mr. Royden, Sir R. Temple, and Mr. Whitmore; and Mr. Bartley and Mr. Young, tellers. Second reading was then agreed to. On the committee stage Mr. H. H. Fowler, June 29th, moved an instruction empowering the committee to make provision, in the case of districts where there exists no school under public control, for the introduction of the principle of local representation in the supervision of schools receiving the fee grants." This was opposed by the Government, and defeated by 267 to 166. Mr. Summers, June 30th, moved an instruction to the committee that they should have power to raise the standards for partial and total exemption in schools receiving the fee grants. This was rejected by 186 to 133. Several other instructions were ruled out of order, and the House went into committee on the bill. The Government agreed to alter the age at which the fee grant should commence to be payable from 5 to 3, and after strong pressure and as a compromise to increase the free age from 14 to 15. Mr. S. Smith, July 1st, proposed to extend the provisions of the bill to evening schools, but the Government said they could not contribute any more money from the Exchequer, and the amendment was negatived by 99 to 61. An amendment submitted by Mr. Summers, providing that no religious catechism or religious formulary which was distinctive of any particular denomination should be taught in any school receiving the fee grant was defeated by 195 to 90. Bill further considered in committee July 2nd and 3rd. Sir R. Temple moved to omit the sub-section of clause 3, which provided that if at any time after one year from the commencement of the Act it was found that there was an insufficient number of free places in any school district, the deficiency might be supplied according to the Elementary Act of 1870. The clause must, he said, bring in the School Board system in districts where voluntary schools had flourished. The amendment was defeated by 269 to 38. Bill passed through committee July 3rd, considered as amended July 7th. On the motion of Sir W. Hart Dyke, a new clause (now sect. 3 of Act) was added. Mr. E. Robertson proposed two clauses, one to enact that in any school receiving the fee grant a certificated teacher should have a right of appeal to the Education Department against dismissal by the managers, the other providing that no teacher should be required, as a condition of holding his appointment, to undertake or abstain from any duties out of the ordinary school hours. The former was negatived without a division; the latter was rejected by 181 to 116. Viscount Cranborne moved a new clause enabling the fee grant to be paid to a group of schools. This was accepted. Mr. Cobb proposed a new clause providing that any room in a school receivine the fee grant, might out of school hours bg used for any vestry or parochial public meeting or other purpose, either for recreation or otherwise, by the inhabitants of the school district. This was defeated by 178 to 131. A proviso of Mr. Lloyd-George that where the fee grant should in any school exceed the aggregate amount of fees paid for the year ending Dec. 31st, '90, the surplus should be applied for such educational purposes, and in such manner as should be approved by the Department, and for this purpose the managers should on the Act coming into operation submit a scheme to the Department, was negatived by 143 to 93. Third reading agreed to after discussion, July 8th. Second reading agreed to in the Lords, July 16th, after debate, in which the Archbishop of Canterbury said he did not believe the bill would make any great change in the condition of voluntary schools, and whatever alterations did take place would be on the right side. In committee, July 20th, Lord Sandford proposed to reduce the maximum age up to which the fee grant should be payable from 15 to 14; but this was opposed by the Government and negatived. On the clause which provided that nothing in the Elementary Education Act of 1870 should prevent a School Board from admitting scholars to any school provided by the Board without paying fees, the Bishop of London moved to add the following proviso:—Provided that no additional burden be thereby laid upon the rates without the consent of the ratepayers, to be ascertained by the Education Department in such manner as they shall think fit. On a division the amendment was rejected by 36 to 29 votes. Other amendments made, Bill read a third time, July 24th, Lords' amendment considered by the Commons, July 30th. Mr. Mundella objected to the Lords' amendment striking out the words "and suitable" (to the insertion of which the Government had agreed in the Commons) from the clause, now as amended sect. 4 of the Act, which provided that the Department might "if they were satisfied that 'sufficient and suitable' public school accommodation, without payment of fees, had been provided for a school district," etc. Sir W. Harcourt said the Lords had spoilt the Bill. The Government protested against this as an exaggerated statement, and agreed with the course taken by the Lords in taking out the words, the retention of which would, they believed, introduce an element of discord into the operation of the measure. The Lords' amendment was adopted by 110 to 86. Mr. H. H. Fowler moved to disagree with an amendment of the Lords, which he maintained would increase the 17*s.* 6*d.* limit. The Lords' amendment was supported by the Government, and adopted by 105 to 58. Mr. H. H. Fowler then took the opinion of the Speaker as to whether it was constitutionally competent for the Lords to increase the 17*s.* 6*d.* limit, and the reply was that if the Lords had increased the limit, they had exceeded their privileges. Mr. Goschen (July 31st) said the Government frankly accepted the decision of the Speaker. The Lords' amendment was subsequently struck out of the bill. On the bill being returned to the Lords, Viscount Cranbrook (Aug. 4th) proposed an amendment which, he said, would accomplish the object they desired to attain, and yet meet the objection of the Speaker. The proposed amendment having been agreed to, Lord Salisbury characterised the claim set up by the Commons as excessive, and in advance of any claim previously asserted, and asked their lordships to agree to formally record their opinion that, in making the amendment, they did not assent to the Commons' reasons being hereafter drawn into a precedent. Lord Kimberley concurring, a motion to this purport was agreed to. As the 54 & 55 Vict.

ch. 56, the bill received royal assent Aug. 5th. **Clause 1** enacts that after the commencement of this Act (Sept. 1st, '91), there shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and at such times and in such manner as may be determined by regulutions of the education department, a fee grant at the rate of ten shillings a year for each child of the number of children over three and under fifteen years of age in average attendance at any public elementary school in England and Wales (not being an evening school), the managers of which are willing to receive the same, and in which the Educational Department are satisfied that the regulations as to fees are in accordance with the conditions in this Act. If in any case there is a failure to comply with any of the conditions in this Act, and the Education Department are satisfied that there was a reasonable excuse for the failure, the department may pay the fee grant, but in that case shall, if the amount received from fees has exceeded the amount allowed by this Act, make a deduction from the fee grant equal to that excess. For the purposes of sect. 19 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, the fee grant paid or payable to a school shall be reckoned as school pence, to be met by the grant payable by the Education Department. **Clause 2** enacts: (1) In any school receiving the fee grant,—(*a*) Where the average rate of fees received during the school year ended last before January 1st, '91, was not in excess of ten shillings a year for each child of the number of children in average attendance at the school; or (*b*) For which an annual parliamentary grant has not fallen due before the said 1st of January; no fee shall, except as by this Act provided, be charged for children over three and under fifteen years of age; (2) In any school receiving the fee grant where the said average rate was so in excess, the fees to be charged for children over three and under fifteen years of age shall not, except as by this Act provided, be such as to make the average rate of fees for all such children exceed for any school year the amount of the said excess. **Clause 3**: "In any school receiving the fee grant, where the average rate charged and received in respect of fees and books, and for other purposes, during the school year ended last before the 1st January, '91, was not in excess of ten shillings a year for each child of the number of children in average attendance at the school, no charge of any kind shall be made for any child over three and under fifteen years of age." **Clause 4**: (1) "Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Education Department, if they are satisfied that sufficient public school accommodation, without payment of fees, has been provided for a school fee district, and that the charge of school fees or the increase of school fees for children over three and under fifteen years of age in any particular school receiving the fee grant is required owing to a change of population in the district, or will be for the educational benefit of the district, or any part of the district, may from time to time approve such charge or increase of fees in that school, provided that the ordinary fee for such children shall not exceed sixpence a week; (2) The Education Department shall report annually to Parliament all cases in which they have sanctioned or refused the imposition or augmentation of fees under this section, with a statement of the amount of fee permitted; (3) The Education Department may, if they think fit, make it an express condition of such approval that the amount received for any school year from the fees so charged or increased, or a specified portion of that amount, shall be taken in reduction of the fee grant which would otherwise have been payable for that school year, and in that case the fee grant shall be reduced accordingly." **Clause 5**: "If at any time after the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Act it is represented to the Education Department that there is in any school district, or any part of a school district, an insufficient amount of public school accommodation without payment of fees for children over three and under fifteen years of age, for whom such accommodation is desired, and the Education Department are satisfied after inquiry that such is the case, the Department shall direct the deficiency to be supplied in the manner provided by sects. 9 and 10 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and every other section enabling them in that behalf, with respect to the supply of public school accommodation; and the expression "public school accommodation" in that Act shall include public school accommodation without payment of fees. Provided that whenever and so long as any deficiency in such last-mentioned public school accommodation in any district is in course of being supplied with due despatch, no requisition or order shall be issued in that behalf by the Education Department." **Clause 6**: "The managers of two or more public elementary schools in the same or neighbouring school districts, not being schools provided by a school board, may pay the fee grant, or part thereof, received by each school into a common fund for distribution, as may be arranged by them, between or among such schools. Provided that the fee grant received by each school in the first instance shall alone count as income of such school for the purposes of this Act and of sect. 19 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and a contribution to a school from any such common fund shall not be reckoned as income of such school from other sources within the said sect. 19. **Clause 7**: "Where the managers of two or more public elementary schools in the same or neighbouring school districts agree to associate and elect a committee for the schools, any surplus income on the accounts for the school year of any of the associated schools may be paid into a common fund, out of which contributions may be made to any of the other associated schools; but the contributions received by any such school shall not be counted as income from other sources for the purpose of sect. 19 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, so that no addition to the public charge may result from this section taken in conjunction with the said sect. 18. Provided that no board school shall under this section be associated with any public elementary school other than a board school. By other sections of the Act it is provided that nothing in sect. 17 of the Act of '70 shall prevent a school board from admitting scholars to any school provided by the board without requiring any fee; and nothing in the Act as to give any preference or advantage to any school on the ground that it is or is not provided by a school board. The expression "school year" is to mean a year or other period for which an annual parliamentary grant is for the time being paid or payable under the minutes of the Department; and the

expression "average attendance" is, for the purposes of the fee grant, to mean average attendance calculated in accordance with the minutes in force at the commencement of the Act. Mr. Goschen informed Mr. Powell (July 17th) that the Government proposed next session to deal with the rating of public elementary schools, with a view to mitigating the burden upon them, while at the same time doing justice to all concerned.—[70] ***Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill**, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, was to enable persons charged with crimes, or their wives or husbands, to give evidence, and was read a second time May 26th, passed the Lords, but dropped in the Commons.—[71] **Factory and Workshops Act (1878) Amendment Bill**, proposed to amend the original Act in several particulars, with a view of improving the conditions under which the work is carried on by those engaged in the textile industries. Se ond reading moved by Sir H. James (Feb. 18th), and agreed to after discussion.—**Factory and Workshops Sanitation Bill.** Second reading moved by Lord Thring (Feb. 20th), and agreed to by the Government on the understanding that the committee stage should not be taken until the Home Secretary's bill was in their lordships' hands.—**Factory and Workshop Bill** of the Earl of Dunraven read a second time on the same understanding as is mentioned in the previous section.—***Factories and Workshops Bill.** The Home Secretary, in moving second reading (Feb. 26th), dealt first with the provisions relating to sanitation, and explained that the object of the bill was to bring all workshops and factories up to the same sanitary level, and to require the same conditions as to ventilation, overcrowding, limewashing and cleanliness in all workshops, whether men alone, or women and children, were employed; but, with regard to domestic workshops, it was thought they might be left to the general law relating to public health. The bill also made better provision for carrying out the law relating to the employment of women and children, and alterations respecting their employment were made, which he believed would prove of immense advantage to poor women who had household as well as business duties to attend to. Second reading agreed to after discussion, and bill referred to standing Committee on Trade, as was also the measure of Sir H. James. Several clauses from the latter being incorporated with the Government bill, Sir H. James' bill was dropped. On consideration of the Government bill, as amended by the standing committee, Mr. S. Buxton, who also had a Factory and Workshop bill before the Commons, but which he was unable to find an opportunity of bringing forward, moved (June 18th) the insertion of a clause prohibiting the employment of children under eleven years of age in a factory or workshop after Jan. 1st, 1893. This was opposed by the Government, but carried against them by 202 to 186, majority 16. Mr. Matthews (June 19th) said the Government fully and cordially accepted the decision of the House. A further clause of Mr. Buxton, proposing to raise the age, on and after July 1894, to twelve years, was dropped; and a clause of the same hon. member, providing that on and after July 1st, 1892, no child under fourteen should be employed other than under the half-time system, was rejected by 189 to 164. Mr. D. Randell proposed inclusion of all laundries but domestic laundries, under the Acts, and this was rejected by 99 to 90. Third reading agreed to. Read a second time in the Lords June 29th. In committee, July 13th, Lord Dunraven and Lord Thring (who subsequently dropped their own bills) moved numerous amendments. As the ***Factory and Workshop Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 75) bill received royal assent Aug. 5th. The measure comes generally into operation on Jan. 1st, '92. Clause 1 enacts "That if the Secretary of State is satisfied that the provisions of the law relating to public health as to effluvia arising from any drain, etc., or with respect to cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding, or limewashing are not observed in any workshops (including workshops conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person or woman therein) or laundries, he may if he thinks fit, by order, authorise and direct an inspector under the principal Act to take, during such period as may be mentioned in the order, such steps as appear necessary or proper for enforcing the said provisions. Section 40 of the principal Act (which prescribes that notice shall be given by an inspector to a sanitary authority of sanitary defects in a factory or workshop) is applied to workshops conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person or woman therein, and to laundries. The factory inspector himself may take action after notice to the sanitary authority and default on their part. Sections 3 and 33 of the Act of '78 (which relate to cleanliness, ventilation, and overcrowding in, and limewashing of factories and workshops) are to cease to apply to workshops. For the purpose of their duties with respect to workshops (not being workshops to which the Public Health (London) Act, '91 (see sect. 100 applies), a sanitary authority and their officers shall, without prejudice to their other powers, have all such powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings or otherwise as an inspector under the principal Act. If any child, young person, or woman, is employed in a workshop, and the medical officer of the sanitary authority becomes aware thereof, he shall forthwith give written notice to the factory inspector. Every workshop and workplace is to be kept free from effluvia, and where it appears to the sanitary authority that the limewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any such workshop is necessary for the health of the persons employed therein, notice may be given to the owner or occupier to do what is considered necessary, the person receiving notice may in default be fined, or the sanitary authority may do the work and charge such person with the cost. This provision is not to apply to workshops to which the Public Health (London) Act, '91, applies. In every factory of which the construction is commenced after Jan. 1st, '92, and in which more than forty persons are employed, special provision is to be made against fire. Special rules and requirements as to dangerous and unhealthy incidents of employment may be made and enforced under the Act. Other sections of the Act have reference to the period of employment for women, overtime, holidays, and conditions of employment, as to which last point an occupier of a factory or workshop shall not knowingly allow a woman to be employed therein within four weeks after she has given birth to a child; and on and after Jan. 1st, '93, no child under the age of eleven years is to be

employed in a factory or workshop. So much of sect. sixty-one of the principal Act as enacts that the provisions therein mentioned regarding cleanliness, sanitary matters, overcrowding, etc., shall not apply to a workshop conducted on the system of not employing children or young persons therein, and the occupier of which has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct his workshop on the system, is repealed.—[72] ***Fisheries Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 37—royal assent July 21st) is "An Act to carry into effect an international declaration respecting the North Sea Fisheries, and to amend the law relating to sea fisheries and salmon and freshwater fisheries." Part I. of this Act was intended to provide for the carrying out of the scheduled declaration which had been agreed upon between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians, and the object of which was to remove difficulties which had arisen between British and Belgian fishermen. Part II. contains amendments of the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, which have been found desirable in the course of carrying out that Act. Part III. gives power to constitute a Stour Fishery district, and Part IV. restores the power of the public, including any person aggrieved, to take legal proceedings under the Acts relating to sea and river fisheries which had been affected by recent decisions of the High Court. –[73] ***Foreign Marriage Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 74—royal assent Aug. 5th) amends and explains the Foreign Marriage Acts, removing various doubts which have arisen under existing statutes, and expressly confirming all marriages solemnised on board one of Her Majesty's vessels on or before July 31st, '91.—[74] **Forged Transfers Act**, 54 & 55 Vict. ch. 43—royal assent Aug. 5th), introduced by Mr. Pitt-Lewis, for preserving purchasers of stock from losses by forged transfers. It enacts that a company or local authority may make compensation out of their funds for any loss arising from a transfer of any of their shares, stock, or securities, in pursuance of a forged transfer, or of any transfer under a forged power of attorney. The company or local authority may provide, either by fees not exceeding 1s. on every £100 transferred, to be paid by the transferee, or by insurance, reservation of capital, accumulation of income, or in any other manner which they may resolve upon, a fund to meet claims for such compensation. Any such company or local authority may impose such reasonable restrictions on the transfer of their shares, or with respect to powers of attorney for the transfer thereof, as they may consider requisite for providing against losses arising from forgery.—[75] **Hares Bill.** Colonel Dawnay, April 8th, moved a second reading of this bill, the object of which was to empower County Councils to fix a close time in their respective counties for hares during the breeding season. Second reading carried by 124 to 63. Bill subsequently dropped.—[75a] ***Indian Councils Act (1861) Amendment (No. 2) Bill**, introduced by Sir J. Gorst, and proposed, among other things, the enacting of provisions for increase of the numbers of members of Indian councils for making laws and regulations. Withdrawn.—[76] ***Industrial Assurance Bill.** Sir Herbert Maxwell moved second reading, May 22nd. The measure was based on the recommendations of the select committee appointed to inquire into and report on the operation of sect. 30 of the Friendly Societies Act of 1875, and its provisions affected collecting societies and industrial assurance companies. Referred to a standing committee, where some progress was made, a number of changes being effected in the bill, but on June 22nd the late Mr. W. H. Smith stated that, having regard to the intricacy of the measure, the interests involved, and the period of the session, it had been decided to withdraw the bill. Bill withdrawn accordingly.—[77] ***Inflammable Liquids Bill** was introduced by the Home Secretary to amend and consolidate the law relating to the keeping, selling and conveyance of inflammable liquid. Strong opposition was manifested to the bill, and it was withdrawn April 13th.—[78] **Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill**, brought in by Mr. Lea, and provided for entire Sunday closing over the whole of Ireland, and for earlier closing on Saturday evening. Discussed April 15th, when an amendment for its rejection having been defeated by 248 to 94, the second reading was agreed to. Owing to want of time in which to proceed further with the measure, it was withdrawn.—[79] **Justices of the Peace Qualification Amendment Bill**, presented by the Duke of St. Albans, with the object of abolishing the property qualification required for persons serving as county magistrates in England and Wales. Bill supported by Earl Cowper and Earl Spencer, but opposed by Lord Ashbourne and the Lord Chancellor, and rejected (March 3rd) by 62 to 39.—**Land Department (Ireland) Bill** (see sect. 104)—[80] ***Land Registry (Middlesex Deeds) Act** (54 & 55 Vict ch. 64—received royal assent Aug. 5th). The ***Middlesex Registry Act**, 1891 (54 Vict. ch. 10—royal assent May 11th), made temporary provision for the business of the Middlesex Registry of Deeds, by transferring the registrar's duties to the Land Registry. The registrar, a sinecurist just deceased, had received, during the previous five years, an average sum out of fees of £4,859, and the Government wished that the office should not be filled up, and that the saving thus effected should pass into the Exchequer. The object of the later statute was, in further pursuance of the Middlesex Registry Act, 1891, to provide for the transfer of the business of the Middlesex Registry of Deeds to the Land Registry. For the sake of uniformity the rule making powers and other ancillary provisions of the Land Registry Act, 1875, were applied to Middlesex registry business, and an outline of procedure is given in a schedule to the Act.—[81] **Leaseholders Enfranchisement Bill**, to give facilities to leaseholders for the purchase of the fee simple of their holdings; second reading moved by Mr. J. Rowlands, April 29th. Mr. Haldane proposed an amendment declaring it to be inexpedient to pass a Bill which professed to enfranchise leasehold holdings without providing powers for the regulation and control of such holdings in the interest of the community, and the acquisition in the interest of such increment in the value of such holdings as might hereafter take place by reason of public necessities and other causes independent of improvements by the owners. Mr. Secretary Matthews opposed the Bill. The amendment was defeated by 314 to 39, after which the Bill was thrown out by 181 to 168.—[82] **Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Wales) Bill.** Second reading moved by Mr. Bowen Rowlands, March 18th, who explained that its object was to enable owners and occupiers to have effectual control

over the liquor traffic. The rejection of the measure was proposed by the Marquis of Carmarthen. The Home Secretary said the Government would put no pressure upon their supporters as to the way they should vote on the Bill that afternoon, though personally he objected to the measure. Mr. John Morley stated that in voting for the second reading, he confined himself to the support of its principle, leaving himself absolutely free as to the machinery by which that principle was to be applied. On a division the second reading was carried by 185 to 179. The Bill was subsequently dropped.—[83] ***Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act**, a main object of which was to provide a simple and inexpensive means of registering title in respect of holdings purchased under the Irish Land Acts received royal assent Aug. 5th (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 66). ***London County Council Money Act.** (See heading, County Councils).—**London County Council (Water Supply, etc.) Bill** (see sect. 133).—[84] ***Lunacy Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 65—royal assent Aug. 5th) amends the Lunacy Act, '90, principally in matters relating to local Government and pauper lunatics. Opportunity was also taken to amend the Act of '90 in some matters relating to private lunatics.—[85] ***Mail Ships Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 31—royal assent July 21st) enables Her Majesty in Council to carry into effect conventions which may be made with foreign countries respecting ships engaged in postal service.—[86] ***Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 70—royal assent Aug. 5th) transfers the powers of exemption conferred by the Act of '87 upon the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland to the Board of Agriculture, and from the Irish Local Government Board to the Irish Land Commission; and enacts that the market authority of every market and fair to which the principal Act applies shall, unless exempted by order of the Board, provide and maintain to the satisfaction of the Board sufficient and suitable accommodation for weighing cattle. The market authority of every market and fair held in any of a number of large towns and cities scheduled in the Act are to send to the Board statistics as to weight and sale of cattle. The Act is applied to Auction Marts, unless exempted by the Board, both as regards the provision for weighing cattle and the making of returns in places from which they are required to be made comes into operation Jan. '92.—[87] **Marriage Acts Amendment Bill**, introduced by the Bishop of London, who explained that it would deal with certain difficulties which had been experienced in the working of the present law of marriage. Read a second time April 16th, and passed the Lords, but was dropped in the Commons.—[88] **Marriage of Nonconformists (attendance of Registrars) Bill** to permit ministers of the Wesleyan-Methodist Society, under the direction of the Conference, to perform the marriage ceremony in any duly licensed building without the presence of a registrar. Read a second time without a division (Feb. 24th), on the motion of Mr. Atkinson, who had brought it in; considered in committee, but ultimately dropped, the mover being unable to find opportunities of pressing it forward, though he endeavoured to proceed with it as late as the last day of the session.—[89] **Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.** Second reading of this Bill was carried in the Commons Feb. 11th, by 202 to 155. Considered in committee June 10th; closure carried on clause 1 by 175 to 94, clause carried by 182 to 99. Withdrawn June 17th, the supporters of the measure being unable to obtain any further opportunity of pressing it forward.—[90] ***Merchandise Marks Act** (54 Vict. ch. 15—royal assent May 11th) enacts that the customs entry relating to imported goods shall, for the purposes of the Merchandise Marks Act, '87, be deemed to be a trade description applied to the goods. Further, the Board of Trade may, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, make regulations providing that in cases appearing to the Board to affect the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade, the prosecution of offences under the Merchandise Marks Act, '87, shall be undertaken by the Board of Trade, and prescribing the conditions on which such prosecutions are to be so undertaken. The expenses of such prosecutions so undertaken shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.—[91] **Middlesex Registry Act** (see sect. 80).—[**Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 73—royal assent Aug. 5th) alters the definition of land in the Act of '88, and enacts that land may be assured by will (of a testator dying after the passing of the Act) to or for the benefit of any charitable use, but such land shall, notwithstanding anything in the will contained to the contrary, be sold within one year from the death of the testator or such extended period as may be determined by the High Court or by the Charity Commissioners. Any personal estate by will directed to be laid out in the purchase of land to or for the benefit of any charitable uses shall be held to or for the benefit of the charitable use as though no such direction to lay out in the purchase of land had been mentioned. But the Court or the Charity Commissioners may allow land assured by will or proposed to be purchased by personal estate to be retained or acquired for actual occupation for the purposes of the charity and not as an investment.—[92] **Museums and Gymnasiums Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 22—royal assent July 3rd) was introduced by Mr. Powell, and enables urban authorities to provide and maintain museums and gymnasiums. The Act is to be adopted by resolution, of which special notice is to be given. A museum is to be open to the public free, on not less than three days per week; a gymnasium is to be open to the public free of charge for not less than two hours per day during five days in every week. An urban authority may borrow for the purposes of the Act. The amount expended under the Act is in any year not to exceed the amount produced by a halfpenny rate for a museum and the like amount for a gymnasium.—[93] ***Newfoundland Fisheries Bill.** Lord Knutsford (March 19th) drew attention to the Newfoundland papers laid before Parliament, and presented a bill to revive certain sections of an Act of the 5th George IV. ch. 51, for the purpose of carrying into effect engagements with France respecting fisheries in Newfoundland. Bill read first time. On March 20th, Sir J. Fergusson informed the late Sir J. Pope Hennessy that the draft of the bill had not yet been communicated to the Government of Newfoundland. They were requested in November to procure the necessary legislation for empowering her Majesty's officers to carry out the treaties with France, and the present bill was proposed in

consequence of their declining to do so. Sir W. Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, who with other delegates had by this time (April 23rd) arrived in England from Newfoundland, was heard at the bar (a motion to that effect having been made by the Earl of Dunraven and agreed to), and explained the grounds on which the colony was opposed to the measure. Lord Knutsford (April 27th), in moving second reading of the bill, said the Government thought the measure should pass through the House, but that the second reading should not be taken in the Commons until after Whitsuntide. If by that time the Colonial Legislature had passed an Act which in the opinion of the Government secured the execution of the *modus vivendi*, of the decision of the arbitrators on the lobster question, and of the treaties and declarations of the Government, this bill would not be proceeded with. Second reading agreed to after further discussion. On the committee stage (May 4th), the Earl of Kimberley moved that, "in view of the assurance given by the delegates, the committee on the bill should be deferred until a reasonable time had been allowed for legislation by the colony." Lords Knutsford and Salisbury saw no reason to depart from their previous attitude, and the amendment was defeated by 113 to 30. Bill passed through committee. Read a third time, and passed May 11th. Mr. Goschen stated (May 26th) that the Colonial Bill differed in the important particular that the time of its operation was to be limited to one year. It would, therefore, be necessary to proceed with the Government bill in that House on May 28th. When the bill came on for consideration on that day, it was announced that both branches of the Newfoundland Legislature had passed the Draft Bill, with an amendment extending the operations of the measure till the end of 1893, thus securing the enforcement of the *modus vivendi* and the treaties with France, together with the award of the arbitrators during the next three fishing seasons. The late Mr. W. H. Smith recommended the House, in accordance with the suggestion of the delegates themselves, to read the bill a second time, he hoped without discussion, and then to postpone its further consideration for three weeks, with a view to its ultimate withdrawal. Finally, the Government accepted an amendment of Mr. Bryce, understanding that its adoption would not prevent them in case of necessity, from proceeding with the bill again, which amendment, after being verbally altered at the instance of Mr. Smith, was finally agreed to unanimously as follows: "That this House, having been informed that a satisfactory Act has now passed the Legislature of Newfoundland, and declaring its readiness to support the Government in taking all measures necessary for carrying out the treaty obligations of this country, and the arrangements for arbitration made with the Government of France in this matter, does not now proceed to the second reading of the bill." Second reading was accordingly not further proceeded with.—[**94**] ***Penal Servitude Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 69—royal assent Aug. 5th) reduces the *minimum* term of penal servitude from five to three years, and makes certain minor amendments in the Penal Servitude Acts and in the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871.—[**95**] **Places of Worship Enfranchisement Bill.** Mr. Samuel Evans (April 22nd) moved second reading of this measure, which proposed to empower all religious bodies to whom land had been granted on lease by the freeholder for the erection of their places of worship, to purchase the freehold subject to the payment of fair compensation. Mr. Secretary Matthews could not see that any case of public necessity had been made out for the interference with private rights in property which would be involved in the carrying of such a measure. Second reading was, however, carried by 218 to 110. Bill subsequently withdrawn.—[**95a**] **Possession of Game Bill.** Second reading of this measure was carried (March 11th) without discussion, by 147 to 95. Subsequently dropped.—[**96**] ***Post Office Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 46—royal assent August 5th) enacts that a Treasury warrant may determine (*a*) what circulars or what commercial, legal, and other similar documents; and (*b*) what marks or indications referring to the contents of a registered newspaper, when written or printed on the newspaper, or on the cover thereof, shall not be charged at letter postage rates. A Treasury warrant may modify the provisions of sect. 6 of the Act of '70 respecting the supplement of a newspaper, so far as they apply to a supplement which consists wholly of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. There is repealed so much of sect. 6 of the Act of '70 as requires the supplement to a newspaper to be unstitched, but all sheets of a supplement are to be put together at some one part of the registered newspaper, whether gummed or stitched up with the newspaper or not. There is further repealed so much of the said sect. 6 as requires the supplement to a newspaper to have the date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page, sheet, or side on which any engraving, print, or lithograph appears. Power is given to the Postmaster-General to authorise the collection and delivery of letters otherwise than by an officer of the post-office. Another section enacts that "any person not in the employment of the Postmaster-General who wilfully and maliciously, with intent to injure any other person, either opens or causes to be opened any letter which ought to have been delivered to such other person, or does any act or thing whereby the due delivery of such letter to such other person is prevented or impeded, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months. Nothing in this section shall apply to a person who does any act to which this section applies where he is parent or in the position of a parent or guardian of the person to whom the letter is addressed. A prosecution shall not be instituted in pursuance of this section except by direction of the Postmaster-General."—[**97**] ***Presumption of Life Limitation Scotland Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 29—royal assent July 3rd) decrees that when any person has disappeared and has not been heard of for seven years or upwards, the Court, on the petition of any person entitled to any estate heritable or movable on the death of such person, or entitled to any estate the transmission of which to the petitioner depends on the death of such person, may, after such procedure or inquiry as it may direct, find that such person has disappeared, and find what was the date on which he was last known to be alive, and found that he died at some specified date within seven years after the date on which

he was last known to be alive, and where there is no sufficient evidence that he died at any definite date, find that he shall be presumed to have died exactly seven years after the date on which he was last known to be alive, and it shall thereafter be competent to the petitioner, and to any other person entitled, to deal with the estate. The Act is not to apply to a policy of insurance.—[98] ***Private Bill Procedure (Scotland) Bill**, proposed that in the case of private bills relating to Scotland a commission should be substituted for the committees of both Houses, which commission would take evidence in or near the locality affected, and the House would deal with the report of such commission upon third reading, just as it had been in the habit of dealing with the reports of its committees. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman moved as an amendment "That the subjects dealt with in private Bill legislation ought not to be committed for inquiry to a commission until it had been shown that it is impracticable to remedy the evils now complained of by amending the present system of the inquiry by Parliament, and by extending the powers of municipal authorities in counties and boroughs." This was opposed by the Government, and defeated by 150 to 86, the bill being then read a second time and referred to a select committee. Bill was eventually withdrawn.—[99] ***Public Accounts and Charges Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 24—royal assent July 3rd) abolishes the office of Receiver-General of Inland Revenue, and provides that from and after the next vacancy in the preachership of the Rolls Chapel the sum of £225, now paid annually to the preacher out of the Consolidated Fund, shall cease to be paid.—[100] ***Public Health (London) Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 76—royal assent Aug. 5th). Two bills were introduced by Mr. Ritchie with the object of consolidating and amending the law, then contained in no less than thirty-five statutes. Bills read a second time April 7th, and subsequently considered and amended by the standing committee on law, being then amalgamated into one measure. The bills, as introduced, re-enacted the old law rendering the occupiers liable to clean the footways abutting on their dwellings. In the Standing Committee this duty was cast, by amendment of a clause, on the local authorities. Mr. Whitmore moved, on the bill being considered by the House, to restore the clause to its original form, so as to render the occupiers liable, but his amendment was defeated by 56 to 41. Third reading agreed to. The Act which comes into operation on Jan. 1st, '92, not only amends the law relating to public health, but may be said generally to do for London what was done for the rest of England by the Public Health Act, '75. The existing provisions on the subject affecting London are repealed in so far as they apply to London, either from Jan. 1st, '92, or where, as in some cases, the new Act enables the County Council or the sanitary authorities to make bye-laws as to matters which now form the subject of express enactment, as from the coming into operation of the bye-laws. In any such case the first bye-laws under the Act are to be submitted to the Local Government Board for sanction not later than July 1st. If no bye-laws have been made, the enactment will be repealed at the end of '92, but the time may be extended by an Order in Council to a date not later than the end of June '93. In reference to nuisances, the Act, among other things, amends in various ways the proceedings for summarily abating a nuisance. A fine is imposed on any person who causes a drain, etc., to be a nuisance, or injurous or dangerous to health, by wilful damage or interference. Other sections have reference to offensive trades. The execution of the powers conferred by the London Smoke Acts, is by the Act entrusted to the port sanitary authority as regards the Thames, and to the other sanitary authorities elsewhere in London, and the provisions of those statutes are extended to the whole of London. The Act gives power to the sanitary authority, on the certificate of a medical officer of health or sanitary inspector, to require that workshops other than bakehouses shall be limewashed, cleansed, or purified, if this is necessary for the health of the persons employed in the workshops, and on failure of the owner or occupier to comply with their requirements the sanitary authority may do the work themselves at the expense of the owner or occupier, as the case may be. The same power is given with respect to factories which are not within the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts, '78, and the Acts amending that Act, and to workplaces. The Act makes the sanitary authority the local authority for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act of '78, and the amending Act of '83, relating to the limewashing, painting, and washing of the interior of bakehouses, which are workshops within the meaning of those Acts; the restriction of the use of certain parts of buildings containing such bakehouses as sleeping-places; the prohibition of the occupation of such bakehouses unless certain sanitary conditions are complied with, etc. Section 27 requires the medical officer of health, on becoming aware of the employment in a workshop of any child, young person, or woman, to give notice of the fact to the Factory Inspector. The new Act repeals the obligation of the owner or occupier to sweep and cleanse the footway and watercourse. It imposes the duty of keeping the streets (including the footways) properly swept and cleansed upon the sanitary authority, and renders them liable in default to a fine. The Act provides distinctly that it shall be the duty of the sanitary authority, as is implied at present, to secure the proper periodical removal of house refuse, and if without reasonable cause they fail to comply with his requirement, and especially if, where the house refuse is not removed from any premises at the ordinary period, and the occupier serves written notice requiring the removal of the refuse, they fail to comply with the notice within forty-eight hours after service thereof, they are liable to a fine. Numerous other sections of the Act have reference to sanitary conveniences. In regard to unsound food the Act extends to every article of human food the existing enactments respecting the search for, and destruction of diseased or unsound animals, meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour or milk. It provides for a penalty for the sale of any article unfit for food, as well as for its exposure for sale. An animal or article which is diseased or unfit for food may be destroyed and disposed of, although it has not been seized by the officer of the sanitary authority, and the finest terms of imprisonment which may be imposed are increased. When any article liable to be seized as unfit for food is found in

any one's possession the person from whom it is bought shall, unless he prove that at the time of sale he did not know, and had no reason to believe that it was unfit for food, be liable to a fine, as well as the possessor of the article. Where a person convicted of an offence under this section has been within twelve months previously convicted of an offence under it, the Court may, if it finds that he knowingly and wilfully committed both offences, order that a notice of the facts be affixed for a period not exceeding twenty-one days to the premises occupied by such person. A new house is prohibited from being occupied until the sanitary authority, or on appeal the justices, have certified that it has a proper and sufficient supply of water. Where in the exercise of their powers a water company cuts off the water supply to a dwelling-house, they are to give notice of the fact to the sanitary authority. The Act requires every sanitary authority to make bye-laws for securing the cleanliness of water tanks, and other receptacles for storing water for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man. The numerous provisions in the Act, relative to infectious diseases, provide among other things for the removal of the exemption of London hospitals from the obligation to notify diseases under the Act of '89, but make a modification in the case of hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum managers. Sanitary authorities are to provide proper premises with attendance for the destruction or disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., and to provide vehicles for carrying them to and fro; and such authorities are empowered to convey, disinfect, and return such articles free of charge. Where the sanitary authority requires a house to be disinfected, and does the work itself, it is in future to bear the cost. A fine of £10 may be imposed on any person who, knowing himself to be suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, engages in any occupation connected with food, or carries on any trade or business in such manner, as to be likely to spread the disease. It is unlawful for the owner or driver of a public conveyance knowingly to convey, or for any other person knowingly to place in such conveyance, a person suffering from any dangerous infectious disease. Sanitary authorities are to provide mortuaries, and, if so required by the County Council, to provide a building for the reception of dead bodies for post-mortem examinations. At present, sanitary authorities are empowered to make regulations as to houses let in lodgings, or occupied by more than one family, and which are not common lodging houses: sect. 94 of the Act makes it compulsory on the sanitary authorities to make and enforce such bye-laws as are requisite on the subject. Any person charged under the Act, or the husband or wife of such person, will have the option of being examined as an ordinary witness in the case. [101] ***Public Works Loans Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 59—royal assent Aug. 5th) enacts that for the purpose of local loans there may be issued by the National Debt Commissioners, for loans by the Public Works Loans Commissioners, any sums not exceeding in the whole £1,200,000, and for loans by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland any sums not exceeding £1,000,000.—[102] ***Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Bill.** Mr. Arthur Balfour in introducing this measure (Nov. 27th, '90) stated that, broadly speaking, there was no change in the policy which the Government adopted last Session, and in its main outline the speech which he delivered in the previous February would serve for the introduction of the present bill. [The total advance to be made under the bill was on that occasion estimated at about £33,000,000. But the Government had had forced on their notice the great mechanical difficulties of getting long and complicated measures through the House, and had, in consequence, cut the bill of last year into two halves. The first of these measures contained two parts, one of which embodied this modification of last year's proposal that it grafted the new loan upon the old machinery of the Ashbourne Act, and thereby considerably shortened and simplified the bill. The second half of the first bill dealt with the congested districts, and was practically a re-draft of the provisions of last Session, having reference to the same subject. The bill also gave fixity of tenure to the Land Commission. Bill No. 2 contained those parts of the bill of last year not contained in the first measure, including the provisions for the constitution of a Land Department. There were one or two points regarding which alterations in their proposals generally had been made, among them being that the limitation of twenty years' purchase (to which objection had been taken) did not appear in the new draft. Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment against entertaining any proposal to pledge the credit of this country for the purpose of land purchase in Ireland until the assent of the constituencies had been obtained at a General Election. This amendment was defeated by 268 to 117, and the bills were brought in and read a first time. On second reading (Dec. 2nd, '90) Mr. John Ellis moved an amendment, reciting that whereas, as a result of the policy of the Government in Ireland, equality of conditions as between buyer and seller had been greatly impaired, and the landlord's interest was maintained at an artificial value, and it was not proposed by the bill to invest any Irish authority with a control over the transactions, the House declined to pledge the credit of the country to the scheme proposed by the bill as being alike unsafe to the Imperial Exchequer and unjust to the Irish occupier. This was rejected (Dec. 3rd) by 245 to 173. Second reading was carried by 268 to 130. The House went into committee on Dec. 5th, but progress was at once reported. On the money resolution in connection with the bill, Mr. H. Fowler moved (April 9th) that the salaries of the Land Commissioners should be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, instead of being charged directly on the Consolidated Fund. This was opposed by the Government, and defeated by 180 to 142. Committee on the Bill resumed same evening, and continued on April 10th, when Mr. Labouchere proposed to omit the provision by which the stock to be raised for the purpose of advances for Land Purchase was to be "guaranteed." This was rejected by 232 to 138. Mr. John Morley (April 16th) moved a proviso to the effect that no guaranteed land stock should be issued by way of advance in any county for the purchase of any holding unless the making of such advance in that county should have been previously approved by a resolution of the County Council elected to represent the county in which the holding is situate under an Act of this or the next

ensuing Session of Parliament. The late Mr. Parnell thereupon proposed an amendment to the effect that this proviso should not be operative until after the establishment of elective County Councils in Ireland. Debate resumed April 17th, when, after some animated proceedings, Mr. Parnell's amendment was withdrawn, and Mr. Morley's amendment defeated by 247 to 170. Clause 1 carried (April 20th) by 247 to 126. Consideration of the clauses of the bill concluded May 15th. House re-assembled May 21st, after Whitsuntide recess, to proceed with new clauses. Mr. Balfour (May 21st) moved the insertion of a new clause providing for the allocation of the sum available for purchase in proportion to the value of the holdings. The clause was supported by Mr. Parnell, as well as by numerous Gladstonians, but opposed by Mr. Macartney (an Ulster Conservative), by Lord Lymington and other Unionists, and by the McCarthy section of the Nationalists. In replying to some of the criticisms passed upon the clause, and to an observation from the other side, Mr. Balfour said there was no more chance of another Land Purchase Bill being brought in, and of more millions being voted for the purpose, than there was of the introduction of the wildest and most chimerical scheme that ever entered the mind of man. Second reading of the clause was carried by 111 to 26. An amendment of Mr. Lea's, increasing the leading figure in the clause from £30 to £50, was subsequently accepted by the Chief Secretary, and agreed to. The clause, as amended, was carried by 108 to 22. On May 22nd Mr. Sexton moved that no advance should be made for the purchase of any holding on the estate of any landlord if it were proved, on the application of a former tenant, that the landlord had in any case refused, in a manner which the Land Commission might think unreasonable, to submit to arbitration any dispute relating to the estate between him and such person formerly in occupation. This was opposed by Mr. Balfour, and defeated by 62 to 29. The bill passed through committee the same evening, having been under consideration in committee at twenty-four sittings of the House. Report stage began June 1st. A new clause brought forward by Mr. Sexton (June 2nd) to give priority in purchase to tenants whose tenancy had been determined by process of law, was opposed by Mr. Balfour, and defeated by 112 to 74. Mr. T. W. Russell (June 4th) moved a new clause, providing for purchase by tenants formerly in possession of holdings, which was accepted by the Government, and, after being amended, added to the bill. Report stage concluded June 12th. Bill discussed on third reading (June 15th), and, an amendment of Mr. Labouchere's for its rejection having been defeated by 225 to 96, third reading agreed to. Second reading in the Lords agreed to after two evenings' discussion (June 26th). Passed through committee with amendment (July 2nd). Further amendments made (July 10th), read third time (July 14th), Lords' amendments considered by the Commons, and further amendments made to them.—[103] ***As the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 48) received royal assent Aug. 5th. Summarising Earl Cadogan's explanatory statement in submitting the bill to the House of Lords on June 25th, '91, and which, on all leading points of the measure, still holds good, the effect of the Act may be thus explained: The first and leading principle is a pledge of British credit up to a certain limit to carry out its objects. The majority of its clauses have been framed so as to enable the Government to use that credit so as to avoid throwing any risk whatever on the tax-payer, and in order to provide, if possible, absolutely sufficient guarantees. The second object is to provide for the allocation of the money to be lent for land purchase; and the third object is to provide for the relief of congested districts; and there are also a few clauses with reference to the Land Department. These objects it is proposed to attain as follows. The main security taken over and above the primary security of the holding itself is the power to capture, for purposes of security against loss to the British taxpayer, the Imperial contributions to Irish local purposes. The financial provisions of the Act are engrafted on the system of land purchase under the Ashbourne Act, and this Act is to be read into that Act with certain modifications. When the landlord and tenant are agreed on the sale of a holding—the Act being entirely permissive in its character, —and when the Land Commission have sanctioned the advance, the advance is made to the landlord, not in cash, but in the issue of guaranteed Land Stock of the nominal amount of the advance, producing dividends at the rate of 2¾ per cent. In order to provide for the payment of these dividends, and for the redemption of the whole amount in forty-nine years, the purchasing tenant pays a purchase annuity for that period, the normal rate of which is 4 per cent. on the advance, but which is fixed at a higher rate during the earlier years of the term, in order to provide for the following purposes: 2¾ per cent. on the advance, 1 per cent. Sinking Fund to pay off the capital in 49 years, and ¼ per cent.—5s. per £100, termed in the Act the "county percentage"—which, subject to charges in connection with the guaranteed fund, is devoted to local purposes, and primarily for the purpose of providing labourers' dwellings in the various counties. The purchase annuities are paid into the Land Purchase Account provided for in the Act; and if there is any deficiency in the payment either of interest or capital, or in the county percentage, that deficiency is temporarily advanced out of the Consolidated Fund, this temporary advance being to a certain extent an automatic operation. It will be obvious that, if at any time there are arrears in the payment of annuities and interest, it would be impossible to obtain investors in Land Stock at 2¾ per cent. Therefore the Act provides for the automatic filling up of any deficiency by the Consolidated Fund, and the object of guarantees is to recoup the Consolidated Fund. The Guarantee Fund is of two kinds—there are the cash portion and the contingent portion. The cash portion consists of the Irish Probate Duty Grant, which is a little over £200,000 per annum, the Exchequer contribution of £40,000, which is to be paid each year out of the Consolidated Fund, and the county percentage. In so far as the Exchequer contribution is not required to make up any deficiency, it is to be invested annually until it reaches £200,000, which is reserved for an object which will be subsequently explained. These two items form the cash portion of the Guarantee Fund. As to the contingent portion of the Guarantee Fund, in the first place it includes the Irish share of the local taxation

(Customs and Excise) duties, amounting to £700,000, and the following local grants:—Rates on Government property, grants to model schools and national schools, grants for the maintenance of children in industrial schools, grants in aid of workhouses and dispensaries, and grants towards the cost of pauper lunatics in district asylums. In a case in which the cash portion of the fund has been used, there is a provision for enabling the Lord-Lieutenant to order a levy to be made by the Grand Jury. This levy will defend the locality from the loss which would be entailed by touching any contingent portion of the Guarantee Fund. There is one more procedure in case of failure, wholly or in part, to recover arrears. Under the Act of '85, after exhausting all legal remedies against a tenant and his holding, the Land Commissioners were authorised to declare the amount they failed to recover to be an irrecoverable debt, and then it was possible to resort to the one-fifth guarantee deposit. By this Act the Commissioners are enabled to retain the guarantee deposit in every case, and only one-half of the sum declared to be irrecoverable is to be borne by the guarantee deposit. The reason for this latter provision is as follows: Under the Ashbourne Act the State had but one security in addition to the holding—namely, the one-fifth guarantee deposit. Under this Act the State has two securities—the guarantee deposit and the contribution to the local rates, that is, the Guarantee Fund; and it is only fair that both should bear their proportion of the loss. The great defect in all systems of land purchase has been the absence of provisions for periods of exceptional distress and calamity. In former Acts the only remedy was the sale of the purchaser's interest. This Bill provides two distinct resources against such a contingency. The first is provided by the increase of the annuity payable in the earlier years, called the purchaser's Insurance Fund, on which he can draw in seasons of distress. The second is the Reserve Fund to be created by means of the carrying over of the £40,000 a year Exchequer contribution, in so far as it is not required under the Act. The purchaser's Insurance Fund is the difference between 80 per cent. of the annual value of the holding, which will be payable for five years, and an annuity of 4 per cent. on the advance. This is only used when the advance is less than twenty years' purchase of the annual value of the holding, but the period may be extended by an order of the Lord-Lieutenant in certain exceptional circumstances. The other source of the Reserve Fund is created by paying over £40,000 a year out of the Exchequer contributions until the amount so carried has reached £200,000. Statistics of the working of the Ashbourne Act prove that the tenancies under £50 are as twelve to one compared with those over £50, and the proportion of money allocated under the Act of '85 is two to three. If the chief object of land purchase is to increase the number of peasant proprietors, and if the funds available are limited, it is obvious, if you wish to make your money go far in the desired direction, it is absolutely necessary that there should be some method of proportioning the advances to the relative numbers of the holdings. There is also a provision which enables tenants who were formerly in occupation of a holding to purchase. This is limited to cases where a tenancy has been determined since May 1st, '79, and the former landlord or his successor are still in possession, and it can only be resorted to within six months after the passing of the Act. Lastly, there is a provision of considerable importance which authorises the re-lending of money provided by British credit. As soon as twenty-five times the share of a county in the Guarantee Fund has been advanced, the Treasury may order additional advances in that county out of the capital accumulated in the Sinking Fund, so that practically there will always be money available for land purchase in Ireland. A district may be declared to be a congested district when the proportion between the total population of electoral divisions and the total ratable value is less than £1 6s. 8*d*. per head. Those districts are formed into separate counties for the purposes of the Act, and in the Guarantee Fund in those districts £1,500,000 of the Irish Church Fund is substituted for that part of the contingent Guarantee Fund which comes under the head of model and industrial schools; and there is one condition under which those congested districts will receive their guarantees,—namely, that when a levy is made, half only will be made out of the county, and the other half will be made out of the £1,500,000 of the Church Fund which is devoted to these congested districts. Then a Congested Districts Board is formed, whose chief duty will be to bring about the amalgamation of small holdings, to assist migration and emigration, and generally to develop the industries and resources of the poorest districts of Ireland.—**[104]** The second of the two bills introduced by Mr. Balfour, which was to constitute a **Land Department**, and to amend the laws relating to land purchase in Ireland, was read a second time Nov. 27th, and the House went into committee upon it on Dec. 9th, but progress was at once reported. This bill was withdrawn in June, but certain clauses of it were by general consent embodied into two bills, and duly became law. One of these measures, the ***Turbary (Ireland) Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 45—royal assent Aug. 5th), provides for and regulates the user by purchasing tenants of rights of turbary; and the other, the ***Redemption of Rent (Ireland) Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 57—royal assent Aug. 5th), provides for the redemption of rent by long leaseholders and others.—**[105] Railway Companies Return Tickets Bill.** Dr. Clark (Jan. 27th) moved second reading of this measure, the object of which was to enable purchasers of railway tickets to make the return journey at any time. Sir M. Hicks-Beach said there were possibilities of an extension of the present rules applying to return tickets, but this was a bill to which the Government could not consent. Second reading negatived by 106 to 39.—**[106] *Railway Rates Bills.** On the bill to confirm a provisional order made by the Board of Trade under "The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888," containing the classification of merchandise traffic, and the schedule of maximum rates and charges applicable thereto, of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and certain other railway companies connected therewith, Mr. P. Stanhope moved (March 6th) that the House declined to proceed with the consideration of a scheme for the revision of railway rates which was based upon the full recognition of the legality of the station terminal charges. Amendment withdrawn after discussion, and bill, with

eight others, referred to a joint committee of the two Houses. Lord Balfour (March 10th) moved a resolution concurring in the appointment of the proposed joint committee, which was agreed to. After many sittings of the joint committee, the bills were reported, with amendments, and were considered by the Commons on July 24th, when Mr. P. Stanhope moved an amendment declaring that the conclusions of the committee did not afford a final or equitable settlement, and that further amendments in relief of trade were urgently required. This was defeated by 130 to 64. The President of the Board of Trade proposed or assented to several amendments which, in great part, met objections of members. All the bills subsequently became law.—[107] ***Ranges Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 54—royal assent Aug. 5th) (see sect. 131) gives power to a volunteer corps, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to purchase land for military purposes. A county or borough council may, at the request of one or more corps, purchase and hold lands on their behalf. If a corps, or a county or borough council on behalf of one or more corps, desire to purchase lands compulsorily they may petition the Secretary of State, who may either dismiss the petition or direct a local inquiry to be made; and if, after inquiry, he is satisfied the land ought to be taken, he may submit a bill for that purpose to Parliament, provided that any petitioner against the bill may be heard in committee against it. Provision is made under which the corps or council may obtain the necessary funds.—[107a] **Reformatory and Industrial Schools Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 23—royal assent July 3rd) was introduced by Mr. Howard Vincent, with the object of enabling the managers of reformatory and industrial schools to take advantage of favourable opportunities which might present themselves of advantageously starting in life the children under their charge. It had been found in practice that in numerous cases the veto of parents prevented such opportunities being seized. The managers may, with his own consent, apprentice any well-conducted child to, or dispose of him in, any trade, calling, or service, or by emigration, notwithstanding that his period of detention has not expired; provided that where the offender is to be emigrated, and in any case unless he has been detained for 12 months, the consent of the Secretary of State shall also be required for the exercise of any power under the Act.—[108] **Religious Disabilities Removal Bill**, for removing the disabilities of Roman Catholics to hold the offices of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, brought in by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, and Sir H. Davey. The debate on second reading was looked forward to with great interest. The late Sir John Pope Hennessy gave notice that he would move, after second reading, an instruction empowering the committee on the bill to insert a provision relieving the Sovereign and members of the Royal Family from all religious disabilities, but this was withdrawn before the debate came on. Mr. Gladstone, in moving second reading, Feb. 4th, described the measure as one for the removal from the statute book of an anomaly, an injustice and a discredit, and although he believed it to be in law seriously doubtful whether Roman Catholics were at that moment disabled from holding the offices in question, no person charged with the formation of a Government would feel safe in recommending any one about the validity of whose acts there could be the smallest doubt. So far as he knew there was no legal obstacle to the office of Lord Chancellor, ecclesiastical patronage and all, being held by a Jew, by a Mahommedan, by a Buddhist, or by a Hindoo, who would exercise the right of presentation to, he thought, 800 benefices; or by a materialist, an agnostic, or an atheist—all these people were to be able to hold the office of Lord Chancellor and to recommend ecclesiastical appointments, while the successors of Pascal, of Thomas-à-Kempis, of Pope Gregory who sent missionaries to the southern parts of this country, were to be disabled. The late Mr. W. H. Smith, in proposing the rejection of the measure, expressed surprise that this speech was delivered now instead of at some former time during the many years the right hon. gentleman had been in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone interposed to remark that he delivered similar speeches both in regard to the Lord-Lieutenancy and the Lord Chancellorship in 1867. "That," continued the First Lord of the Treasury, "was when the right hon. gentleman was in opposition, but he had made no such proposal as this during the years since in which he had been responsible for the conduct of the government of the country." Mr. Smith's objection to this measure was that while it applied only to two persons, it alarmed and distressed very large classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Under the legislation to be proposed by the right hon. gentleman, they would have an independent Irish Parliament consisting generally and mainly of Roman Catholics, a Government generally and mainly consisting of Roman Catholics responsible to that Parliament, and they would have a Lord-Lieutenant qualified by the bill which the right hon. gentleman now proposed, who also would be a Roman Catholic, and who would be the sole link which would remain between the Government of England and of Ireland. The bill was rejected by 256 to 224, majority 32. Viscount Cranborne and 3 other Conservatives voted for the bill; and 3 Gladstonians, including Mr. Howell, voted against. The Unionist vote was divided, 9 of the party, including Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Courtney, Sir H. James, and Lord Wolmer voting for, and 21 against. On Monday, Feb. 19th, the Attorney-General respectfully declined to answer inquiries addressed to him by Mr. Causton and Mr. Sumner, and raising the questions whether a Roman Catholic or a Jew was eligible to hold the offices of Lord Chancellor of England and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. These inquiries, said Sir Richard Webster, involved points of law of great difficulty, which could not be properly dealt with in the limits of an answer to a question. He knew that very different opinions were entertained by lawyers of great eminence both in and outside the House; therefore upon such a point his own personal opinion would be of no guidance to hon. members.—[109] ***Russian Dutch Loan Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 26—royal assent Aug. 5th) makes provision for paying off the British portion of the Russian Dutch Loan, the residue of which remaining outstanding on Dec. 31st, '90, was about £516,529. [110] ***Savings Banks Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 21, royal assent July 3rd) enacts that a trustee savings bank may not be described in any manner which imports that the Government is responsible to depositors for money placed in

the safe keeping of the bank. An Inspection Committee is to be established who may appoint persons to inspect the books and accounts of trustee savings banks, and to examine and report from time to time whether the bank has complied with the requirements of the law relating to the bank as to the security to be taken from officers, the accounts and the conduct of business, and whether any portion of the expenditure is excessive or unnecessary. A bank may be called upon to reduce its expenditure, and if it fail to do so or to remedy certain specified defaults, the National Debt Commissioners may close the account of the trustees or report to the Treasury with a view of action being taken under sect. 2 of the Act of '87 (under which a commissioner may be appointed to examine the affairs of the Bank) or adopt both of these courses. The Act also includes, provisions under which a trustee savings bank and the post office savings bank may not receive any deposit which will make the sum standing in the name of any depositor exceed £200; interest may be allowed in full on the sum standing in the name of a depositor so long as it does not exceed £200, but whenever the sum exceeds that amount, interest shall not be allowed on the sum in excess. A depositor may, not more than once in any savings bank year, deposit money to replace money previously withdrawn in one entire sum during that year.—[111] **School Board for London Superannuation Bill**, brought in by Sir Richard Temple; read a second time Jan. 27th, and committed to a select committee, who were subsequently instructed by the House to consider the whole question of the superannuation of elementary school teachers in England and Wales. The committee chose Sir R. Temple as chairman, took much evidence actuarial and otherwise, and on July 20th presented a special report stating that they thought it was not desirable to proceed with the bill referred to them. They therefore reported the same without amendment to the House. Some witnesses had been examined by the committee upon the general subject referred to them, but, as the actuarial evidence was very complex, and had only recently been placed before them, and, as further evidence would be required, the committee had not been able to consider any report. They had therefore agreed to report to the House the evidence they had already taken, and recommended that a committee be re-appointed in the next session of Parliament. With the report was included a draft report proposed by the chairman. This had not been approved or even considered in detail by the committee, but looking to the information it contains, and to the experience and position of the hon. member who prepared it, we have had a summary of it made. Sir Richard Temple is convinced that superannuation is desirable for the sake not only of the teachers but of the schools; it is impossible that pensions should be allowed to teachers from public funds without contributions from themselves; and if a system of superannuation is to be called into existence there must be some authority, some organisation, and even some aid from the State. But when the principle comes to be applied to the vast body of teachers in England and Wales, there are a variety of conditions demanding a difference in treatment. In the first place, there are the teachers of the future. For these the conditions of the problem of superannuation are comparatively simple. Then to these may be added the teachers who have recently entered the service. In the second place, there are the teachers of the present who are still in that service which they entered long ago, who have passed into middle life, and some of whom have already advanced near to the pensionable age. For these the conditions of the problem of superannuation are complex and difficult of solution. Respecting the teachers of the future, one primary calculation is simple. Each person, man or woman, may subscribe a certain sum annually to a fund under State management. With compound interest these subscriptions accumulate. The subscriber who retires before the time of superannuation arrives, may receive the present value of the annuity payable at the age of sixty-five which his past payments have purchased, with as much of the interest as might be allowable. All this would be arranged on what is known as "surrender value." But in the event of there not being retirement, the subscriber would be entitled on reaching a certain age to such a pension as the amount of subscription with interest would purchase. The plan amounts to a compulsory system of superannuation under State management. But the pension would be very moderate, perhaps even small in comparison with the hopes that have apparently been entertained by many, if not all, of the teachers. For example, from tables furnished by the actuary, it appears that a teacher subscribing £1 per annum from twenty to twenty-one years of age would become entitled at sixty years of age to a pension of £11 per annum, or £18 at sixty-five. These (and other calculations given) do not provide for any repayment to heirs in event of death. If this is to be allowed then the pensions would be less favourable. Further, sixty and sixty-five have been suggested as possibly pensionable ages. The evidence showed that educational authorities generally would regard the age of sixty-five as too high. They would hold that the age should be fixed at sixty; some even would prefer fifty-five. But, however desirable it may be, that pension should be made compulsory at sixty, the financial difficulty is hard to be overcome, perhaps even insuperable. The pension obtainable after any subscription that could be reasonably expected up to sixty years of age would be in many cases too small for ordinary subsistence. The draft next adverts to the second category of present teachers, excluding, as already explained, all the juniors, those below a certain standing say of ten years, but including all others over ten years; or, if this be thought to constitute too high a limit, then say five years, but the greater the number of those who can fairly be excluded the less will be the difficulty of the calculation for those who remain. The remainder then will include those who are approaching middle life, those in middle life, and those beyond it. The actuarial tables show but too plainly that no subscriptions which these teachers could make up within the years available to them before pension time would obtain any adequate pension. A teacher of thirty years of age subscribing £4 per annum would obtain a pension of £24 at sixty, and £44 at sixty-five; a teacher of forty years of age would obtain a pension of £13 at sixty, and of £24 at sixty-five. If in the latter case, the teacher of forty, the subscription were doubled and made £8 annually with refer-

ence to the short period during which he would subscribe, still he would obtain a pension of only £26 at sixty, and £48 at sixty-five. Such pensions are considerably less than those shown above for the subscribers who began subscribing at twenty years of age, namely, £44 at sixty and £72 at sixty-five. To remedy this difficulty other means of increased payment might be devised, inasmuch as teachers thus situated would become entitled to pensionary benefits, towards which they had not adequately contributed. Great care would have to be exercised in graduating the special increase of rate of subscription, inasmuch as a person of forty years of age ought to pay a higher rate under these circumstances than one of thirty, and one of fifty than one of forty. But, at the best, it is hardly possible for them after forty years of age to afford subscriptions adequate to obtain a reasonable pension. Yet it would be hard to omit or exclude these persons, who comprise the best and the most experienced people in the profession, from any national scheme of pensions for teachers. From this point of view, Sir Richard could not perceive any mode of providing pensions for the teachers of, say thirty years of age and upwards now in the service without some State assistance, or some substantial guarantee which amounts to the same thing, though every effort should be made to reduce the extent of such assistance or guarantee. One method would be to fix a certain maximum scale of pensions for this particular class of teachers only, in reference to, say the calculations made above, and then to guarantee from the State the difference between the pension due according to the subscriptions (specially increased as above) and the pensions of the scale. For instance, if the subscriptions afforded a pension of £48, and the ordinary pension were assumed at £72 as shown above, the difference between the two sums might be made up by the State. This is only by way of illustration. Or, again, it might be arranged that to the pensions obtainable on the subscriptions a certain proportion, say one-fourth or one-third, should be added, under the provision that the total should not exceed the maximum of the scale. Or, better still, the State might allow a pension of £1 for every year of past service; for example, £20 for one who had twenty years' service; £30 for one who had thirty years' service, and so forth. To such pension there would be added any benefit to which the person might be entitled by subscriptions paid on the principles already indicated. This plan is especially suitable owing to the great variety in the periods during which the teachers have served since their certification, as shown in the returns. Heretofore no difference between men and women has been suggested. With women retirement on marriage is not infrequent; and they have naturally been anxious to secure the right to take with them the value of their subscriptions, and to that Sir Richard would agree. Further, the women feel anxiety regarding the pensionable age, as they wish that it should be fixed earlier for them than for the men. The evidence shows, too, that many educational authorities suggest fifty-five as the pensionable age for women, on the ground that their strength begins to fail sooner than that of men, and that after fifty-five they cannot well bear the nervous exhaustion which is caused by the work of teaching. Sir Richard recognises the weight of this consideration. But even for the future teachers the financial difficulty will be almost insuperable. It has been shown above that the subscriptions will hardly afford a reasonable pension at sixty years of age, though they give a much better one at sixty-five; but at fifty-five they would afford only a pension of quite an inadequate amount. The same difficulty in an intensified degree would apply to the present teachers over, say, thirty years of age. It remains to notice the scheme presented by the School Board for London. Apart from the extra subscription for repayment of subscriptions on retirement, the rate of ordinary subscription for pension was proposed to be 2 per cent. on the salaries; but the fund, formed from this 2 per cent., was to have the benefit of the subscriptions of those who might die or retire before the pensionable age; and under this School Board the retirements have been numerous. But the scale of pensions was derived from the Civil Service Act, 31 Vict. ch. 31, which is much more liberal than any average of pensions that arise from the calculations already presented in this draft report. The Board did, as shown by the Bill, propose that the guarantee of the London rates should be given to the pension fund formed by the subscriptions, and did reckon on some payments for a while falling on the rates, though it was hoped that such amounts would be repaid by the fund afterwards. The calculations, however, made by the official actuary show that for some time a burden, greater than anything that the Board anticipated, would be thrown on the rates. Sir Richard cannot suggest that such a liability be incurred. If there is to be a separate scheme for the teachers under the London School Board, then the conditions would need to be revised; in other words, the subscriptions would have to be raised, and the benefits would have not only to be diminished but also altered in character, so that no appreciable burden should be thrown upon the rates for the future teachers, at all events. Such a revision could be made only by the Board itself if the scheme were remitted to that body for reconsideration. In that case Sir R. Temple apprehends that the Board would find itself obliged to make the same distinction as that already pointed out between the present and future teachers. And for the present teachers some assistance would be inevitable. But he observes that the calculations applied to the teachers in the country at large are applicable to the School Board for London. One point, however, needing adjustment would be that the teachers under the Board have for some time past been paying subscriptions towards a pension fund, which now amounts to a considerable sum. They would be entitled to retain this sum for their own advantage, whatever arrangement may be made. Sir Richard throughout assumes that whatever State aid may be furnished will be from the Treasury, and not from local rates. Together with the teachers there are others engaged in educational work, such as clerks, local inspectors, and others. Such officials are not so largely employed in voluntary schools, but under the various School Boards they are numerous, and often hold important posts. The School Board for London included these officials in the pension scheme; and Sir Richard considers that they should be thus included

everywhere under the same conditions as the teachers. It will be noted that in this draft report the Chairman has adverted to retirement only in health and strength as medically certified, and not to retirement from sickness before the pensionable age. Nor has he included surrender value to the heirs in case of death. If either or both of these contingencies should be included, then an ancillary scheme (which would not be difficult) would have to be provided. —[112] ***Schools for Science and Art Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 61—royal assent Aug. 5th). The object of this measure is to facilitate the transfer of schools for science and art to the local authorities, which, under the Technical Instruction Act, '89, are authorised to supply, or aid the supply of, technical or manual instruction.—[113] ***Seal Fishery (Behrings Sea) Act** (54 Vict. ch. 19—royal assent June 11th) was introduced "to enable Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to make special provision for prohibiting the catching of seals in Behrings Sea by Her Majesty's subjects during the period named in the Order." The late Mr. W. H. Smith, in moving second reading (June 1st), explained that it was desired to settle the question involved amicably and by arbitration, and that Her Majesty's Government had been in communication with the Government of the United States and the Government of the Dominion of Canada with that view. The prohibition to fish would only be for a limited time, such as would be necessary to procure the award.—***Seed Potatoes (Ireland) Acts** (see sect. 27).—[114] **Slander of Women Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 51—royal assent Aug. 5th) enacts that words spoken and published after the passing of the Act, which impute unchastity or adultery to any woman or girl, shall not require special damage to render them actionable.—[115] **Small Holdings Bill.** Mr. Jesse Collings (Mar. 11th) moved the second reading of this Bill, explaining that its object was to provide facilities for the acquisition of land by the labouring population and others in the rural districts. The principle of his present Bill had been adopted by the Select Committee, and what hon. members would pledge themselves to, by voting for the second reading of the Bill, was some measure on the lines suggested by the Select Committee [see ed. '91, SESSION, sect. 92]. Mr. Chaplin took the principle of the Bill to be this; that the community should have power, under certain restrictions, to acquire land by the aid of the State for the purpose of creating a class of cultivating owners. That was a principle in which he believed they all concurred · it was one, at all events, of which Her Majesty's Government heartily approved, and that being the principle of the Bill, the Government would have no hesitation in supporting the second reading of the measure. Second reading agreed to. - Bill subsequently dropped.—[116] ***Stamp Duties Management Act, and Stamp Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 38 & 39—royal assent July 21st) consolidate the law relating to the management of stamp duties, and the several enactments relating to the stamp duties payable on instruments.—[117] ***Statute Law Revision Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 67—royal assent Aug. 5th) carries on the work of statute law revision several years later in the present reign, and also deals with a number of Scottish and Irish statutes.—[118] ***Supreme Court of Judicature Act** (54 & 55 Vict. ch. 53) received royal assent Aug. 5th, and provides, among other things, that every person who has held the office of Lord Chancellor shall be an *ex-officio* judge of the Court of Appeal, but he shall not be required to sit and act as a judge of the Court unless upon the request of the Lord Chancellor he consents so to do; and that the House of Lords, in the hearing and determination of appeals in Admiralty actions, may call in the aid of one or more assessors specially qualified, and hear such appeal, wholly or partially, with the assistance of such assessors.—[119] ***Supreme Court of Judicature (London Causes) Act** (54 Vict. ch. 14—royal assent May 11th) enacts that sittings may be held in the city of London by judges of the High Court under commissions issued for the trial of issues or inquiries in cases at *nisi prius*.—[120] ***Taxes, Regulation of Remuneration Act** (54 Vict. ch. 13—royal assent May 11th) (see also sect. 23), provides that clerks to commissioners and assessors, and collectors of income tax shall henceforth be paid by salary instead of by poundage.—[121] **Teachers' Registration and Organisation Bill** (introduced by Sir R. Temple) and the **Teachers' Registration Bill** (brought in by Mr. A. Acland) were referred to a select committee, of which Sir W. Hart-Dyke was appointed chairman. This committee reported the Bills, without amendment (July 14th), and they were subsequently dropped. The committee also presented a special report, in which they made the following recommendations:—That registration of teachers in secondary schools is in principle desirable. That the most satisfactory arrangements in any scheme of registration that may be adopted would be (*a*) that existing teachers should not be put on the register merely as such, but should not suffer from any legal disability; (*b*) that both existing teachers and future teachers should be admitted to the register on producing such evidence of intellectual requirements and teaching capacity as might be required by the Council; (*c*) that the register should, as soon as might appear reasonable in each case, be made compulsory upon existing teachers in the event of their appointment to teach in a secondary school assisted by endowments or public money, and upon future teachers in these, and ultimately in all other secondary schools; (*d*) that teachers certified by the Education Department should be placed on the register with an indication, as in the case of other teachers, of the nature of their certificate. That the qualifications for registration should include evidence, both of attainments, and of teaching capacity. That with this object additional facilities are required for the training of teachers in secondary schools. That any educational council to be established for the furtherance of such registration, should be composed of nominees of the State, representatives of the Universities, and members elected by the teaching profession.—[122] **Technical Instruction Act** (54 Vict. ch. 4—royal assent March 26th) was introduced by Sir H. Roscoe, and enacts that, subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the Technical Instruction Act, '89, a local authority may—(*a*) Make such provision in aid of the technical or manual instruction for the time being supplied in a school or institution outside its district as may, in the opinion of the authority, be necessary for the requirements of the districts in cases where similar provision cannot be so advantageously made by aiding a school or institution within its district; and

(*b*) Provide or assist in providing scholarships for, or pay or assist in paying the fees of, students ordinarily resident in the district of the local authority, at schools or institutions within or outside that district.—**Theatres, etc. (London) Bill** (see heading COUNTY COUNCILS).—[123] ***Tithe Rent-Charge Recovery Bill.** Sir M. Hicks-Beach (Dec. 1st), in moving second reading, explained that the bill only dealt with the question of recovering tithe, and announced that a small commission would be appointed to inquire into the question of tithe redemption, and of matters connected with it. Mr. Stuart Rendel moved an amendment declaring that tithe rent-charge in Wales ought to be applied in accordance with the constitutionally expressed wishes of the people of the principality. This was defeated by 224 to 130, and the bill read a second time. On the committee stage, Mr. F. Stevenson moved an instruction empowering the committee to provide for an equitable revision of tithes, in accordance with the altered conditions of agriculture. The amendment was rejected by 203 to 68, and the House went into committee, progress being at once reported. Committee resumed Jan. 21st, when a proviso of Sir M. Hicks-Beach that nothing in the Act should impose any personal liability upon any owner or occupier of lands for payment of tithe rent-charge, and that the court should not, by virtue of the Act, have power to imprison by reason only of the non-payment of tithe, was agreed to, the exclusion of imprisonment being, at the instance of Mr. S. Evans, extended to costs. On the clause empowering the court to remit tithe when it exceeded two-thirds of the annual value of the land, Mr. C. W. Gray moved to make the amount one-half, but his proposal was defeated by 178 to 124. Bill passed through committee Feb. 3rd. Third reading carried Feb. 12th, by 250 to 161. Marquis of Salisbury moved second reading in Lords Feb. 19th, which was agreed to after a discussion and an amendment of Lord Brabourne for the rejection of the measure had been negatived without a division. As the Tithe Act (54 Vict. ch. 8) received royal assent March 26th. Tithe rent-charge issuing out of any lands is to be payable by the owner of the lands, notwithstanding any existing contract between him and the occupier, and any such contract made after the passing of the Act is to be void. But occupiers liable under contract made before the passing of the Act are to be liable to pay the owner such sum as the owner has properly paid on account of the tithe rent-charge to which such occupiers are liable under their contract to pay, exclusive of any costs incurred or paid by the owner. It is provided that where the lands are occupied by several occupiers under contract to pay, any of them shall only be liable to pay such proportion of the sum paid by the owner as the ratable value of the lands occupied by him bears to the ratable value of the whole. Such sum is to be recoverable from the occupier by distress, and not otherwise. Where tithe is in arrear for not less than three months, the person entitled to it may recover through the county court; and elaborate provisions to cover various cases and contingencies are contained in the Act. Nothing in the Act is to impose or constitute any personal liability upon any occupier or owner for payment, and neither is to be imprisoned by reason only of non-payment. Tithe rent-charge exceeding two-thirds of the annual value of the land may be remitted to the extent of the excess by the court.—[124] ***Training Colleges (Ireland) Bill**, introduced by Mr. Arthur Balfour, was to provide for the reimbursement to training colleges in Ireland of certain past expenditure on their sites, buildings, appurtenances, premises, and fixtures, the institutions in question being St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra; Our Lady of Mercy Training College, Baggot Street, Dublin; and the Church of Ireland Training College, Kildare Place, Dublin. The proposal was strongly objected to by Mr. T. W. Russell and others, and on one occasion (July 30th) was under discussion until past 4 a.m. On July 31st, Mr. Balfour announced that, considering the late period of the session, he should not proceed with the bill, but would accomplish the object in view in a less theoretically perfect way by getting the money voted in the estimates. Mr. T. W. Russell thereupon expressed his gratification that the Chief Secretary had seen his way to withdraw the measure.—**Turbary (Ireland) Act** (see sect. 104).—COMMITTEES.—[125] **British and Foreign Spirits.** A Commons committee was (Jan. 29th) appointed to consider "whether, on grounds of public health, it is desirable that certain classes of spirits, British and foreign, should be kept in bond for a definite period before they are allowed to pass into consumption, and to inquire into the system of blending British and foreign spirits in or out of bond, and into the propriety of applying the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the Merchandise Marks Act to the case of British and foreign spirits; and also into the sale of ether as an intoxicant." The committee took evidence, and reported April 30th. From some figures they gave regarding the production and **consumption of spirits**, it appears that in the year ended Dec. 31st, 1890, the consumption of British spirits was ·769 gall., and of foreign and colonial spirits ·234 gall. per head of the population of the United Kingdom, or a total per head of spirits of all kinds of 1·003 gall. But the amount of spirits consumed in England, Scotland and Ireland per head of the population showed considerable variations. In England the consumption per head was little above half a gallon annually; in Scotland it was 1½ gall.; and in Ireland one gallon. Dealing with the question of the **character and purity of spirits**, the committee said the general conclusion of the evidence seemed to be that the mellowing of spirits by age is due to minute quantities of very imperfectly known bodies affecting the taste and smell, and which are present even in much smaller amount than the higher alcohols and ethers which are found practically to the same extent in old and new spirits. The committee arranged with the Inland Revenue that about fifty samples of spirits should be collected from public-houses, shebeens and fairs in various parts of the country, to ascertain whether adulterations of a pernicious character might be put into them by the retailer before being given out to the customers. Not a single case of such adulteration was found. The samples varied greatly in strength, being from 14 to 30 under-proof, but the spirit was normal. With regard to the **blending of spirits**, the committee did not recommend any increased restrictions. As to the bonding of spirits, their general conclusion from the evidence submitted to them was, that compulsory

bonding of all spirits for a certain period was unnecessary, and would harass trade. The committee went on to say, in reference to a very interesting question: "The **use of ether as an intoxicant** by drinking exists in South Derry and a small portion of Tyrone, in a district about 609,000 acres in area; but, so far as we could ascertain, in no other part of the kingdom. The origin of the practice is said to have been the effective putting down of illicit distillation in the mountainous district of Tyrone, about thirty years ago, and the substitution of this cheaper intoxicant for duty-paid whisky. Ether is expensive, but a small quantity of it (a teaspoonful or tablespoonful) is sufficient for intoxication. The ether used is generally impure, and is made from methylated spirit. . . . The character of the drunkenness is much the same as with whisky, but it is more rapid in its action, while, as the after effects are not so disagreeable, a person may get drunk two or three times in the day at a cost of sixpence. It is difficult to say how much is consumed per head of the population; but it is understood that the railways carry into the district about four tons annually—a very large amount when it is considered that a dose for an adult does not exceed a tablespoonful. The demoralisation as well as the physical deterioration of the drinkers is undoubtedly great, and calls for a remedy. Accordingly, at the instance of the Inland Revenue, ether has been scheduled under the Poisons Act; and since this has been done the sale in grocers' shops has practically ceased, and that of druggists is largely curtailed. The Rev. Dr. Carter, the rector of Cookstown, fears that the success of this measure in restraining the practice will not be permanent. On the other hand, Mr. Wilkinson believes that it has suppressed the practice in his district, and Inspector Clark, who was sent on a tour of inspection throughout the neighbourhood, gives positive evidence as to the decrease of this pernicious custom. It will be necessary to watch closely the further effect of scheduling ether as a poison, and it is in the interest of the Inland Revenue to do so, as this intoxicant may be and is made from methylated alcohol, and thus escapes paying the duty with which other intoxicating beverages are charged. For the present your committee do not think that other measures are necessary, unless it may be considered desirable to obtain powers for search of grocers' shops, and of itinerant vendors who sell ether." As to **methylated spirit**, although its smell and taste are nauseous, evidence shows that it is **used, to a considerable** and increasing **extent**, in the Braid district, county Antrim, covering an area of five to eight square miles. Its retail price is about 3s. per gallon, while that of ordinary spirits is about 20s. "In Ballymena, three chemists and druggists sold last year 714 gallons; and, though part of this quantity may have been used for legitimate purposes, the **major part is supposed** to be **taken as an intoxicant.** The nauseous taste and smell are disguised by mixing it with tea and sugar. For one penny, a glass of methylated spirits can be got, having a greater intoxicating effect than whisky. The effects on the drinkers are stated to be deleterious, as it impairs the brain more quickly than alcohol. Efforts were made by the Inland Revenue to limit the quantity sold to retailers in this district to one quart; but the Pharmaceutical Society opposed the restriction, and it was taken out of a bill before the House of Commons. Still, under the Budget Act of last session, the Inland Revenue might order a register to be kept of sales of methylated spirits retailed in any particular district, and they might modify the composition of methylated spirits used for retail purposes, so as to make it more offensive as a beverage." The **committee did not think it was within the** range of this inquiry to **collect evidence** as to **whether a total abstinence from the use of spirits** was **better** for the public health than taking them in moderate amount as a stimulant. The professional opinions given by Dr. Pavy, F.R.S., and Dr. Lauder Brunton, F.R.S., coincided with those of the public, that old mellowed spirits are less irritating to the stomach than newly distilled spirits. In reference to this matter the conclusion of the committee was, that as the **public show a marked preference for old spirits**, which the trade find more profitable, and as the practice has arisen of blending whiskies with patent spirits, to fit them for earlier consumption, it was not desirable to pass any compulsory law in regard to age, especially as the general feeling of the trade is that such an obligation would harass commerce, and be an unfair burden on particular classes of spirits. The committee thought it was a reasonable desire on the part of the cane-growing countries that their spirits should continue to be called "rum," and that imitations of it should be labelled as imitations. "Both the Inland Revenue and the Customs should support the operation of the Merchandise Marks Act, as far as they are able to do so, by taking precautions that spirits are not falsely described either as to their character or country of origin while they are in bond or delivered from bond. The authorities in charge of bonded spirits do not knowingly allow false descriptions, and have expressed their willingness to prevent them. But it must be borne in mind that the trade are against undue restrictions of description, and have got some of them removed. Your committee have received representations from importers and from bonded warehouse keepers in this country that further restrictions will hamper trade." **Children's Life Insurance** (see sect. 54).—[126] **Colonisation.** On Jan. 26th the select committee which had sat in 1889 and 1890 was reappointed to inquire into various schemes which have been proposed to Her Majesty's Government to facilitate emigration from the congested districts of the United Kingdom to the British colonies or elsewhere; to examine into the results of any schemes which have received practical trials in recent years, and to report generally whether in their opinion it is desirable that further facilities should be given to promote emigration; and, if so, upon the means and the conditions under which such emigration can best be carried out, and the quarters to which it can most advantageously be directed. The committee reported on March 17th. They had, they said, **no grounds** for thinking that the present **condition of the** United Kingdom generally **calls for any general scheme of state-organised colonisation or emigration.** They point out that there exist statutory powers to local authorities to provide for and assist the emigration of poor persons. As regards adults, these powers have not been largely used; but many children had been emigrated, the greater part of them to Canada, wholly or partially at the cost of the poor-

rate. A large field was said to exist for such emigration, and the committee urged the desirability of every facility and assistance being given to further it; and considered that the Treasury might with advantage grant pecuniary aid to industrial and other schools to assist in carrying out this object. Under section 69 of the Local Government Act a county council may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, borrow money for the purpose of making advances to any person, or bodies of persons, corporate or unincorporate, in aid of the emigration or colonisation of inhabitants of the county, with a guarantee for the repayment of such advances from any local authority in the county, or the government of any colony. The committee, for reasons given by them, considered that the necessity of obtaining such a guarantee would be a serious obstacle in the way of county councils carrying out this work, and recommended that the necessity for a guarantee should be abolished. The powers in possession of local authorities, subject to the recommendations above referred to, should be sufficient to enable them at no onerous risk to assist in the colonisation or emigration of persons or families from their own localities. **The Committee came to the following further conclusions:** "That the congested districts of Ireland, and of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, form an exceptional case, and require relief by assistance to industries, to colonisation or emigration, and, where suitable, to migration; that the provisions proposed in the Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Bill are ample for these purposes; that provisions similar to some of the foregoing should be made for the crofter districts of Scotland; that the Colonisation Board be continued and reconstructed for the purpose of colonisation and emigration from such districts; that the power of enlarging crofters' holdings in that Act should be kept alive; that crofts vacated by emigration or migration should be added to existing holdings without power of subdivision; that the experiment of colonising the crofter population in Canada should be further tried; and that the proposals of the Government of British Columbia should be favourably entertained." These proposals had, in the view of the committee, much to recommend them. "Under an Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in 1888, Mr. Begg was appointed a Commissioner to submit to Her Majesty's Government a scheme under which, experimentally, an advance of £150,000 would be made by the Treasury, to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. (but the interest for the first five years to be added to the capital sums), until repayment by the Government of British Columbia, who would guarantee the repayment of principal and interest. With the funds, etc., provided it is proposed to take out gradually 1250 families, and to settle them on locations variously suited for agriculture, fruit culture, sea fishing, and other industries. Mr. Begg's negociation advanced so far that in 1888 the Treasury were apparently willing to grant the sum asked, but on more onerous conditions, which the Colonial Government did not see its way to accept. The appointment of the Committee of 1889 threw this and other schemes into abeyance, and the Commissioner has been ever since in a state of expectancy of its judgment on his project." The committee thought that similar proposals from any Colonial Government should be entertained. They were also of opinion that the agency of companies for colonisation and emigration should be taken advantage of, both as regards the aforesaid colonisation in Canada and elsewhere, and that **the Government grant to the Emigrants' Information Office should be increased.** The committee characterise the design and management of this office as admirable; but, wide as is the field already reached by its publications, in order to render it thoroughly effective its funds should be increased so as to enable branch offices to be opened in Ireland, in Scotland, and in some of the large provincial towns. The committee also suggested that in case of need a Board of Emigration and Colonisation should be established for England and Wales upon the lines adopted for the existing Colonisation Board for Scotland. The **Duke of Argyll** (June 12th) **called attention to the report of the** Colonisation Committee, and expressed a hope that the Government would turn their attention to the systematic emigration and colonisation of the people in the congested districts of Scotland. The Marquis of Lothian said the only remedy for the existing state of things was emigration, and he agreed as to the suitableness of British Columbia and Manitoba for colonisation. The Government were now in correspondence with **British Columbia**, to see what further could be done in the matter. Mr. Goschen informed Mr. A. Sutherland (July 2nd) that the Committee on Colonisation recommended the adoption of a scheme of crofter emigration proposed by the Government of British Columbia, and the Government had informed the Government of British Columbia that they were prepared to accept the scheme with modifications.—[127] **Corn Sales.** On June 17th it was ordered "that a select committee be appointed to inquire and report upon the various weights and measures used for the sale of grain throughout the United Kingdom; the desirability of selling grain by weight only or by measure and weight, and, in the event of either being considered desirable, the extent to which either might be enforced; the desirability of the adoption of a uniform weight, either for the United Kingdom or any part of it; if a uniform weight is desirable, the standard to be adopted, and whether there should be one standard for all kinds of grain; and, if not, what should be the standard for each kind" The committee duly met, but examined only one witness, finding that at that late period of the session it was not in their power to conclude their inquiry. They therefore reported (July 17th) the evidence already taken, and recommended their reappointment next session. **Hospitals** (see sect. 129).—[128] **Irish Society and London Companies (Irish Estates).** On Jan. 26th a select committee was reappointed to inquire as to the terms of the charters or other instruments by which their estates in Ireland were granted to the Irish Society and to the London Companies, and as to the trusts and obligations (if any) attaching to the ownership of such estates, and as to the mode in which the sale of their estates has been effected, or can be effected, consistently with such trusts and obligations as may be shown to have existed or now exist. In their report, which was presented May 4th, the committee state that the immediate occasion for the inquiry arose from the sale by certain London companies of their estates in Ireland, and from the probability that this example

would be followed by the two other companies. These transactions brought into immediate and practical prominence two questions of great importance :—Do the London companies hold the Irish estates vested in them subject to trusts capable of being enforced in a court of law? Secondly, if no legal trusts are imposed by the instruments on which the companies found their title, did earlier documents, or did attendant circumstances, attach to the possession of these estates obligations of such a kind that, though not enforceable in a court of law, it would yet be proper for Parliament to take cognisance of them? "The task of pronouncing with decisive authority upon the legal construction of the charters and instruments in the order of reference, can," said the committee, "plainly only be performed by a judicial tribunal. Your committee understood their province to be to hear a full statement from the parties concerned of the various positions maintained by them, to compare the arguments by which those positions respectively were supported and defended, and finally to report to the House whether or not a *primâ-facie* case had been established by those who insist that the grant of the estates was coupled with public purposes and trusts in Ireland, independent of the private benefit of the companies, and independent of the destination of the general funds of those companies in England." After going into the matter at length, the committee said they were unable to discover any better grounds for placing the companies in the position of purchasers or of private undertakers, than those which the courts declared not to be valid grounds for regarding the Irish Society as representative of purchasers or private undertakers. "Your Committee are of opinion that a *primâ-facie* case exists for the proposition that, inasmuch as the courts have declared that public purposes are permanently attached to the lands preserved by the Irish Society, permanent public objects still follow the lands conveyed by the Irish Society to the companies, and the proceeds of the sale of such lands. In a matter of such gravity, your Committee consider that the intervention of the Attorney-General is required. Meanwhile, the conclusions established by the Royal Commission on the companies presided over by Lord Derby (1882-84), in respect of the endowments of the City Companies generally, appear to be entirely applicable to the portion of those endowments existing in Ireland. It would be unjust to exclude the Irish tenants of the companies from the benefits of the policy of land purchase, but it is indefensible to allow the vendors, by means of the Purchase Acts, to divest themselves of all the great local responsibilities peculiarly attached to their Irish estates." The committee considered that the proceeds of the sales constitute a fund, the benefits of which should, in conformity to the principles of the Commission of 1882-84, accrue wholly for purposes and objects local and Irish.—**Metropolitan Water Supply** (see sect. 133).—[129] **Metropolitan Hospitals,** etc. On the motion of Lord Sandhurst, it was resolved (Jan. 23rd) that a select committee be appointed to continue the inquiry with regard to all hospitals and provident and other public dispensaries and charitable institutions within the Metropolitan area for the care and treatment of the sick poor which possess real property or invested personal property in the nature of endowment, of a permanent or temporary nature; and to receive, if the committee think fit, evidence tendered by the authorities of voluntary institutions for like purposes, or with their consent, in relation to such institutions; and further, to continue the inquiry as to what amount of accommodation for the sick is provided by rate, and as to the management thereof, and to report to the House. The committee took a great deal of evidence, which was in due course printed and laid before the House of Lords, and was accompanied by a recommendation that the committee should be re-appointed next session to draw up and make their report. — **Private Bill Procedure (Scotland)** (see sect. 98).—[130] **Railway Servants (Hours of Labour).** Mr. Channing (Jan. 23rd) called attention to the amount of overtime work on the railways of the United Kingdom, and to the accidents and dangers to railway servants and the travelling public arising therefrom, and moved "that the excessive hours of labour imposed on railway servants by the existing arrangements of the railway companies of the United Kingdom constitute a grave scandal on justice, and are a constant source of danger, both to the men themselves and to the travelling public; and that it is expedient that the Board of Trade should obtain powers by legislation to issue orders where necessary directing railway companies to limit the hours of work of special classes of their servants, or to make such a reasonable increase in any class of their servants as will obviate the necessity for overtime." This was seconded by Mr. J. Wilson (Durham). After prolonged discussion, Sir M. Hicks-Beach suggested the withdrawal of the resolution, and undertook in that case to move, "that having regard to the fact that the employment of railway servants for excessive hours is a source of danger both to the men themselves and to the travelling public, a select committee be appointed to inquire whether, and, if so, in what way, the hours worked by railway servants should be restricted by legislation." Sir W. Harcourt advised Mr. Channing not to part with his resolution, but on a division it was defeated by 141 to 124. On Feb. 3rd the select committee was, on the motion of Sir M. Hicks-Beach, duly appointed. It held numerous sittings and took much evidence, and on July 11th reported that at that late period of the session it was not possible to conclude the inquiry. They therefore reported the evidence already taken, and recommended their reappointment next session.—**Railway Rates Bills** (see sect. 106).—[131] **Rifle Ranges.** A committee was (Mar. 19th) appointed to inquire into the difficulties now attending the acquisition of adequate rifle range accommodation in the United Kingdom. They examined a number of witnesses, and came to the conclusion that the existing ranges are insufficient for the proper training of the regulars, militia, and volunteers. They considered that five more field ranges, in addition to the existing four, is highly desirable. They considered further, that the Secretary of State should have power, under the Defence Act, in acquiring land compulsorily for the purpose of rifle ranges, to have the compensation assessed by arbitration. They were also of opinion that it was desirable for a volunteer battalion, or group of battalions, to acquire and to legally hold a range (see sect. 107).—**School Board for London (Superannuation)** (see sect. 111).—**Teachers**

Registration, etc. (see sect. 121).—[132] **Town Holdings.** On March 11th, the Committee on Town Holdings was reappointed to inquire into that portion of the original reference to the committee which the committee was precluded by want of time from reporting on last session, namely, "into the question of imposing a direct assessment on the owners of ground rents, and on the owners of increased values imparted to land by building operations or other improvements." The committee reported (July 9th) that they had examined numerous witnesses upon the matters referred to them, but had not, owing to the late period of the session at which the evidence was completed, sufficient time to fully consider their report. They had therefore, agreed to report the evidence they had taken to the House, and recommended that a committee be reappointed in the next session of Parliament to consider their report upon the evidence already taken, and, if necessary, to take further evidence.—**Ventilation of the House of Commons.**—A committee considered and reported on the subject, but its conclusions are not of general public interest—[133] **Water Supply of London.** The bill promoted by the Corporation of London "to constitute a public authority to promote bills in Parliament for improving the supply and diminishing the cost of water in the city of London and the county of London, and adjoining boroughs and populous places, and for other purposes;" Mr. Causton's bill "to regulate the charges leviable by companies supplying water within the administrative county of London," the object of the measure being to prevent an increase of the water rates in London by reason merely of an increase in the annual rateable value; and Sir A. Borthwick's bill "to place the water supply of the Metropolis and the adjoining districts under the control of a public authority, and to make further provisions for such supply," were read a second time and referred to a hybrid committee. An instruction was agreed to by the House empowering the committee "to inquire into all matters connected with the nature, price, management, sources, and sufficiency of the water supply of London and its suburbs, and to insert in the bills such provisions in connection therewith as in their judgment are expedient." In their report, dated July 14th, the committee said they had proceeded upon the assumption that in the opinion of Parliament it was desirable to establish a single public representative water authority for the metropolis. Having referred to the investigations already instituted into the subject, and especially to the important inquiry recently held by the Corporation of the City of London, the committee observed that they considered it to be desirable that the problem should be carefully and deliberately examined by the newly constituted municipal authority, the London County Council, in the interests of the water consumers of the Metropolis. They recommended: (i.) "That powers should be granted to the London County Council to expend such further sums as may be reasonably necessary, in order that they may examine thoroughly for themselves, as the responsible municipal authority of London, the whole position of the metropolitan water supply, and come to a conclusion as to the policy which, for financial and other reasons, it is desirable to adopt. (ii.) That, if they should so resolve, they should have power to promote a bill or bills in Parliament for the purpose of constituting themselves the responsible water authority for London, acting through a statutory committee, appointed either wholly by themselves or partly in conjunction with the Corporation of the City of London, as suggested to your committee on behalf of both bodies. Such statutory committee to comprise a certain number of members possessing special knowledge and qualifications, not necessarily members of the body or bodies appointing. (iii.) That the London County Council, if constituted the water authority, should be required to purchase, either alone or in conjunction with such of the authorities of the outside areas as may be arranged, the undertakings of the eight water companies (except possibly certain lands of the New River Company) by agreement or, failing agreement, by arbitration, within a fixed period. (iv.) That, subject to any such arrangements, the new water authority should take over the duties and obligations which the present water companies now have towards the consumers of water in the districts outside the boundaries of the county of London, but within the limits of supply of the present companies. (v.) That, in the event of purchase by the new authority, power should be given to that authority, and to the authorities of the outside areas, to negotiate for the purchase by the latter (*a*) of so much of the works of distribution as is appropriated to the district of such local authority, and of the right to a supply of water in bulk from the new authority; or (*b*) possibly of some of the sources of supply which, with their works of distribution, it might be found practicable and advantageous to sever from the general scheme. (vi.) That those local authorities, which, like Croydon, Richmond, and Tottenham, are situated within the metropolitan water area, but have their own independent water supply, should, in the event of the purchase of the water companies by the new water authority, be guaranteed in the exercise of their present rights." In the event of the undertakings of the companies not being acquired by purchase, the committee recommended that there should be a Parliamentary inquiry, before which the interests of the whole of the consumers within the area of the present metropolitan water supply ought to be represented, into the statutory powers and obligations of the water companies, and the control which is now exercised by public departments and the metropolitan and other authorities over them. They appended to the minutes of evidence given before them a memorandum setting out the existing conditions, but suggested that it might possibly be found advantageous to make the obligations and the control more complete. The committee found it impossible, they said, within the limits of the time at their disposal, to conduct satisfactorily any examination into the quality and quantity of the London water supply. But, apart from that consideration, they were of opinion that these questions would naturally form a part of the complete inquiry which it would be the duty of the London County Council to conduct, with the assistance of the professional advice which, as the committee had recommended, should be at their disposal. The report proceeded:—"Although your committee have not been able, for the same reason, to examine into any of the cases sought to be established before them by the various local authorities of the areas in which are contained the present

sources of supply, for the protection of their separate interests, your committee have received sufficient indication that there exist complaints, founded or unfounded, that those sources are in some quarters being even already overtaxed. Your committee do not see their way to recommending any practicable method for the effective association of any of these authorities with the inquiry, for which the London County Council must be responsible. But they are of opinion that in any such inquiry regard must be had, on the one hand, to the statutory rights of the present water companies, and, on the other, to the legitimate wants and necessities of the inhabitants of those areas. It must remain with Parliament ultimately to decide upon the merits of any scheme submitted. In view of the possibility of its being ultimately established that the present sources of supply cannot be extended, and that additional sources are required, and in view also of the fact that the possible fresh areas of supply are limited, and are already being drained for other large communities, your committee think that Parliament may well consider, before granting any powers for further encroachment upon those areas, how far provision ought fairly to be made for the possible requirements alike of the Metropolis, and of the other large populations upon the lines of supply. Of the two bills [the bill of the Corporation, and that introduced by Sir A. Borthwick] before your committee for the constitution of a new water authority, neither appeared to them calculated to effect a satisfactory solution of the problem; but your committee desire to place upon record their opinion that both those bills were promoted in the public interest and to considerable public advantage." The bill of Mr. Causton was reported as not proceeded with; and it subsequently transpired that, owing to some misunderstanding as to the time at which it was to be taken, there had been no appearances.

Settled Land Acts, Case under, in '91. In the Chancery Division, Aug. 10th, '91, application was made under the Settled Land Acts to Mr. Justice Stirling by the Marquis of Ailesbury, for the sanction of the Court to the proposed sale of the mansion house and estates at Savernake, in Wiltshire, to Lord Iveagh, for the sum of £750,000. The petition presented by the Marquis stated that he was tenant for life in possession. He was married in '84, but had no issue. Of the proposed sum of £750,000, £500,000 was to be left on mortgage at 5 per cent., for a term of five years. The property comprised in the contract included the principal mansion house of the Savernake estate and 7743 acres of pleasure-grounds, park and lands, including Savernake Forest. The entire acreage of the land proposed to be sold was over 40,000 acres, including 95 farms, 1000 cottages, an hotel, and houses and building land in the town of Marlborough. The property was described by land agents, who gave evidence in support of the petition, as "a unique possession, which probably has not its equal anywhere, and is possessed of great beauty and amenities which are well known and even historic." The mansion-house, park, pleasure-grounds, and lands usually occupied therewith were stated to have been the principal residence of the Ailesbury family since 1675, when they were acquired by the marriage of the then Earl of Ailesbury with the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, who had inherited them from her brother William, third Duke of Somerset, to whom they had descended from the first Duke of Somerset, known as "the Protector." The petitioner alleged that the proposed sale would be very advantageous for all persons interested in the estate, the price being considerably in excess of its value as an investment. At present the income was almost entirely absorbed in the payment of the charges for maintenance and repair of the buildings and the up-keep of the forest and estate generally, and in payment of interest upon mortgages and upon four jointures having priority over the petitioner's life estate. The application was opposed by one of the trustees, and by all the persons entitled in remainder. They filed evidence to show that at the time when the Yorkshire estates of the family were sold in 1885, the Savernake estates were resettled by the late Marquis and the petitioner with the object of keeping them in the family, and that out of the proceeds of sale of the Yorkshire estates the petitioner then received £175,000 to pay his debts. Since his grandfather's death in '86 the petitioner had created encumbrances upon his life interest to the extent of about £250,000, of which £200,000 was claimed by Mr. Samuel Lewis, and the petitioner admitted in the witness-box that he was now mainly dependent upon Mr. Lewis for his daily maintenance. A receiving order in bankruptcy had been made against him, and in an action for foreclosure brought against him by Mr. Lewis, a receiver had been appointed, who was now in receipt of the rents and profits of the estate. It further appeared that there were valuable heirlooms in the house, including a picture by Murillo, said to be worth £10,000, for the custody of which no provision had been made. Mr. Justice Stirling, in the course of his judgment, said that it was not surprising that the estate, encumbered as it was, should have been described as "the biggest white elephant ever known," and it could not be disputed that the position of the owner could only be maintained by the exercise of the utmost care and self-denial. The petitioner, however, had not seen fit to live in such a way. Any advantage from the sale would be reaped by his creditors rather than by himself, and he would be in no better position to fulfil his duties. Moreover, every person interested under the settlement was against the sale. Each was actuated by the desire to enjoy in his turn this unique historic possession, the home of his family for more than 200 years. An honest independent trustee ought to have regard to this feeling and endeavour to satisfy it, and his lordship could not find that the petitioner had done so. Then the circumstance that the custody of the heirlooms had been overlooked was not without significance. Again, the petitioner was utterly insolvent, and his life estate was incumbered to the full value; he had squandered a large sum which would have gone to keep up his position and dignity as the head of a great family. The next remainder-man was a partner in a lucrative business, and might not improbably succeed in acquiring that wealth which the petitioner had done nothing but dissipate. Looking at the matter from the point of view of an independent and careful trustee, his lordship came to the conclusion that the proposed sale, however desirable it might be for the creditors of the petitioner, was not one in which due regard had been paid to the interests of the parties

entitled under the settlement, and he was, therefore, unable to sanction it.

Severn Navigation Improvement. (For earlier references, see BIRMINGHAM AND BRISTOL SHIP CANAL, and BIRMINGHAM AND TRENT SHIP CANAL, in eds. '88 and '89). In the early portion of '91, a scheme for the improvement of the Severn, so as to admit steamers of 400 tons (instead of 80 tons) to Worcester, was much discussed. Several municipal corporations more directly interested—from Birmingham to Cardiff—had been asked for guarantees toward the required sum of £30,000, a Parliamentary bill having been obtained; and at a meeting of the Severn Commissioners in March, it was stated that the Cardiff Town Council were willing to contribute £5,000, if a definite time for repayment could be given. But it was pointed out that this could not be done, as the Commissioners under the Act had no other means for repayment than the expected increase in the tolls. A deputation, representing the Severn Commissioners, the Worcester Corporation, and Cardiff merchants, waited on the Cardiff Council on April 13th, and succeeded in removing the time limit above-mentioned. It was stated that half-a-dozen Cardiff merchants guaranteed a traffic of 50,000 tons a year, or its equivalent in money, and that Lord Bute had subscribed £3,000. By the end of June, the whole of the necessary sum had practically been guaranteed, and it was stated that of the £30,000 required £12,000 would be laid out in the city of Worcester for wharves and docks. Actual operations were immediately commenced at Bunn's Hill Ford, below Worcester. The works are being carried on under the direction of Mr. H. J. Martin, M. Inst. C. E., the engineer of the Severn Commissioners. Vessels coming from the Bristol Channel enter the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal at Sharpness, and go on to Gloucester, then they proceed thirty miles to Worcester. From here various canals afford access from the East Worcester and South Stafford manufacturing centres; and it is part of the present scheme to deepen the Severn to 7 ft. depth from Worcester to Stourport—12 miles.

Seychelles Islands, or Mahé Archipelago, are situated in the Indian Ocean, about 1000 miles north of **Mauritius**, of which British colony they are politically a part. The chief and largest island is **Mahé**, upon which is **Port Victoria**, the capital, harbour, and headquarters of H.M. East African squadron. Government is administered by a Chief Civil Commissioner and a Board, subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius. **Exports**, cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, sperm, vanilla, coffee, and cloves. For **financial statistics**, etc., see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Seyyid Ali (bin Saïd bin Sultan), **Sultan of Zanzibar**, is the brother of the late Sultan, Khalifa bin Saïd, and was b. 1855. He succeeded his brother in February '90. On the assumption of the protectorate of Zanzibar by Great Britain, the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred upon him by Queen Victoria. The investment, by Col. Sir Charles Euan Smith, took place in the Palace at Zanzibar, Nov. 14th, '90.

Shah of Persia. See NASR-ED-DIN.

Shaw, Sir Eyre Massey, K.C.B., was b. at Monkstown, co. Cork, 1830. Ed. at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated. After serving a short time in the army he was appointed **Superintendent** of the **Belfast Constabulary**, which office he held until he succeeded Supt. Braidwood, who was killed at the great Tooley Street fire which took place in '61, in the office of **Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.** Is the **author** of an admirable manual on the subject of fire. C.B. '79. His impending **retirement** was notified in June '91, and took place on Nov. 1st. The honour of **knighthood** was conferred on him.

Shaw, Richard Norman, R.A., has earned a wide popularity as the "domestic" architect of the day. Numerous dwelling-houses, both in London and the country, testify to his originality and to his command over the picturesque. He **studied** at the Royal Academy Schools, and came into notice when he won the gold medal for architecture at the biennial competition. The result of the travelling studentship, which goes with the gold medal, was a book of drawings, which aroused considerable interest among architectural students of that day. A recent public example of his work are the **new Police Offices**, on the Thames Embankment, while his private undertakings include, besides churches and private offices, "Flete," Ivybridge, Devon, Dawpool, near Birkenhead, Craigside, for Lord Armstrong, Lowther Lodge, Kensington, and several artists' houses at Hampstead. He was elected a **Royal Academician** in '77.

Sheffield and S. Yorks Canal. For some time past a scheme has been on foot to connect that busy steel, iron and coal centre, Sheffield, with the port of Goole by means of a navigable waterway, especially for the heavy traffic, which in these days of competition is found to be so expensive by rail. A company was formed and obtained an Act in '89. The company was authorised by the Act to purchase from the M. S. & L. Railway Co. the existing navigations, which included the river Don navigation, the Dearne and Dove Canal, the Stainforth and Keadby Canal, and the Sheffield and Tinsley Canal, the whole being about 57 miles in length (see previous eds.). In their report, issued in Feb. '91, the directors intimated that they had received plans from the M. S. & L. Railway Co. of the existing canals they proposed to purchase after notice for compulsory sale had been served. The new Company, by the way, had to deposit £20,000, as required by the Act, before the railway company would entertain any proposals. The bill for constructing a short length of canal to connect the system with that of the Aire and Calder (as described in our last ed.) was passed during the parliamentary session (see AIRE AND CALDER).

Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. **Refounded** by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, **re-organised** 1870. Accommodation for 350 pupils. An **Exhibition** to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; pupils may also compete for **Huish Exhibitions** of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. **Head Master**, Rev. E. M. Young, M.A. **Clerk** to **Governors**, Mr. J. A. Ffooks. **Motto** (royal arms of Ed. VI.), "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" **Some Alumni**, Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce, Rt. Hon. Montague Bernard, Lewis Morris, Dr. J. M. Neale, Sir D. Forsyth, Wm. Forsyth, Q.C., etc.

Ship Building and Shipping. See TRADE, '91.

Shipping of the United Kingdom, The Chamber of. This consists of twenty-five Shipowners' Associations, located in London and the chief ports of the United Kingdom.

Its work is chiefly parliamentary, and consists in watching bills affecitng shipping. Subjects which have recently been dealt with by the Chamber include the Incidence of Light Dues, Cotton Charter Parties, Abolition of Compulsory Pilotage in Port of London, Casualty Depositions, Grievances in North Atlantic Passenger Trade, etc. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an **executive council**, to which every affiliated association elects one member. This Council is presided over by a **pres.** and **vice-pres.**, who are annually elected at a meeting held in London in February. **Pres.**, Sir William Gray, West Hartlepool; **Vice-Pres.**, Mr. William Milburn, jun., London; **Sec.**, Mr. W. H. Cooke. **Offices**, 1, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Shoemakers' Strike. See LABOUR.

Shorthand. Several systems of shorthand claiming to have great advantages over Phonography have appeared, but they have all, apparently, failed to sustain these claims. One of the most important events in connection with shorthand in recent years has been its inclusion as one of the fifteen specific subjects in the new **Education Code** (*q.v.*). Under this code any of the scholars in Standards V., VI., and VII. may take up shorthand, and a grant of 4*s.* per head is made; in evening schools a grant of 2*s.* per head is given. In London, during '90, 2,551 boys and 920 girls were taught Pitman's shorthand under the School Board; and in the provinces 9,871 boys and 873 girls; making a total for Great Britain of 14,215. **Statistics** on the teaching of Pitman's shorthand in Great Britain, compiled during the early part of last year, show that it was taught in 1,520 colleges, schools, institutions, classes, etc., and that the number of pupils then receiving instruction from 793 teachers of phonography was 46,428, being 41,687 males and 4,714 females. The pupils who received instruction from these teachers during the whole of '90 was 55,558. These returns are necessarily very incomplete, and refer only to those who were receiving professional instruction. From figures furnished by the *Printer's Register* it appears that out of 607 journalists attached to the staffs of the principal London and provincial newspapers and press agencies, 569 write Pitman's system, and the remaining 36 use nine other systems. There are many other systems of shorthand extant, amongst them being those of Gurney, Taylor, Byron, Mavor, Lewis, and Preston, which, together with Pitman's, are mostly used in the law courts and the reporters' gallery of the House of Commons; Everett, Legible Shorthand, Guest, Janes, Lockett, and Script Phonography. Besides these, the United States, Germany, and nearly all European countries have numerous systems of their own. There are two societies representing shorthand writers. The **Shorthand Society**, founded 1881, which has a long membership roll, including writers of nearly all the above-mentioned system. Monthly meetings are held at Victoria Chambers, Chancery Lane, for the reading of papers and discussions. **Secy.**, E. Pocknell; **Offices**, 3, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.—During **'91** two new systems of shorthand were published: National Stenography, by G. C. Mares, and Simplex Shorthand, by W. A. Brown. A **National Phonographic Society**, with the veteran Mr. Isaac Pitman (*q.v.*) acting as President, and Lord Bury, Dr. Gladstone, etc., as Vice-Presidents, has been organised. The objects of the Society are the promotion and cultivation of a knowledge of shorthand. Of this Society Mr. W. Mair, "Hazelmere," Knollys Road, Streatham, S.W., is the General Secretary.

Shrewsbury School. Founded by **King Edward VI.** in 1551, augmented by **Queen Elizabeth** in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a **new site** (of 26 acres) in '82. Since '82 its **numbers** have increased from 170 to 300. **Head Master**, Rev. H. Whitehead Moss, M.A **Motto**, "*Intus si recte, ne labora.*" **Distinguished alumni** include, among others: Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Brook, Marquis of Halifax, and, in the **present century**, Charles Darwin, the late Dr. Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, the late Professor B. H. Kennedy, the late Dr. Scott, Dean of Rochester, the late Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Wakefield, Sir D. Lysons, Lord Thring, Sir C. T. Newton, Viscount Cranbrook, and many others.

Siam. A kingdom embracing the greater part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Boundaries ill-defined. Area, about 250,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at about 6,000,000, including Siamese and Laotians, 2,000,000 each, and Chinese and Malays, 1,000,000 each. Capital, **Bangkok** (pop. about 500,000), situated on the delta of the river Mee-nam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. The royal dignity nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. **Legislative power** exercised by the king in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, who have charge of the departments of war and marine, finance, foreign affairs, justice, agriculture, and the royal house. The Council of State **consists** of the Ministers, 10 to 20 members appointed by the king, and 9 princes of the royal house. There are forty-one provinces, each administered by a governor. People kept in a state of serfdom by the feudal owners of the soil. Domestic slavery in process of abolition. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. **Chief exports**, rice to Hong Kong, Singapore, and Lower Burmah, teak-wood to Great Britain. King's revenue raised by customs, dues, and taxes on land, fruit trees, spirits, opium, gambling, tin mines, edible birds' nests, and fisheries, and amounts to about £2,000,000 a year. **Expenditure** within income, which amounts to about £2,000,000. **Imports** ('89), £1,593,257; **exports**, £2,286,280. No public debt. Small standing **army**, and general enrolment of males as militia. **Navy** consists of 4 steam corvettes and 12 gun-boats, on the model of that of Great Britain. Prevailing religion, Buddhism. Western ideas of civilisation spreading to some extent, and a few of the Siamese youths sent to Europe for their education.—**HISTORY.** Herr Bettige was appointed Director-General of Siamese Railways, and Mr. Wilkinson Chief Engineer to the Government. The rice crop of '90 **was a failure.** The Court consented to the construction of a telegraph from Sambas to Luang-Prabang, thus extending Indo-Chinese system. Four hundred houses were burnt down in **Bankok** (**Jan. '91**), damage being done to the extent of £60,000. A concession was granted (**March**) by the King to Mr. Dunlop, of Singapore, for the construction of a railway across the Malay peninsula from Singora to Saiburee, and thence to Kulen. It was reported (**Sept. 13th**) that a French force

went to Batabong and arrested the local authorities, taking the chief to Cambodia. Prince Damrong, brother of the King, visited Paris (Oct. 27th).

Siam Railways. (For history and other details see previous eds., under the heading BURMAH AND SIAM RAILWAYS.) According to a Rangoon telegram of Dec. 3rd, '90, Herr Betge, a German engineer, was appointed Director-General of the Siamese railways, including control of construction. Mr. Wilkinson, an Englishman, was appointed chief engineer to the Government. From the same place it was reported (Mar. 25th, '91) that a concession had been granted to Mr. Dunlop, of Singapore, for a railway across the peninsula from Singora on the east to Saiburee, and thence to Kulen, a tin district in the southern portion of the province of Kedah; the total length of the line is about 136 miles. The completion of a three years' survey and alignment of a railway as far as the town of Chungsen, was announced in June. A Bankok telegram of July 16th recorded that the King of Siam had turned the first sod of the Bangkok-Pankham Railway. In August tenders were invited for the construction of a railway from Bangkok to Korat, a distance of 265 kilomètres. Official details of railway projects in Siam are furnished in the last report of the British Consul at Bangkok.

Sianne Canal (Cannes) Utilisation. In Feb. '91 it was announced that the Cannes Electric Light Co. had been constituted with a capital of 1,100,000 fr., to utilise the power derivable from the discharge of this canal, equivalent to 300-horse power in 24 hours, for the supply of electric light and power in the town.

Siberia. A Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural hills, a slender barrier which is now being broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system.

Siberian Railways. (See previous eds.) The greatest railway scheme in the world. A St. Petersburg telegram of Feb. 6th, '91, reported that it had been officially decided to begin the construction of the great Siberian Railway during the year by laying down a few versts at the further end of Obdivostock. A *Times* correspondent, on Feb. 14th, April 3rd, and May 30th, contributed exhaustive articles, in which he stated that the plan finally recommended by the Government Railway Commission was in favour of a complete railway, in preference to the part rail part water track formerly approved, as follows: To start from Miask, a mining town on the eastern side of the Urals (to which the Samara-Oofa line, terminating at Zlataoosk, on the western side of the Urals, was about to be extended by a short but important line of 20 miles), to Chelabinsk, 64 miles; thence to the river Tom, 987 miles; and thence to Nishni-Oodinsk, 769 miles; total, 1820 miles, at an estimated cost of £11,807,500. Continuing east, the line runs from Nishni-Oodinsk to Irkutsk, 322 miles; to Mweesoffsky Pier, by the southern shore of Lake Baikal, 194 miles; thence north-easterly to Srjetinsk, on the river Shelka, 669 miles; following the bend of the Amoor, on the left bank the railway runs to Khabaroffka, then taking a southerly direction to Vladivostock, a distance from Srjetinsk of 1780 miles. The length of the whole line is 4785 miles, or about twice as long as the Canadian-Pacific (*q.v.*), and the total cost, including rolling stock, etc., £36,765,000. The six main sections may be briefly described as follows: (1) The Western Siberian, (2) The Central Siberian, (3) The Baikal, (4) The Trans-Baikal, (5) The Srjetinsk-Graffsky, (6) The Graffsky-Vladivostock, and the average cost per mile £7,680. One great advantage of the general route is the value of the regions passed through, especially the gold-producing district around Miask. A St. Petersburg telegram of Feb. 25th reported that a Committee of Ministers had decided that six years be the limit for the term of construction: the Railway Department had already been credited with a sum for the immediate preparation of a portion near Vladivostock, so that the Czarewitch could cut the first sod on his homeward journey from the far East. According to a St. Petersburg telegram of April 4th, a group of French capitalists had proposed to construct a portion of the line 7,198 versts in length. The Czarewitch cut the first sod, after landing at Vladivostock, on May 24th. The *Times* of May 30th stated that the line was to be open for traffic in '95. From Ottawa, Aug. 4th, it was reported that the Russian Government had requested a Canadian syndicate to tender for the work of constructing 400 miles of the eastern section of the railway, from Vladivostock to the Amoor river; and that Mr. George Keefer, a Canadian engineer, was to proceed to Siberia at once. A St. Petersburg telegram of Sept. 22nd, stated that a strike had occurred among the men who had just begun to work on the Oussouri section, in the Amoor region, chiefly through bad food. Another telegram of Sept. 27th, stated that work on the first section was being rapidly pushed forward; in the Mias-Tcheliabinsk district, excavation and the preparation of ballast and materials for building stations was proceeding; on the Zlatoust-Mias section, 62 per cent. of the road and embankment work was ready on July 13th, and 59 per cent. of the foundation work for the bridges was finished, while over a third of the sleepers were delivered, and the telegraph wires fixed throughout the district.

Sierra Leone. A British colony on West African coast, including also the Isles de Los, Sherbro, and Mannah. Capital **Freetown,** pop. 22,000. For **financial statistics,** etc., see BRITISH EMPIRE (table).

Sierra Leone Dock Scheme. In June '91 it was stated that an influential syndicate had been formed for the purpose of making a thorough survey of the harbour of Freetown, to be carried out under the direction of Messrs. Hawkshaw and Hayter. The subscribers include Lord Brassey, Sir James Hay, Lord Raglan, Sir James Anderson, Mr. E. Jesse Coope, Mr. R. F. Sandeman, Mr. A. L. Jones (of Liverpool, manager of the Elder Dempster Line), Mr. F. W. Bond (chairman of the Royal African Mail Steamship Co.), Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Zachonis, of Sierra Leone and Manchester, and several others. It is understood that the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir James Hay, has reported favourably on the enterprise to the Colonial office.

Simon, Jules, the French statesman and economist, was b. 1814. His original surname was Suisse, but this has long been discarded by M. Simon. After a brilliant educational career, he became Lecturer on the History of Philosophy in Paris. For a time he edited a

philosophical review entitled *La Liberté de Penser*. In addition to **editing** the works of Bossuet, Descartes, Malebranche and Arnauld, M. Simon has published **numerous works**, such as "**La Liberté de Conscience**" ('59), "Le Travail" ('66), "Souvenirs du 4 Septembre" ('74), and "**Dieu, Patrie, Liberté**" ('83). Was elected **member of the French Academy** in '75, and in '82 became the permanent secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Science. Of his distinguished **political career** the following is a summary. After the revolution of '48, he represented the *département* of the Côtes-du-Nord in the Constituent Assembly, and a year later became a **member of the Council of State**, until its reconstitution in June '49, when he was not retained thereon. In '63 he entered the Corps Legislatif, and very soon became the leader of the Republican members. Was elected a Life Senator in '75, and after proving his ability in minor government positions became **Premier** in '76. A letter from the President, in the following year, caused M. Simon to **resign** the premiership. He has always advocated Free Trade.

Simplon Railway Tunnel. A scheme for continuing the railway from Geneva to Martigny and Brieg through the Simplon mountain to Domo d'Ossola, and thence to the Lago Maggiore. A Berne telegram dated Aug. 31st, '91, stated that the plans for making the tunnel and the proposals to the Government had just been published. The boring, which is 19,731 mètres long, will take 8¼ years to complete, cost 67,270,000 fr., while the whole of the lines together will require an outlay of 71,600,000 fr. A further sum of 8,400,000 fr. is to be devoted to sinking fund purposes, bringing the grand total to 80,000,000 fr. Of this sum 30,000,000 fr. is to be furnished by a subsidy, and the rest half in shares and half by mortgage. From an article in the *Times* of Sept. 17th, it appeared that it was proposed to start the boring for the tunnel, which is to be 12¼ miles long, 3 miles more than the St. Gothard, on the northern side of the mountain, 687 mètres in height just above Brigue. Thence it will rise at a gradient of 1·5 to 701 mètres at the centre, and then drop at an incline of 6·5 to the southern side on Italian territory, the opening being at a height of 634 mètres near Isella. This is only 10 miles from Dom d'Osolla, the terminus of the Italian Mediterranean Co.'s branch, and the estimated cost of a connection therewith is £170,000. From Brieg half the tunnel will be a single boring to take a double track, the other half will be of two parallel tunnels with single lines, this plan being thought the best and most economical for ventilation purposes. An exhaustion shaft is to be made at the highest point of the tunnel, and the mouth of one of the parallel tunnels will be kept closed except during the passage of the trains coming up from Iselle, thus improving the ventilation.

Sims, George R., was b. in London 1847. He entered the literary profession as a contributor to the *Weekly Dispatch* and *Fun*. He was one of the projectors of the *Referee*, in which were first published his well-known "**Dagonet Ballads.**" He still contributes "Mustard and Cress" to that journal. Mr. S. came into prominence as a dramatist when his "**Crutch and Toothpick**" was produced at the Royalty Theatre, April '79. "**Lights of London**" (Princess's, '81) stamped his success as a graphic melodramatic play-writer. In collaboration with Mr. Henry Pettitt he wrote "**Harbour Lights,**" produced with great success at the Adelphi in '86. Another of Mr. S.'s popular plays is "**The Romany Rye.**" Mr. S. has taken great interest in the work of improving the **social condition of the poor**, and in his "**How the Poor Live,**" originally contributed to the *Pictorial World*, he has drawn graphic pictures of the terrible sufferings endured by the humbler class of toilers in the over-crowded districts of London. During '90 he published a work entitled "Dramas of Life." With Mr. Henry Pettitt as collaborator, Mr. S. wrote "**The Trumpet Call,**" which was played at the Adelphi Theatre in '**91.** A collection of his poems was also published in '91, under the title of "Dagonet Ditties."

Slander of Women Act. See SESSION, sect. **114.**

Small Holdings Bill. See SESSION, sect. **115.**

Small Tithes. See TITHES.

Smiles, Samuel, LL.D., author of many biographical works, was b. at Haddington, Scotland, in 1812. Abandoning the medical profession, in which he practised as a surgeon for a time, he became editor of the *Leeds Times* From '45-66 he was connected successively with the Leeds and Thirsk (now the North-Eastern) and the South-Eastern Railway Companies. His **first book** was on "Physical Education," published in '37. When he had attained the age of forty-five, there appeared his popular "**Life of George Stephenson.**" **Other biographies** written by Dr. S., who received the **hon. LL.D.** from Edin. in '78, include those of George Moore, Boulton, Watt and **Robert Dick.** His books on "**Self-Help,**" "Character," "Thrift," "**Duty,**" "**Lives of the Engineers**" and "The Huguenots," have all attained wide popularity. A most voluminous writer, Dr. S. has been remarkable for the readableness and accuracy of his works. An "**Autobiography of James Nasmyth,**" edited by Dr. S., was recently published. His interesting history of the publishing house of Murray, entitled "**A Publisher and his Friends,**" appeared in '**91.**

Smith, Sir Archibald Levin, a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, was b. in 1836. Called to the bar in '60, he served his time as Junior Counsel of the Treasury ('63-8), and again from '79-83. During his career Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, who never took silk, was engaged in many important commercial cases and election petitions. Elevated to the Bench in '83. Acted as one of the judges of the **Parnell Commission** (*q.v.*).

Smith, Goldwin, LL.D., was b. at Reading, Berks, 1823. Ed. at Eton and Oxford, graduating first class in classics '47; Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford 47. He was **Assistant Sec.** of the **Royal Commission** of **Inquiry** into the **condition** of the **Univ. of Oxford** '50, and **Secretary to a subsequent Commission**, under which important University reforms were introduced. **Regius Professor of History** ('58 to '68) at **Oxford**, and was brought prominently into notice by his lectures, which were characterised by great vigour and originality. He championed the cause of the North in the American Civil War, at the conclusion of which he visited the United States on a lecturing tour. In '68 he accepted the **Professorship** of **History** at **Cornell Univ.**, New York, resigning in '71 when he was appointed a **member** of the **Senate** of the **Univ. of Toronto**, where he has since resided. During '**91** there appeared a book by Mr. S. entitled "Canada and the Canadian Question."

Smith, William, LL.D., Hon. D.C.L. Oxon., classical scholar, and editor of the *Quarterly Review* since 1867, was b. in London, May 20th, '13. Educated at London University, was intended for the bar, and kept the usual terms at Gray's Inn; but abandoned the profession of the law for classical literature. He is the editor of the **Classical and Biblical Dictionaries**, the author of many educational works, and was for several years Classical Examiner in the University of London, and Professor of Classics in New College, London.

Sobranje. See BULGARIAN POL. PARTIES.

Socialism. Primarily and broadly, the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence—that is, to the enjoyment of the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions. Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation of a reconstruction of human life generally—*i.e.*, of a complete re-adjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving the abolition of their present forms. **Social Democratic Federation**, Sec., J. Lee, 337, Strand, W.C.; **Socialist League**, Sec., T. Cantwell, 273, Hackney Road, E.; **Fabian Society** (*q.v.*), Sec., E R. Pease, 276, Strand, W.C. **Consult** Karl Marx's "Capital," Hyndman's "Historical Basis of Socialism in England," Bax's "Religion of Socialism," Prof. Graham's "Socialism, New and Old," etc.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. This Society was founded in 1698, and has during the last 192 years originated and supported a number of agencies in this country and abroad for promoting Christian knowledge. The following are some of the chief departments of its work · the Society is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church, it is a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Society. The **expenditure** by way of free grants of money and books for the year ending March 31st, '91, was about £40,828. It has founded a training college for one hundred schoolmistresses, at Tottenham, and maintains a Training College for Lay Workers in the East of London. The Society has voted a portion of its funds to aid in the establishment and development of **Medical Missions** and for the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, **in India** and **other parts** of the world. **Secs.**, Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. **Organising Secs.** (Northern Province), Rev. J. Bridger, S. Nicholas, Liverpool; (Southern Province) Rev. J. E. Orlebar. **Office**, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Society for Promoting Industrial Villages, and for reviving or establishing village industries side by side with agriculture. This society was founded in 1883, and has already exerted its influence in many quarters with success. The work is being carried on by a staff of **lecturers** on various industries, and their gratuitous services are at the disposal of any local Society. **Office**, 30, Craven St., Charing Cross, W.C. **Hon. Sec.**, George J. Knight.

Socotra. A large island lying 150 miles off Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. Formally **annexed** by England ('86). Capital, **Tamarida. Products**, aloes, and also exports dragon's blood (a dye resin), dates, figs, etc. See BRITISH EMPIRE.

Sodor and Man, Rt. Rev. John Waring Bardsley, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded 447, and the income is £2000 annually. Dr. B. was b. 1835; ed. at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated M.A., and was ordained deacon '59. Archdeacon of Warrington, and subsequently **Chaplain** to the **Bishop of Liverpool.** He was appointed **Incumbent** of **St. Saviour's** in that city in '71, and was elevated to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Sodor and Man in '87.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association ('85). **Object**—The relief of the wives and families of all branches of the British land and sea forces in time of peace or war. Funded property £16,000. **Organisation**—Office-bearers and committees representing each petty sessional division throughout the country. Also an **Officers Branch** ('86), for the education of officers' children, either by payment or purchase into existing schools and institutions, and by temporarily aiding with small grants necessitous officers' widows. It also administers the "**Serpent Fund,**" which amounts to £13,630. The **work** of the Association is entirely **voluntary**, there being no offices or paid officers. **Patron**, H.M. the Queen. **President of the Council**, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. **Chairman and Treasurer**, Colonel J. Gildea, 7, Knaresborough Place, S.W.

Solicitor and Client, Law as to, in '91. In the Queen's Bench Division (June 10th, '91) was heard the action of **Langmead** *v.* **Winter**, in which the defendants, a firm of solicitors, were sued for damages for negligence. The plaintiff, a widow lady, alleged that by the advice of the defendants she incurred liability with reference to her deceased husband's estate, so that her separate property was entirely absorbed, and she was in fact ruined. The defence was that the loss was due to depreciation of house property, which the defendants could not have foreseen. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £2200, and required the defendants to give an indemnity against future claims.—In **Ward** *v.* **Gamgee** (Chancery Division, Aug. 9th, '91) it was held that though a solicitor had been struck off the Rolls, he was entitled to continue to act as a commissioner for oaths until his appointment as such had been revoked by the Lord Chancellor.—Neither the registrar of a county court nor any of his partners is permitted to practise in the registrar's court under a penalty of £50. Where a registrar's son had taken a case in his father's court, and the bill of costs would have to be taxed by the registrar, the full penalty mentioned was inflicted.—In **Blyth** *v.* **Hadgate** it was held that if a trustee is a partner in a firm of solicitors, and his firm acts professionally in the trust affairs, every member is liable for breach of trust on the part of the trustee partner, while the funds are in possession of the firm.

Solicitor-General for Scotland. The present holder of this office is Mr. Graham Murray, Q.C., M.P.

Solly, Rev. Henry, who is well known in connection with technical education and similar progressive movements, is the son of the late chairman of the London Dock Company, and was b. in 1813; was educated privately and at Univ. Coll., London. After commercial experience, he entered the ministry. His first

pastorate was at the English Presbyterian Church, Yeovil. In '58 Mr. S. became the minister of the Unitarian Church at Lancaster, remaining there for four years. Since that date he has devoted his time to the promotion of social reforms. His energy has benefited the **Artizans' Institute** in St. Martin's Lane, founded in '74, at which technical education was practised. He formed the Society for Promoting Industrial Villages, and has written much on this and similar topics.

Somaliland. The country occupying the eastern horn or promontory of Africa. **Zeilah** and **Berbera** are the chief ports on the Gulf of Aden, and are now British, having been declared so in '85. In '86 the **German Government** declared a Protectorate over the whole promontory; taking the coast beyond the British territory (Berbera) on the north, and as far south as Warsheikh, where British protectorate ('87) again begins. Treaties have been effected with the various native rulers of the Somali coasts and country. About the centre of the promontory lies the country of **Ogadayn.** South of it is the rich valley of the **Webbe Shebeyli** ("Leopard river"). See BERBERA, ZEILA, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, etc.

Somerville Hall. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Soudan. That section of Africa lying immediately south of the Sahara. Its **limits** are variously defined. It may be said to be bounded by the Sahara on the N., by the Abyssinian highlands on the E., by the lands draining to the Congo basin on the S., and by Senegambia on the W. Within these limits it has an area of 2,000,000 sq. m., and a pop. estimated at from 80 to 90 millions. Lying mainly between 5° and 18° N. lat., it is entirely within the tropics. **Western** and **Central** Soudan are divided into eight independent and semi-independent states viz. (from west to east), Bambarra, Moassina, Gando, Sokoto, Adamawa, Bornu, Baghirmi, and Wadai. **Eastern** Soudan comprises Darfur, Kordofan, Senaar, Taka, the Equatorial Province (the scene of Emin Pasha's labours), and the Bahr-Gazal Province. The district of **Senaar**, the eastern limit, has been under Egyptian rule till recently, and has been brought into notice through our campaign against the Mahdi.

Soulsby, William Jameson, b. 1851, is the son of an old and respected journalist, the late Mr. Matthew Soulsby, who was many years in the Gallery of the House of Commons, on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Times*. Mr. Soulsby was educated at the City of London School and King's Coll., London, where he graduated as an associate. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in Jan. '74, and has written on many legal subjects. He was appointed, in Nov. '75, **Private Secretary** to the **Lord Mayor**, in the Mayoralty of Mr. Ald. Cotton, and has been reappointed in that capacity in every successive Mayoralty down to the present. He was nominated ('79) one of Her Majesty's lieutenants for the City of London, and is **decorated** with the Jubilee Commemoration Medal, the Order of the Legion of Honour of France, the Francis Joseph of Austria, the Saviour of Greece, the Humane Order of Liberia, and the Takovo and St. Sava of Servia. In '88 he was the recipient of a **testimonial** from the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, in recognition of his services. Mr. S. has also been honoured by the freedom of the Turners' and Loriners' Companies. He has been **Secretary** of the various **Mansion House Relief Funds** and other public movements, including the British section at the Paris Exhibition '89.

Sound Submarine Bridge. (See last ed. SWEDEN AND COPENHAGEN.) In Aug. '91 it was reported that this scheme, in a modified form, had been revived. The place now proposed is between Elsinore and Helsingborg, where the Sound is extremely narrow. The tubular iron tunnel will here have a length of only a little above four miles, and it will rest on pillars, consisting of iron boxes filled with concrete. The tunnel is to be so deep in the water that even vessels of the greatest draught can always pass over it. It is to be constructed of tubular pieces, about 100 ft. long, consisting of an outer and an interior iron wall, the interval being filled with concrete. The ends of the respective tunnel pieces are to rest on the pillars, the joints being covered with concrete. The cost is calculated at £650,000 or £875,000. The entire weight of the tunnel will be about equal to that of the water it displaces, and the pillars will in consequence be only slightly loaded. It is urged in favour of the project that the fixing and maintenance present no very serious difficulties.

South America. Under this head are comprised the Argentine Republic, the Empire of Brazil, and the Republics of Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, each of which are separately treated.

Southampton, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

South Australia. A colony comprising the central section of Australia. The older portion, South Australia proper, lies between 129° and 141° E. long., and from the sea to 26° S. lat. To this was added in 1863 the **Northern Territory**, lying between 129° and 138° E. long., and north of 26° S. lat. The whole colony, thus constituted, contains 903,690 sq. m. (South Australia 380,070 sq. m., Northern Territory 523,355 sq. m.), extending 1,850 m. N. to S. and 650 m. W. to E.; pop. 342,484. Capital **Adelaide**, pop. 45,333, or, with surrounding suburbs, 117,000. It is a beautiful and well-built city, with many fine buildings and institutions. **Towns**, not suburban, are mostly small centres: Gawler, Kapunda, Kooringa, Moonta, Naracoorte, Port Victor, Wallaroo, the largest; **Palmerston** and others in Northern Territory. Settled part of colony **divided** into 37 counties, hundreds (agricultural blocks), 23 municipalities, and 112 District Councils—the last of most importance. Also four pastoral districts.—**Chief rivers** are portions of lower Murray, Wakefield, Gawler, Torrens, in south, and the large and navigable Roper, Adelaide, Victoria, Daly, etc., in the Northern Territory. Country around **St. Vincent Gulf** very rich and fertile. Extensive pastoral regions farther back. About 200 miles north of Adelaide begins a dry region separating the fertile south from the farther north, which is subject to tropical rains. Three considerable mountain chains traverse this part. Interior not entirely sterile, for artesian water has been struck in the neighbourhood of Hergott springs. Very many salt lakes exist. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive, both of which are now extensively planted. The mulberry thrives, but

sericulture has yet to be introduced. Climate of the south one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. See NORTHERN TERRITORY.—**Executive** the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Council consists of twenty-four members—eight retire triennially—elected by colonists of three years' residence, owning £50 freehold or £20 annual leasehold, or paying £25 annual rent; the whole colony voting in four constituencies. The Assembly is elected triennially on manhood suffrage: fifty-two members. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. Colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Northern Territory ruled by a Resident and staff. Religion and education are well provided for. **Army,** 2,202; **Navy,** 170. **Income** ('90) £2,557,771; **Expenditure,** £2,579,257. **Exports,** £8,827,378; **imports,** £8,262,673. There are 1,815 miles of railway 3650 miles of good main road; and 11,448 miles of telegraph. Colony **founded** in '36, under auspices of South Australian Colonisation Association; government vested in Governor appointed and commissioners approved by the Crown. Representative government introduced, and, in '52, local government of districts. In '56 **the constitution** was given and proclaimed. Responsible government from that date. Northern Territory annexed in '64. Overland telegraph from Port Darwin opened in '72.—**History. '91.** The Government required that the cable tariff for Queensland and New Zealand should be maintained or a guarantee given against loss. Sir Arthur Blyth, on behalf of the Colonies (excepting Queensland and New Zealand), and Sir John Pender, for the cable companies, signed (**April** 3rd) at Adelaide an agreement reducing the cable rates between England and Australia) except the two colonies mentioned) to 4s. per word from May 1st. Parliament was opened at Adelaide (**June** 4th) by the Governor, the Earl of Kintore. A seam of good commercial coal was cut at Leigh's Creek, on the Great Northern Railway. It was 48 feet thick, and 1,496 feet below the surface. The revenue for '90-91 was £2,734,000 The Legislative Assembly rejected a proposal (**Nov.**) to close all public-houses during all hours on Sunday

South Staffordshire Mines Drainage. (See last ed.). An important step was taken by the Commissioners in giving notice of a Parliamentary Bill for the Session of '90-91 to enlarge their powers. They declared that without such enlargement the extensive new drainage works could not go forward. Mr. Wilson Lloyd, of Wednesbury, was chosen chairman for the year. During the last week of March **'91** the Bondholder's Committee issued a report asking for the formal sanction of the Commissioners' creditors to the bill with the object of creating a preference debt to expend in the extension of the underground drainage operations. The Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on June 18th, and the Commons on July 28th. It contains clauses to increase the borrowing powers of the Commissioners for the Tipton district in order to raise more money for unwatering the Bilston mines, which comprise 17,000 out of the 19,000 acres of the drainage area. It was stated that some of the most valuable Staffordshire mines were submerged, and a third of the acreage was paying the working expenses; the present bondholders were receiving no interest on their investment of £150,000, and it was hoped that the new capital would open up mines which would give some interest. Nearly 100 million tons of coal lie in the immediate area, of an estimated value of 50 millions sterling. At the meeting of the Commissioners on July 1st, the chairman hoped that the new powers would enable owners to raise 50 million tons of coal in forty years, representing 15 millions sterling. At the meeting of the Commissioners on Aug. 5th, in announcing the Royal Assent to the Bill, the chairman stated that the amount warranted to be raised was £100,000. At the half-yearly meeting held in October an excellent report was presented.

Southwell, Rt. Rev. George Ridding, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 1884, and its annual income is £3500. Dr. R. was b. '28; ed. at St. Mary's Coll., Winchester, and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B A. '51, M.A. '53, and D.D. '69. Elected Fellow of Exeter Coll. in '51. Was **Head Master of Winchester College** '67-84. Elevated to the episcopal see of **Southwell** in May '84.

Spain. A monarchy lately under Alfonso XII. of the House of Bourbon, now under a regency. By constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with executive power vested in the king, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the king. Cortes composed of senate and congress equal in authority Senate in three classes—1st, senators in their own right; 2nd, 100 Crown nominees (the two first classes not to exceed 180); 3rd, 180 elected by communes, church, universities, and largest taxpayers, half to retire every five years. Congress composed of 431 deputies, elected by citizens of twenty-five years of age paying taxes. Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico represented in Cortes. Each province has its own parliament for municipal and provincial administration. Religion, Roman Catholic. Public worship of any other creed forbidden. Area, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, each considered a province, 197,667 sq m.; estimated pop. ('89) 16,500,000; **revenue** for '91-2, £30,000,000; **expenditure,** £32,457,000. **Imports** for '90, £28,700,000; **exports,** £30,000,000 - **History.** The final report of the Council of State was in favour of reversing the Albareda Decree, which prohibits open-air calcinations. A Spanish force of 250 had an encounter with 500 natives of Ascension Island, who held a strongly fortified position. The position was carried, but the attacking force lost 26 killed and 51 wounded. Two royal decrees were issued (Dec. 19th, '90), one superseding the decree forbidding open-air calcination, and the other fixing provisionally the terms of indemnity to those whose industry was prejudiced by sulphur fumes. A Spanish coasting vessel was looted by Moors, near Alhucemas, on the coast of Morocco. General Bird Grubb, the new United States Minister, was received (23rd). The new customs' tariff on Arabs, cattle, etc., became law (24th), and operated from Jan. 1st. Wheat flour, instead of 18s., paid nearly £5 6s. per ton under the new duties. Reports reached San Francisco (27th) that fighting had taken place in the Caroline Islands between the Spaniards and natives. The village of Ona was bombarded by three Spanish gunboats and taken. The first Cortes, under the Regency created '86, was dissolved (31st).—**'91.** The Queen Regent sent a malacca

cane as a present to the Pope, which, on his touching it, fell open, and a shower of gold pieces fell out (**Jan.** 1st). Further fighting between the troops and natives in the Caroline Islands was reported (5th). A delegation of leading representatives of commercial and agricultural industries in Cuba visited Spain, to confer on the serious state of affairs in that island, which had been accentuated by the M'Kinley Bill. They had audience of the Queen (7th). A large number of officials and private friends attended the funeral of Alonzo Martinez, late President of Congress (15th). Further fighting between the natives and the Spaniards in the Caroline Islands was reported (30th). It was reported (**March** 1st) that the Spanish troops had succeeded in subduing the natives in the Caroline Islands. The Cortes was opened (2nd) by the Queen Regent. The speech promised a protectionist tariff, and referred to the denunciation of commercial treaties. Señor Pidal was elected President of the Cortes (4th), and General Martinez Campo of the Senate. At a working-men's congress held in Madrid (23rd) a resolution was passed urging the men to renew their demands for an eight hours' day. The Premier (**April** 21st) introduced into the Senate a Bill granting a general amnesty to military and civil political offenders. The Budget for '91-2 estimates the income at £29,351,000, and the expenditure £30,108,000. The funeral of M. Aried de Huitfield, late Minister for Sweden and Norway, took place (27th) with full military honours. A serious fire broke out (**May** 1st) at the Bilbao naval dockyard, doing much damage, and throwing 3000 workmen out of employment. The contract by which the Royal Portuguese Railway Company transferred 867 kilos. of lines in Spain to the Northern Railway Company of Spain was signed (**June** 4th). The Lower House (16th) passed the Bank Charter Bill, which empowered the Bank of Spain to increase its note issue to 90 millions sterling, double its original maximum, and extending the charter till 1923. By the measure the Treasury secured an immediate advance of two millions, and the same for '92 and '93 without interest. The treaty of commerce between Spain and the United States was signed (26th). The Bill prolonging the Charter of the Bank of Spain was adopted by the Senate (**July** 7th). The Bill was passed by the Senate (8th). The second of the three plated cruisers, ordered by the Government from Messrs. Martinez, Rivas, and Palmer, was launched. The special embassy sent by the Emperor of Morocco was received by the Queen Regent at San Sebastian (29th). A serious outbreak of small-pox occurred (**Aug.**) at Saragossa and the neighbourhood. Republican disturbances took place in Corunna on the occasion of the funeral (**Sept.** 6th) of a member of the corporation. The people came into conflict with the civil guard, being supported by the mayor. The corporation was suspended by the Government. Heavy rains, causing a great flood, occurred (13th) in the province of Toledo, and between 1500 and 2000 were drowned, and there was great damage to property. The Queen gave 50,000 pesetas, and the Government voted 500,000 pesetas for the relief of the distress. A terrible collision occurred near Burgos (24th). An express train from the French frontier ran into a mixed train coming in the opposite direction; 14 were killed and 26 injured. The German Emperor sent 20,000 fr. towards the relief of the sufferers by the floods. It was determined to adopt the Mauser rifle for the army. The number of deaths at Burgos reached twenty-four. A royal decree (26th) ordered the substitution on all railways of the Morse apparatus for the existing telegraphs. The third 7000 ton belted cruiser, built for the Government at the private shipyard near Bilbao, was launched (**Oct.** 3rd). Great floods occurred in many parts of Spain, destroying the crops and killing a number of persons (22nd). In the course of the journey of the King and Queen Regent from San Sebastian to Madrid, they called at the Carthusian monastery at Milaflores. These monks are under a vow of perpetual silence, but at the request of the Queen Regent they were allowed by dispensation to talk for four hours. An arrangement was made between the Bank of Spain and Messrs. Rothschild by which the latter renewed the loan of 50,000,000 fr., and advanced 100,000,000 fr. in gold. The advances were made simply on the Bank's signature. (For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and NAVIES.)

Spanish Colonies. See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Spanish Political Parties and the Cortes. The Cortes or parliament of Spain consists of two bodies, a **Senate** and a **Congress**. The **Senate** is composed of **three classes**: those who sit by right of birth or official position, of members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and of 180 elected by the largest taxpayers of the kingdom and certain corporate bodies. Political parties are broken up into groups, most of which are named in the '90 ed. Their origin may be traced back to '12, when at the beginning of a great reform movement in Spain there were two great parties—the Royalists (nicknamed *les serviles*) and the Liberals. Some eighteen to twenty years ago there arose the Republicans, who were divided into followers of Señor Manuel Ruiz Zorilla and of Señor Castelar, and of Señor Pi y Margall, the last-named being in favour, as the leader of the Federalist party, of provincial autonomy. **Señor Canovas del Castillo** is the chief of the **Conservative** party, who are devoted to the Monarchy. On Dec. 30th, '90, the Cortes **was** dissolved after nearly five years' existence. The result of the **elections**, which was announced in Feb. **'91**, distributed parties forming the **Congress** in the following proportions: 289 Conservatives, 12 Reformists, 8 Dissentient Liberals, 7 Carlists, 5 Independents, 2 Republican Autonomists, and 25 Republicans; under Señor Sagasta there were 95 Liberals. The **senatorial elections** took place a week later, with the following result: 150 Conservatives, 19 Fusionists, 7 Reformists, 2 Martists, 1 Republican, and 1 Carlist. The **President** of the Cortes was elected (March 4th) in the person of Señor Pidal; General Martinez Campos was elected President of the Senate.

Speaker. The title of the presiding officer of a legislative assembly. On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament members of the House of Commons are summoned from their own chamber to the House of Peers, where Her Majesty's pleasure is signified by the Lords Commissioners that they shall proceed to the choice of some proper person to be their Speaker. On their return the Commons proceed to the election accordingly, the Clerk acting the while as chairman. On the follow-

ing day the Speaker elect, with the House, is summoned to the House of Peers, and one of the Lords Commissioners signifies Her Majesty's approval of the choice made by the Commons. The Speaker then, in the name and on behalf of the Commons, lays claim to their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, which being confirmed, he and his fellow-members return to their own chamber, and the ceremony of taking the oath is proceeded with, he being the first to go through it. (See COMMONS, HOUSE OF, and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.) The Speaker may hold office until a dissolution. Should the office become vacant during a session, the new Speaker then elected is presented for the Royal approbation, but does not claim the privileges of the House. This great officer has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5,000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4000 and a peerage. There has been no contested election for Speaker since 1839. The following have filled the office since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament:—Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the present Viscount Hampden), '72-84, when Mr. Peel was elected. The Chairman of Ways and Means acts as deputy Speaker in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker. The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor for the time being. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act.

Spencer, Herbert, was b. at Derby 1820. Ed. by his father, a teacher of mathematics at Derby, and by his uncle, a clergyman. Became a civil engineer, subsequently devoting himself to literature and journalism. He was for some time sub-editor of a daily paper at Birmingham, and afterwards of the *Economist*. His first work of importance, "Social Statics, or the Conditions essential to Human Happiness specified, and the first developed," appeared in '51. In '55 appeared the "**Principles of Psychology**," and in '61 "**Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical**," which has run through sixteen editions. In '82 he visited the United States, where he gave several lectures, among others one on "American Nervousness." Among his many important works are "Political Institutions," being Part V. of "**Principles of Sociology**" ('82). Of Mr. Spencer's many review articles, a series from the *Contemporary Review* has been reprinted as "**The Man** *versus* **The State**," which contains the articles on "The New Toryism" and "The Coming Slavery," an attack on Socialism; "Ecclesiastical Institutions," being Part VI. of "Principles of Sociology" ('85). In '89 he published "**An Epitome of Synthetic Philosophy**," and in the *Times* discussed the question of land tenure. He has recently prefaced a book entitled "A Plea for Liberty."

Spirits Committee. See SESSION, sect. **125**.

"S. P. G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts). The oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by Royal Charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 660 ordained missionaries, including eight bishops, and of these 220 are labouring in Asia, 142 in Africa, 17 in Australasia, 215 in North America, 34 in the West Indies and South America, and 32 in Europe. In the Society's colleges there are about 2600 students; and 2300 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions. Nearly 40,000 children are receiving instruction in the Mission Schools in Asia and Africa. Income for '90 was £164,383. **Office**, 19, Delahay St., Westminster. **Sec.**, Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A.

Sport. See articles:—AQUATICS, ARCHERY, ATHLETICS, BASEBALL, BILLIARDS, COURSING, CRICKET, CYCLING, FOOTBALL, GOLF, HUNTING, LACROSSE, LAWN TENNIS, POLO, RACQUETS, SWIMMING, TENNIS, TURF, and YACHTING.

Spurgeon, Rev. Charles Hadden, was b. 1834. On relinquishing the Pædobaptist views of his family he became associated with the church at Cambridge of which the celebrated Robert Hall had been pastor; and as a member of the preachers' association of this congregation Mr. S. first began to hold services in surrounding villages. Pastor at Waterbeach '51. Preached for the first time in London '53. Occupied a pastorate at New Park Street '54, but in consequence of the great crowds attracted, services were held at Exeter Hall, and at the Great Hall, Royal Surrey Gardens, where on one occasion a terrible disaster occurred through a false alarm of fire having been raised whilst Mr. S. was preaching. Pastor of the **Metropolitan Tabernacle**, erected at a cost of £32,000 ('61). Mr. Spurgeon's sermons, of which about 25,000 of each issue are sold, have been published since the first week of '55, and are translated into various foreign languages. As an author he has produced numerous works, the chief being the **Treasury of David**; he also edits *The Sword and Trowel*. Mr. Spurgeon founded in '67 the **Stockwell Orphanage**. The **Pastors' College**, the **Colportage Association**; the **Book Fund**, and the **Supplementary Pastors' Aid Fund** also owe their inspiration in a large measure to Mr. S. Mr. S. in '87 severed his connection with the **Baptist Union**—a step which has led to a long controversy in the papers under the title of the "**Down Grade Question.**" In '88 Mr. S. celebrated the **issue** of his **2000th sermon**. Mr. Spurgeon has recently published two volumes of proverbs under the title of "**Salt-cellars.**" His **illness**, which commenced in June **'91**, excited world-wide sympathy during the many weeks in which he was prostrated. He was able to leave England for Mentone in October.

Stainer, Sir John, Mus. Doc., was b. 1840, and at seven years of age became a chorister of St. Paul's; at sixteen, organist of St. Michael's Coll., Tenbury, and, three years later, organist of Magdalen Coll., Oxford. Subsequently graduated both in Arts and in Music, and in '60 was appointed organist of Univ. Church. In '72 he succeeded the late Sir John Goss as organist of St. Paul's, and held that appointment until 1889, when he retired. Dr. Stainer has composed many **anthems** and **Church services**, the **Cantatas "The Daughter of Jairus," "St. Mary Magdalene," "The Crucifixion,"** and, in addition to his well-known "**Treatise on Harmony**" and Musical Primers, has written "The Music of the Bible." Knighted '88. Sir John was in June '89 elected **Professor of Music** at **Oxford**, and, in the following October, **President** of the **Musical Association of London**, in

place of the late Sir Fredk. Gore-Ouseley. He is **Inspector of Music** to the Education Department.

Stamp Duties Acts, '91. See SESSION, sect. 116.

Stamps. s. d.

Affidavit or statutory declaration . . . 2 6
Agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged 0 6
,, for letting furnished house, for less than a year, rent exceeding £25 . . . 2 6
Appointment of new trustee 10 0
Bank note for money, payable on demand, not excdg. £1, 5*d.*; not excdg. £20 . 2 0
,, ,, 2, 10*d.*; ,, ,, 30 . 3 0
,, ,, 5, 1*s.* 3*d.*; ,, ,, 50 . 5 0
,, ,, 10, 1*s.* 9*d.*; ,, ,, 100 . 8 6
Bankers' cheques 0 1
Bill of lading 0 6
Bills of exchange, payable on demand . 0 1
,, ,, of any other kind, and promissory notes, not exceeding £5 . 0 1
£5, and not exceeding £10 . . . 0 2
10, ,, ,, ,, 25 . . . 0 3
25, ,, ,, ,, 50 . . . 0 6
50, ,, ,, ,, 75 . . . 0 9
75, ,, ,, ,, 100 . . . 1 0
Every additional £100, or part thereof . 1 0
Certificate of birth, marriage, or death . 0 1
Conveyance—where the purchase-money shall not exceed £5 . . . . . 0 6
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 . 1 0
,, 10 ,, ,, ,, 15 . 1 6
,, 15 ,, ,, ,, 20 . 2 0
,, 20 ,, ,, ,, 25 . 2 6
For every additional £25 up to £300 . 2 6
If exceeding £300, then for every £50 . 5 0
Of any kind not otherwise charged . 10 0
Equitable mortgages, under hand only, for every £100 or part thereof . . 1 0
Insurance policy, Life :—
For any sum not exceeding £10 . . . 0 1
Exceeding £10, and not exceeding £25 0 3
,, 25 ,, ,, ,, 500, for every £50 or part thereof 0 6
,, 500, and not exceed'g £1000, for every £100 or part thereof 1 0
,, 1000, for every £1000 or part thereof 10 0
Accidental death, personal injury, or loss or damage upon property . . 0 1
Leases—Lease or tack of any lands, tenements, etc., at a yearly rent :—

Excd.	Not Excd.	Not exceeding 35 years £	s.	d.	Between 35 years and 100. £	s.	d.	Exceeding 100 years £	s.	d.
	£5	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	6	0
£5	10	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
10	15	0	1	6	0	9	0	0	18	0
15	20	0	2	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
20	25	0	2	6	0	15	0	1	10	0
25	50	0	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
50	75	0	7	6	2	5	0	4	10	0
75	100	0	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
100, for £50, or fr ct. part of £50		0	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0

Mortgage bonds, payable to bearer, for every £10 and part thereof 1 0
,, ,, of any other description, not exceeding £10 . 0 3
Not excdg. £25, 8*d.*; not excdg. £200 5 0
Not excdg. £50, 1*s.* 3*d.*; not excdg. £250 6 3
,, ,, 100, 2*s.* 6*d.*; ,, ,, 300 7 6
,, ,, 150, 3*s.* 9*d.*;
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and part thereof 2 6
Passport 0 6
Plate—gold per ounce 17 0
,, silver ,, ,, ... 1 6
Power of attorney, etc., receiving prize money or wages . 1 0
,, ,, ,, of any other kind . 10 0
Receipts, £2 upwards 0 1
Scrip certificate or scrip 0 1
Settlements, for every £100 or part thereof 5 0
Share certificate, nominal value not exceeding £25 . . . . 0 3
Exceeding £25, and not exceeding £50 . 0 6
For every additional £50 or part thereof 0 6

"Standard, The." First published in 1827. It is in the front rank of the political journals that rose into importance almost immediately after the abolition of the Paper Duty ('61). The political principles of *The Standard* are Conservative; but it reserves, and often exercises, the right of sharply criticising the action of the Conservative party. During the American Civil War, the letters of its correspondent "Manhattan" were marvellously popular, and the services of its **war** correspondents—notably Mr. G. A. Henty, and Mr. Cameron, the latter of whom was killed in the Bayouda desert—have always been prompt and efficient. The present **editor is Mr. W. H. Mudiord.** *The Evening Standard* (1857) is an evening edition of the morning paper.

Standing Committee. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Standing Orders. This term was originally applied to certain Orders made by either house of parliament to regulate its own procedure. Orders made by either house may in respect of their time for remaining in force **be classified** under three heads. (1) Standing Orders, which are permanent regulations, although liable to be suspended upon extraordinary occasions—*e.g.*, in order to the rapid passing of bills of a pressing nature. (2) Sessional Orders, which continue in force only during the session in which they were made, although they may be renewed from year to year. (3) Orders indefinite in their duration. Of these three classes the Standing Orders are the most important for purposes of procedure. The **Roll of Standing Orders** of the **House of Lords** has been regularly **published** at intervals. But until 1854 the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, with the exception of those relating to private bills, had never been published by authority. The Commons Standing Orders relative to public business were revised and reprinted in '88 (see PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE), and the Lords Standing Orders were considered and amended in '89.

Stanford, Charles Villiers, was b. at Dublin in 1852, and went to Cambridge as Choral Scholar of Queen's. Became organist of Trinity in '73, and soon afterwards Conductor of the Cambridge Musical Society. His university career was also distinguished. His **operas** are "The Veiled Prophet" (not yet heard in England), "Savonarola" (played at Covent Garden), and "The Canterbury Pilgrims" (written for Mr. Carl Rosa at Drury Lane). His **oratorio "The Three Holy Children,"** written for the Birmingham Festival of '85, his "Irish Symphony," and his choral ode **"The Revenge"** (Leeds

Festival, '86), are well worthy of his reputation. He is Professor of Composition at the Royal College of Music, and one of the leaders of advanced musical thought. Is the son of an accomplished amateur musician. In '87 he was appointed **Professor of Music** at **Cambridge** in succession to the late Sir George Macfarren. In Jan. '90 a new trio in E flat by Prof. S., for piano and strings, was produced. An oratorio by Prof. S., entitled "**Eden**," was produced at the Birmingham Festival '91.

Stanley, Henry M., was b. at Denbigh 1841, and passed his childhood in the workhouse at St. Asaph. Subsequently sailed as cabin boy to New Orleans, where he was adopted by a Mr. Stanley, whose name he took, but whose death without making provision for him again compelled him to start the world on his own account. After a series of adventures he became a journalist during the American civil war, being attached as reporter to the staff of the *New York Herald*. In '68 he was sent to accompany the British expedition into Abyssinia, as **war correspondent** for that paper. Subsequent to this he made a tour to the Black Sea, and thence through Persia into India. In '69 Livingstone, in Africa, had not been heard of for a long time. Mr. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, ordered Stanley to "go and find him." Early in '71 Stanley left Zanzibar and plunged into the unknown continent. Before the end of that year he had found **Livingstone**. In '73-4 he accompanied the British expedition into Ashanti, up to Kumassi, as a war correspondent again. In '76 the *New York Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph* conjointly sent him to **Central Africa**, to take up the thread of Livingstone's discoveries. He left Zanzibar in that year, and in '77 emerged on the west coast, having circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza, and forced his way in spite of terrible obstacles down the whole course of the hitherto unknown Congo. In '79 the King of the Belgians gave Stanley the command of an **expedition** formed by the **International African Association**, for the purpose of exploring the Congo. Stanley succeeded in planting stations and securing steam-navigation upon the upper river, and may be said to have *made* what is now the **Congo Free State** (*q.v.*). He remained at work from '79 till '85, with the exception of a short absence in '82. In Jan. '87, Mr. Stanley started on an **expedition** for the relief of **Emin Pasha** (*q.v.*). Previous to his departure he was entertained at a **banquet** at the Mansion House, and presented with the **freedom** of the **City of London**. News of Stanley and Emin, which had long been awaited, arrived on April 2nd, '89. On the following day the newspapers published the thrilling story of the explorer's perilous journey to the **Albert Nyanza**, through vast tropical forests, under conditions of the utmost difficulty. At the commencement of '90 news were received of the explorer's safety, and he was enthusiastically received on once more meeting Englishmen, and journeyed to the south of France, where the Prince of Wales personally congratulated him. On reaching London crowds awaited his arrival, and the hearty greetings given to him were repeated at every public appearance which he made. A succession of brilliant receptions and banquets, given under various auspices to Mr. Stanley and his companions, in addition to **social functions**, fully occupied him for the next two months. During this time, also, he was hard at work on his book entitled "**In Darkest Africa.**" His **marriage** with Miss D. Tennant took place at Westminster Abbey (July 12th). A controversy arose in October as to certain incidents noticed in a "Life of Major Barttelot," which, however, did not deter Mr. and Mrs. S. from undertaking a long-promised **American tour**, during which Mr. S. lectured before large audiences. After his return, in '**91**, from America, Mr. S. delivered many lectures in various parts of the kingdom. He fractured his ankle during a visit to Mürren (July). He afterwards departed for Australia.

"**Star, The.**" A Radical evening paper, devoted to the interests of the advanced Democratic movement both in Great Britain and Ireland. It first appeared Jan. 17th, '88, and has attracted attention by its promptness in obtaining information, and its outspoken articles and large circulation. One of its most popular features is the column entitled "Mainly about People." **Office**, Stonecutter Street, E.C.

State Pensions One of the greatest legislative measures which has been advocated in the interests of the working classes of the United Kingdom during the present century is National Provident Insurance against pauperism. As Lord Carnarvon rightly stated in an article on National Insurance published in the *Nineteenth Century* for September '80, the idea is not a new one of a State insurance which should secure to poor people a moderate provision during sickness and old age, and which should be wide enough in its operation to enable us to dispense with a large portion at least of our system of poor relief. It has often been discussed many years ago in various forms and was contemplated in the earlier Friendly Societies Acts; and to some extent it has been practically carried into effect by some of the friendly societies and great commercial companies. It has also been attempted by philanthropists. But the credit of giving it definite shape by investing it with such sufficient and precise details as to bring it within the province of public discussion belongs to the **Rev. Canon Blackley.** He first critically notified his scheme in the *Nineteenth Century* of Nov. '78, which was several years before Prince Bismarck had taken up the subject of insurance against sickness and old age for the German nation. So much attention and appreciation did Canon Blackley's scheme receive, that the **National Provident League** was formed shortly afterwards mainly to promote it. In '85, '86, and '87 a **Select Committee** of the House of Commons took evidence on the subject, and made a report on such in the last-mentioned year. Although the reference to the Committee was to inquire into the best method of National Insurance against Pauperism, the inquiry was practically limited to an examination of Canon Blackley's recommendations. Other schemes were submitted by the Rev. John T. Stratton, Mr. C. P. Tebbutt, Mr. J. Broughton Edge, and Mr. Robert Davie, but the committee reported "that the evidence always tended to revert to Canon Blackley's scheme, which had manifestly impressed itself favourably or unfavourably upon the minds of witnesses, to the exclusion of all other proposals." These remarks apply to the present time, although other suggestions have since been made differing more or less from the Blackleyan proposals. It is to be regretted

that, notwithstanding much has been uttered at public meetings and published in magazines, reviews, and newspapers respecting State Pensions, there is no publication or number of such from which the public can gather within a reasonable readable space anything like the fair amount of information which they should possess for and against State Pensions and the administrative machinery in connection with them. We have endeavoured, therefore, in the following remarks to supply in a great measure this important deficiency, and trust that it will soon be supplemented by other information, whereby the public will be further aroused to a just sense of its enormous magnitude and importance. All the schemes of national compulsory insurance against being relieved by the Poor Law are recommended—firstly, on the ground that, notwithstanding it is a moral and political duty for every person to provide for independence in sickness and old age if he or she is able to do so, a vast majority of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom fail to fulfil the obligation, and an immense number make no proper attempt to discharge such duty. Owing to these omissions a great multitude are ultimately dependent on the poor rates, whereby the thrifty and industrious are compelled to pay for the maintenance of the unthrifty and the idle. Our Poor Law tends to encourage improvidence: because it teaches the young—and in the most impressive manner at a time when they can best make provision for themselves—that they may take the chance of being improvident with the knowledge that the ratepayers will have to provide for their maintenance if they do not provide for it themselves. Another reason in favour of national provident insurance is the uncertainty of many of the efforts now made by the thrifty portion of our people, to secure themselves against pauperism, owing to their being members of financially and in other respects unsound friendly societies, which undertake to grant sick pay and burial money, but from lack of funds or being wound-up fail in this obligation. Canon Blackley's original scheme was one for the compulsory insurance of all persons in this country of both sexes, by the prepayment between the ages of eighteen and twenty one years of the sum of £10 or thereabouts into a National Provident Society for securing to the wage earning classes 8s. per week for sick pay and 4s. per week superannuation pay after the age of seventy years. As the Parliamentary Committee of '87 stated that the financial objections against the pension part of this scheme did not press with similar force against the sick-pay portion of the measure. Canon Blackley has abandoned the latter part of it, and now alone advocates pensions for old age of 5s. per week, to commence at sixty-five, for the payment of the before-mentioned premium of £10. He recently stated to a correspondent of *Help*, a journal of social science, that he thought the State would do well, for promoting an object so vital for the self-respect and independence of its inhabitants, "to contribute for wage-earners an equal sum to that paid by its subjects as premium. By this means, he adds, the initial payment would be reduced to one-half. In order to better understand and appreciate the importance and necessity of State pensions for the working classes, our readers should be reasonably aware—firstly, of the institutions which exist for pecuniarily benefiting wage-earners, in return for subscriptions and premiums, the limited number of persons to whom these benefits extend, the unsound character of many friendly societies, and the losses which are sustained by the very poor being compelled to discontinue their payments; secondly, of the approximate number of persons of sixty-five and over who are in receipt of parish relief, and the indifferent manner in which a vast number of the working classes regard the receipt of this relief when they become old. We will mention the essential particulars under these heads, and then state how it is proposed to carry out the scheme, and the administrative, actuarial, sentimental and other objections against it. For providing weekly payments to the working classes when unable to work from sickness, there are, and have been for a long period, various kinds of **Friendly Societies**. Some of these associations also pay to the representatives of their members a fixed sum for their burial, while other friendly societies insure about half the number for funeral expenses only. It is the general practice of these societies to grant sick-pay benefit for life. There is, however, reason to believe that in the future they will gradually cease to grant sick-pay benefit after a certain age, which would practically resolve itself more or less into the form of payment of an annuity. The **Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows** (*q.v.*), by the advice of Mr. Reuben Watson, their actuary, have ceased paying sick allowance when a member reaches sixty-five years of age. Those who wish to secure an old age pension can do so by making a special payment; but less than 250 out of more than 600,000 members appear to have availed themselves of the opportunity. An **approximate estimate** may be formed from the following table of the **number of working people insured for sickness and funeral benefit**:—

	Members.
Affiliated Orders	2,004,000
Centralised, General, and County Societies	500,000
Peculiar Trade Societies—	
(*a*) Railway Group	40,000
(*b*) Miners' Permanent Relief. .	221,000
Women's Societies	10,000
Small Local Benefit Clubs, which are fast passing out of existence, on account of bad financial arrangements	750,000
Collecting Friendly Societies, as the Royal Liver, Liverpool, Victoria Legal, Royal London, Scottish Legal, and others	2,809,593
Total	6,334,593

Many of these persons consist of infants whose parents have insured them for burial money by small weekly payments. The older **Trades Unions** grant all the benefits of friendly societies, as well as secure their members from the evils owing to loss of employment through the fluctuations of trade Their membership includes about 750,000. These Unions, however, consist almost entirely of skilled workmen. But the new Unionism, which is now but little more than an aggressive organisation, mostly consists of unskilled labourers. It is stated that they are certain in the near future to extend the purposes for which they have been formed, in order to make full provision for out-of-work benefit, even if they do not grant sick pay. —The **Industrial Life Assurance Companies are**

very beneficial to wage-earners, by providing them with a fund for funeral expenses; and a vast number of these classes assure their lives and those of their children with these institutions, which include the Prudential, the Refuge, the Pearl, the British Workman's, the London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, the Wesleyan and General, etc. Although three of these companies grant deferred annuities, but exceedingly few are contracted for with them. The **Prudential Assurance Company**, which has more than 9,000,000 policies on its books, has only contracted for about thirty deferred annuities. The issue of life assurance policies by the **Post Office**, the purpose of which was to benefit the working classes, has become a great failure, as it is unsuited to their habits. According to the report of the Postmaster-General, the number of life assurances effected in '90 was only 468, for a total sum of £25,466, as compared with 671 assurances for £32,832 in '89. As regards deferred annuities, only 116 of them were purchased from the Post Office in '90, amounting to £2527. Although, as a rule, these annuities commence at sixty, very few of the small number purchased have been for wage-earners. From what has been stated respecting provision made by these classes for sick pay and burial expenses, it appears that about 3,000,000 insure for sick allowance, and about 13,000,000 for burial pay, but less than 500 for deferred annuities. Nearly all the wage-earners of the country have therefore made no provision for their old age. The consequence is, that when they can no longer work, after reaching sixty-five years of age, they, with few exceptions, must end their earthly existence by pauper out-door relief, or in a workhouse. In his article upon a National Pension Scheme, published in the *Contemporary Review* for April last, the Rev. W. Moore Ede states that "all through life the shadow of an old age of penury and pauperism hangs over nearly three-fourths of the population of this the richest nation in Europe: a gloomy prospect,—hard work for fifty years or more, and then, after all the toil and effort, to sink down into the submerged tenth at last. There ought to be, and there must be, some road out of this corner of darkest England." The position of the wage-earning classes is justly stated to be one of economic instability. As they are paid weekly, the money received by them on Saturday is required to meet the necessities of the coming week. But comparatively few of them possess, beyond the furniture of their houses, any appreciable amount of cash. As their income depends upon their work, their wages as a rule cease when they are prevented from working, and a few weeks' sickness without the aid of a friendly society will reduce them to a wretched state of destitution. Now, with all due regard to the benefits of these associations to the working classes, abundant trustworthy testimony has been adduced respecting the terrible ill consequences which have resulted from them. In the first place the great majority of our **Friendly Societies are** insolvent, or in other respects unsound, and therefore cannot be relied upon for the reception of the benefits they undertake to grant, and the average insurer cannot select the safe one. Mr. J. M. Ludlow, who was until recently the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, stated in his evidence before the Select Committee on National Provident Insurance, in '85, that registered friendly societies often break up, and nearly as frequently because "they have too much money as because they have too little," for the purpose of dividing it. He added that "a vast number of friendly societies are founded openly and knowingly without any reference to what you would call actuarial soundness. The men know perfectly well that their contributions would not be sufficient to meet the actuary's valuation, but they rely upon a levy, and upon closing the box, and upon all sorts of expedients which will save their pockets in the first instance. And there is one moral cause for that which is overlooked very much, which is this, that in a large portion of this population the lower strata particularly, there is not sufficient honesty to resist the temptation of large accumulated funds. That, I believe, is the secret of the dividing societies and sharing-out clubs which so many benevolent people are very much opposed to. These dividing societies are chiefly met with . . . either in large cities, where morality is low, such as Liverpool in particular, or in the poorer paid agricultural districts, where it is a terrible temptation to a poor man earning small wages to handle large sums of money." If a working man is able to select a safe friendly society it may not have a branch near enough to his home to enable him to join, while if he succeed in becoming a member of such a society his removal to a distance may deprive him of membership. As his membership depends upon periodical payments, it often happens that a workman cannot from various causes pay his stipulated subscription, in which case he **loses all** he has paid in, and his provision is gone, unless he can pay the increased rate on rejoining, which very few do. It was admitted in evidence that the Oddfellows' and Foresters' Societies lose annually 25,000 and 29,000 members respectively, from their inability to continue their contributions. Lord Portsmouth, on the occasion of the observations made by Lord Carnarvon in the House of Lords on June 4th, '80, on insurance against sickness and old age, said that in one union more than half of the old people in the workhouse had been obliged to go there because they had lost their insurance money by the breaking up of parish clubs which arranged to pay weekly sums to their members during sickness. A vast number of similar cases have occurred. Very many wage-earners make no provision for sick or old-age pay in friendly societies, because they distrust all. Thousands of these societies have failed because young men have refused to join those containing many old members, whereby the supply of funds was cut off, and the societies became insolvent. In answer to the assertion that **old age pauperism** does not very extensively prevail in this country, because comparatively few of the working classes live very long, there are some important statistics to the contrary. Thus, of 100 persons who attain their twenty-first birthday, the number who reach,—

	Dr. Ogle's Tables.	Oddfellows' Tables.
60 years of age will be	54·01	69·47
65 ,, ,,	43·9	49·19
70 ,, ,,	32·8	37·59

The experience of the Foresters' Society respecting longevity closely approaches that of

the Oddfellows. As only persons who pass satisfactory medical examinations respecting their health are allowed to join friendly societies, the number of members who reach old age is in excess of the average longevity of the country. Some very important statements have recently been made to show that a great number of wage-earners, following various kinds of labour, have only comparatively short lives. In an article in the *Fortnightly Review* for October '91, on "A National Pension Fund," it is stated that the secretary to the Society of Brassworkers publicly notified that, after examining reports of the Engineers' Society, and the Bricklayers', Boiler-makers', Carpenters', Printers' and Compositors' Societies, etc., it appeared that only one in twelve of the members of those associations lived to be sixty-five. An almost similar statement coming from the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants is that out of ninety-eight members who died in '90 only five had attained sixty-five. Messrs. Mann and Tillett are reported to have stated that a majority of the dock labourers break down altogether at forty-five, and they naturally scoff at a pension to begin at sixty-five. In confirmation of the assertions by leading advocates for State pensions for the poorer classes, that a vast number of them not only live to sixty five and upwards, but that an enormous proportion of them are in receipt of poor-law relief, Mr. Burt moved in the House of Commons for a return of the number of persons in England and Wales above sixty, sixty-five, and seventy years of age respectively, who received poor-law relief on August 1st, '90. According to the return granted, the number over sixty-five years of age was 245,687 out of an estimated total of 1,300,000 in those parts of the United Kingdom, being nearly one in five of all classes. The percentage, however, is much greater than this, because lunatics in asylums, licensed houses for the insane and registered hospitals, vagrants, and persons who were only in receipt of relief constructively, in consequence of relief being given to wives or children, were not included. Again, not only was this return made in summer, when very many do not seek parish relief, but when trade was specially prosperous, and when almost any one who would work could get employment. This return gives the number of paupers on a single day only, and not for the year; and previous statistics have shown that the number of persons who have received poor-law relief during the year is about three and a half times the number relieved on any particular day. Canon Blackley states that when he was vicar of a country parish he found that 40 per cent. of the persons buried in the churchyard over the age of sixty-five had been in receipt of parish relief at the time of their death. He wrote a letter to the guardians appealing to the clergy of the country to undertake a similar inquiry; and upon the figures he thus arrived at, he formed the conclusion that among the wage-earning classes at least 50 per cent. of those who pass the age of sixty-five will be in receipt of poor-law relief before they die. He added: "You cannot depauperise these people unless you can make them contribute to their own support at the time when they can best afford it, and that I take it is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one." Although there are an immense number of high-minded working-men who take pride in maintaining their individual independence, and would hate to receive charity, there appear to be a multitude of other wage-earners who do not consider it a degradation for them to receive parish relief, and are therefore entirely indifferent to the prospect of spending their old age in the workhouse, and who do not belong to any friendly society. As this assertion has been doubted, important evidence to this effect has been given by Canon Blackley, Mr Holmes, one of the directors to the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, Mr. Pringle, chairman of a parochial board in Midlothian, and others. In reply to the statement that pauperism has recently decreased in this country, it must be said that during the last half-century it has decreased and increased about fifteen times. The reason why **Canon Blackley** recommends that the old age pension of 5s. per week, to commence at sixty-five, should be paid for between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one is because this is the period when the vast majority of wage-earners can best afford to pay it. At eighteen or nineteen nearly all labourers, and at twenty-one nearly all artisans, receive the full rate of wages, and the majority of them are unmarried; therefore they can manage to save a considerable part of their earnings annually if they desire to do so. It is proposed to extend the time for paying the pension sum in favour of apprentices until their apprenticeship expires, and then greater instalments may be required. Further time is proposed to be allowed for the payment of women's pensions, as regards those females who receive very small wages until they are twenty-one. On being asked why all classes of persons should be compelled to contribute to the pension fund, Canon Blackley stated that the scheme to be popular must be universal; and that those who are well-to-do to-day may ultimately be in receipt of poor-law relief, and be as much in need of the pension as the workmen they now employ. He adds that "a visit to the wards of any workhouse and the examination of their occupants will prove that the well-to-do class contribute to the workhouse population in quite sufficient numbers to necessitate their inclusion in any scheme of national insurance against old age. . . . We find plenty of men in the workhouses who have kept their packs of hounds." If this scheme is adopted, it is stated that the poor rates will be reduced to a very small amount, much to the benefit of a multitude of present and future ratepayers. It is proposed that the contributions for pensions should be paid into and distributed by the Post Office, under proper certification, and that every contributor should have the advantage of claiming his pension at whatever part of the United Kingdom he desired. It is recommended that the money should be invested under the authority of a Board of Management, elected, if deemed advisable, by the contributors themselves, but restricted in their power of investment by statute law Canon Blackley proposes that the **pension fund** should be collected from people of means by the tax gatherer or the rate collector, and that employers of wage-earners should be empowered to deduct from the wages of the latter the amount due by them for insurance of pensions and pay them into the Post Office to the credit of the persons employed until the necessary sum has been received. As regards those men who have begun their payment to the pension fund, but have not been able to continue it because they have been thrown out of

work by the fluctuations of trade or other causes, it is proposed that as soon as they go to work again, the deductions from their earnings are to be resumed, whereby the period at which they complete their national insurance will be prolonged. Although there are a great number of the working classes who have no regular masters, the number of persons between eighteen and twenty-one who are in casual employment is very small in proportion to those above this age. It is stated that few employers would take a lad of eighteen or nineteen to work two or three days if they had to go to the Post Office and open a separate account and pay in 9*d*. or 1*s*. to his credit. The consequence would be that these youths would be driven to steady employment instead of gaining their livelihood by chance work. Concerning people who will not work, and who are under the obligation of doing so for their maintenance, when these come to the workhouse or the gaol Canon Blackley is of opinion that they might be detained there to earn their national insurance, though they need not be arrested outside for this purpose. Sometimes, therefore, the contributions of these persons could be obtained. It is not thought desirable that the State should be responsible for the pension fund, but that it should be required to keep the law in such a condition that contributors must pay their share of the fund. It is proposed that the fund should be valued yearly, and if the valuers should declare that the sum of £10 would prove too little to meet the requirements, they should be legally forced to state what is the proper sum to supply the deficiency, and all future contributors should pay it, as this is the mode in which inadequacies of contributions in insurance companies are met. It is considered desirable to allow the return of £5 without interest to the legal representatives of the working classes on their death for funeral expenses. It is alleged that the scheme would be beneficial to the Friendly Societies, because a great number of persons by paying for their pensions would have acquired the habit of thrift who otherwise would not have done so, and would therefore join these societies for the purpose of obtaining pay during sickness. To prevent mortgaging of the pension, it is proposed to empower the poor-law authorities to draw the pension of any person who came to the workhouse, whereby it could not become a security to any money-lender. Canon Blackley's proposals were supported by a number of witnesses of various classes who gave evidence on the subject before the Select Committee referred to, and the statements of some of these are specially embodied in the report of the Committee. Mr. Goodwin, a compositor, said that he thought the scheme should be compulsory because he found that there were a number of people "who will never avail themselves of any of the methods open now to provide against these emergencies, but so soon as they became ill they readily fall back upon their fellow-workmen for help in the shape of subscriptions." Sir Edward Walter, the founder and commander of the Corps of Commissionaires, 1600 strong, spoke unhesitatingly in support of Canon Blackley's complete scheme; and this is the more worthy of consideration because Sir Edward has established in his corps a system of compulsory provident insurance, which is very beneficial to and is greatly appreciated by the men. At numerous large meetings of working men, addressed by Canon Blackley and others on the scheme, it has been hailed with great delight, and but very few wage-earners at these gatherings manifested any opposition to the scheme. In March '86 circulars were sent by the council of the National Provident League to all the boards of guardians in England, which numbered 649, and to about 90 of the largest parochial boards in Scotland, requesting an expression of opinion respecting the proposal for compulsory National Provident Insurance. In the following May resolutions in favour of the scheme had been received, and not an unfavourable one. The Barony Parochial Board of Glasgow, representing the largest parish in Scotland, with 264,000 inhabitants, accompanied their resolution with an intimation that three of their officials, including the chairman, were ready to give evidence in favour of the scheme, and two of them gave it before the Select Committee accordingly. A considerable, and, it may be added, a preponderating amount of testimony, was given before that body from various sources adverse to Canon Blackley's proposals as a whole, from (*a*) the official point of view, mainly on administrative grounds; (*b*) from the actuarial point of view, chiefly because the initial sum for securing the required benefits is insufficient; and (*c*) from the vested interests of friendly societies' point of view, on the ground that they would be injuriously affected by national insurance. With respect to objections against State pensions by the classes and masses, one is that the granting of such would be considered a system of enforced pauperism, and therefore could not be received with favour. The upper and middle classes, none of whom would be entitled to one of these pensions unless they fell to the level of wage-earners, would be bitterly opposed to being taxed for their allowances, and part of which would be enjoyed by an immense number of working people, who are quite able to make pecuniary provision for themselves. A great proportion of the middle classes could ill afford to pay for these pensions. The Select Committee reported that the proposal for compulsory insurance "is open to very strong objections." They think that the great majority of wage-earners "would prefer to provide their own insurance in their own way, rather than be parties to any compulsory scheme. Anything which tended to undermine the self-taught habits of thrift and self-help, which prevail among the working classes to a considerable extent, or to lead the wage-earners of the country to rely for support upon a National Insurance Society, practically guaranteed by the State, might be fraught with disastrous consequences. . . . It might lessen the feeling of responsibility, which is shared by a constantly increasing number of the working classes, of providing their insurance for themselves. It might seriously impair that education in thrift and training in business which has been brought about by the building up and management of their own associations for self-help by the working classes, the value of which to the nation it is almost impossible to exaggerate." According to the evidence given before the Committee, it is clear that contributions for pensions could not be obtained from very many of the poorer class, that the scheme would in a great measure fail to benefit a multitude of those who now add very much to the pauperism of the nation. The scheme would neither assist those who are out of work, nor compel

those who were idle and dissolute to labour; and yet, as the Committee properly state, "absence of employment for those who are willing to work, and the reluctance of the idle to work under any circumstances, are two of the most fruitful causes of poverty." The Committee fear that the proposal that none but wage-earners should be benefited by the scheme would be quite inoperative; because many poor people who did not earn wages would be excluded, while a great number of wage-earners who are fully able to provide for themselves would become recipients of the proposed benefits. Whatever objections may be raised against the pension scheme on the ground that the amount of the pension is insufficient, it appears that it is about double the sum which is given under our poor law for outdoor relief, and 1s. 1s. 4*d*. per week in excess of the maximum old age national pension granted to working men in Germany, which ranges from 2s. 0½*d* to 3s. 8*d*. per week, based upon the rate of wages which the recipient of this pension has been paid. Mr. Cardin, Assistant Receiver and Accountant-General of the Post Office, in his examination before the Select Committee, stated that he believed there would be difficulty in the Post Office collecting and distributing the Pension Fund. The Committee, however, declare that "this objection, even if maintained, does not appear to be one fatal to Canon Blackley's scheme, supposing it to be approved of in other respects, and it might probably be met by an alteration in detail of the proposed system." The evidence given before the Committee by Mr. Hendriks, an eminent actuary, is very important respecting the administration of the scheme. It is not practicable, he says, to ear-mark or register the whereabouts or the existence or death of millions of the portion of the population entitled to become claimants as pensioners in old age. In friendly societies and assurance companies, the numbers are restricted to thousands instead of millions, with one noteworthy exception; and their identity, residence, and deaths can easily be ascertained, and chiefly kept in check by the fact that nearly all the contributions are payable periodically until the benefit assured for is payable. This could not be the case with national provident insurance, because many years would pass before claims would be made. "In the meanwhile thousands upon thousands of deaths might be unascertainable. The real number of potential claimants of the future could never be ascertained with sufficient correctness for calculation, either in statistical statements of the fund, or in the more important matter of financial valuations. The writing off of lives in the great book of members of the fund would be most unsafe, except in the case of death and identity being most strictly proved; and in innumerable instances this could not be done. Individuals and their identity in the lower strata of society are most difficult to trace out in the long period between the age of twenty-one and the termination of life." All **actuarial estimates** in Canon Blackley's scheme "may," says **Mr. Hendriks**, "be considered in one sense as purely empirical, because there is necessarily an enormous amount of hypothesis of untried risks introduced into the calculation." Actuaries differ greatly as to the cost of an annuity. According to tables drawn up by Mr. Nelson for the Ancient Order of Foresters, £9 9s. 1*d*. paid at twenty-one is the purchase-money of 5s. per week at sixty-five. Mr. Watson, the actuary of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, states that the cost is £14 10s.; and the Government annuity tables of 1884 mention the purchase amount to be £17 6s. 8*d*. Different rates of interest are assumed as the basis of calculation. Mr. Sutton, actuary to the Registry of Friendly Societies, declares that large friendly societies or companies would allow 3 per cent. Mr. Holmes, one of the directors of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, states that the average rate of interest on their investments is about 3¾ per cent., but their scale of payments is based upon a 3-per-cent. valuation. Mr. Stead, High Chief Ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters, has notified that their scale for annuity payments is estimated on a valuation of 4 per cent. On the contrary, Mr. Sutton mentions that in fixing the scale of payment for deferred annuities "the Government makes the assumption of only obtaining 2½ per cent." Canon Blackley appeared to be of opinion that the Board of Management would make its own investments, whereby it might realise from 4 to 4½ per cent. compound interest on them. In reference to this, Mr. Sutton states that "the life offices of the United Kingdom, with assets altogether of £120,000,000, and with everything in their favour as regards opportunities to invest and ability in the selection of securities, find it difficult to realise much more than 4 per cent. all round, and there has been a tendency for the rate to fall. Now, if the National Insurance Society were started to-morrow, and all persons just twenty-one years of age made to pay the lump sum for their deferred annuities only at a price about equal to that given by the experience already quoted of the Manchester Unity, there would be at least £3,000,000 to be at once invested; and assuming the population stationary the next year, there would be another £3,000,000 to be invested, as well as the year's interest on the first £3,000,000. In this way, at the end of forty-nine years, and before a single penny had been paid in the way of benefit, the National Insurance Society would have, as one only of its numerous duties, the investment of over £300,000,000 in respect of its annuity fund only. What would be the exact effect of such a state of things upon the financial and economic condition of the country generally it is not proposed to discuss; but sufficient has been probably indicated to assist in the formation of an opinion upon the subject." Mr. Hendriks stated that he had always shared in the opinion of that talented actuary, the late Professor de Morgan, that in the future actuaries had more to fear from a fall in the rate of interest than from a rise in the rate of mortality as a disturbing element in their calculations; and that if he were the adviser of a great State department for granting deferred pensions he "would not take the responsibility of advising a higher rate than 3 per cent., either in calculation of contributions or in the probable average accumulations of some hundreds of millions of its funds in the next half a century for the purpose of meeting its liabilities within and at and after that lapse of time." The Select Committee report that they are of opinion that instruction in sound principles of thrift and insurance should form part of the compulsory education scheme of the country. "An elementary text-book on the principles of provident insurance, such as is recommended by Mr. Sutton and in Mr. H. S.

Tremenheere's paper might be comprised in a few pages, and if introduced by the Education Department into the routine of elementary schools might prove of infinite advantage to the whole mass of the population, and ultimately, by the diffusion of knowledge, sap the evils of improvidence and imprudent investment.' —The **National Provident League** has recommended another scheme for old age pensions, to which it is stated Canon Blackley is not opposed. This is a voluntary State-aided measure. It proposes as follows: (1) That the pension secured by a contributor from his or her own resources shall not be below £6 10s. per annum, payable at sixty-five years of age; (2) that the amount of pension guaranteed by the State to meet such sum shall be another yearly sum of £6 10s., so that each contributor will be entitled at sixty-five to a pension of £13 a year; (3) that the Post Office organisation be used for the collection of funds if desired, and in all cases for the the payment of State pensions when due; (4) that every person on the completion of his or her own payments shall receive a certificate stating the name, age, and address of the insurer, the date of the completion of the insurance, and also the name and address of the Friendly Society Annuity Office Trust Fund, or Post Office Savings Bank in which the insurance was effected; and this certificate, after being countersigned by a magistrate on proof of identity, shall be presented by the person insured when the State pension is demanded, at any post-office; (5) the production at any time of such a certificate shall entitle an applicant to receive any poor-law relief which may be necessary during any period of life in the form of out-door relief, if so desired. (6) That on the death of a certificate holder before drawing pension a sum not exceeding £5 be paid by the State to his or her nominee. (7) That no pensioner shall have the right to assign or alienate any portion of his or her pension of £13 a year. (8) That as the great object of the National Provident League is to prevent pauperism, it is most desirable that no part of the State Pension subventions should be chargeable to the poor rates; but the League recommend that the State contribution be divided between Imperial and local taxation. Several favourable resolutions and expressions of opinion have been received respecting this scheme, from bodies to whom circulars were addressed on the subject in July last. A few adverse resolutions to it have been received. That of the Guardians of St. George's-in-the-East Union, which represents one of the poorest districts in the Metropolis, is exceedingly important and weighty. Their opinion is that these new proposals would not cause the present pauper class to insure for old age, while the "bribe of doubling their contributions might cause the upper strata of the working classes, who at present as a rule maintain themselves in honourable independence, to become dependent on the general community; and as dependence on the State is only another word for pauperisation, these now independent classes —the very backbone of the nation—would become pauperised." Respecting the proposal to secure outdoor pauper relief as a right to all applicants who have completed their payments to the pension fund, the Board state that not only would this "be pauperisation indeed, but that it would discourage providence through the friendly societies, as well as private charity by relatives and the benevolent, and it would cut at the root of parental and filial affection and responsibility. The Board cannot favour the argument that pauperisation would be abolished by making a class dependent on Imperial and local taxation rather than on the poor rates. The Board would define pauperisation as that which leads people to depend on State funds to provide for them, and not to provide for themselves. The Board believe that the only method of dispauperisation is by a wise and careful administration of the Poor Law, and by leaving to the working classes liberty to develope their own excellent provident associations."—What is called the **Chamberlain-Hunter Scheme** is voluntary in its application, and it is recommended that Scotland should first be subjected to it. It was notified in detail by Dr. Hunter, M.P., in a speech at Woodside, early in October. It is proposed that if any person saves by the time he or she is twenty-five £5, the State is to supplement it by contributing £15 for the purpose of enabling an insurer to receive a weekly pension of five shillings after attaining sixty-five. To this as a nest egg the subscriber would add by his subquent payments whatever sum he could afford. For individuals now over the age of twenty-five special arrangements are to be made, so as to give corresponding aid towards pensions. The weekly or quarterly contributions which would follow would depend on the amount of the desired pension, and also on the point whether the insurer wished to have his subscriptions returned in the event of his death before reaching the pension age. It will not matter whether the workman pays his savings to the Government through a post-office or to a friendly society. By insuring with the Post Office it is said that he will not get benefit on so liberal a scale of interest, but he will get greater security. The Government contribution will, however, be the same in both cases. A man and his wife under this scheme may, if they avail themselves of it, secure 10s per week. Owing to the grant for free education to England out of the Imperial taxes, a sum corresponding to the amount given to England for the relief of school fees is to be set aside for Scotland, where the schools are already free. About £270,000 is now held for Scotland until next session, and it remains to be be determined how this sum is to be expended. According to the statement of Dr. Hunter, the Government is pledged to apply some portion of the money for higher education; but that sum can hardly exceed £70,000 a year, still leaving £200,000 per annum. It is proposed that this latter sum should be used towards the State contribution for old age pensions in Scotland, which is better than expending it in aiding local rates.—The **Church of England Life and Fire Assurance Institution** has announced a new plan of securing old age pensions for the working classes. It is proposed that parents shall be encouraged to pay, under the sanction of the managers of public elementary schools, and by means of the teachers, to an old age pension fund under a scheme formulated by the directors of the Institution. The pension is to commence at sixty-five, but if the pupil dies in the interim his representatives are to receive a certain sum down. The smallest contribution is fixed at 3*d*. per week and the highest at 6*d*. A person who has paid the smaller of these

two sums per week since the age of five will receive £11 4s. 11*d.* when he or she is sixty-five; if the payments commence between the ages of five and six the amount of the yearly pension will be £10 16s. 11*d.*; and so on in a descending scale, to the child who begins to be provident between twelve and thirteen years of age, when the amount payable to him or her at sixty-five will be £8 10s. 6*d.* per annum. For 6*d.* per week the maximum pension which can be granted under the same rates of payment is £22 9s. 10*d.*, and the lowest is £17 1s. 10*d.* The **German Law of Insurance against Invalidity and Old Age,** enacted in '89, is a very important provision, and has engaged the attention of the civilised world. The persons liable to be insured under this law on completing sixteen years of age are mechanics, labourers, shop assistants, apprentices who earn wages, clerks, travellers, small manufacturers and tradesmen who employ few hands, sailors, and all the wage-earning and salaried class, male and female, whose total net income does not exceed £100 a year. Those who are exempted from the scheme are soldiers, and sailors belonging to the flagships, civil servants and all who are pensioned by Government, persons who are unable to earn more than one-third of the usual wages, those who are quite incapable of earning a living, those who are in receipt of pensions or charity, those who are already insured for an old age pension equivalent to that which the law provides, and all whose income exceeds £100 a year. Exemption can only be obtained by applying to and satisfying the requirements of an inferior court, with the right to appeal to a superior court. As the scope of this law is to secure to every labouring person or servant throughout the German Empire a sufficient yearly amount to relieve him from entire dependence on others in the event of confirmed invalidity, and on reaching the age of seventy providing he is not already receiving an allowance for invalidity; the scheme is expected to include about 12,000,000 persons. As regards contributions to this pension fund, those who are compelled to insure are divided into four classes, and their weekly payments are regulated by the wages they earn. Those in Class 1, whose total wages do not exceed £17 10s. per annum, will be obliged to pay 6s. 11*d.* per year for thirty years or 1½*d.* per week; those in Class 2, whose total wages are not more than £27 10s. per year, will pay 9s. 5*d.*, or 2¼*d.* per week; those in Class 3, whose wages do not exceed £42 10s., must pay 13s. 3*d.* a year, or 3*d.* per week; and those in Class 4, whose wages are more than £42 10s. yearly, are to pay 14s. 1*d.* a year, or 3¾*d.* per week. If the working expenses or the state of the funds require these contributions to be increased a trifle more, they may be increased accordingly. In all classes the master has to pay the same yearly amount as the man as long as he continues in his employment, and to deduct the amount due from the man from his weekly earnings, he being responsible to the local authority for the payment both of the man's and his own contribution. Payments are only made for forty-seven weeks in the year, five weeks being allowed for inability to pay from want of employment and other causes. To receive incapacity or invalid pay, a man must satisfy the authority that he is totally unable to work, or that he is so far incapacitated that he cannot earn more than one-sixth of the ordinary wages, and he must have contributed for not less than five years. The highest annuity he would then receive would be £6 18s. 2*d.* in the first class; £9 14s. 7*d.* in the second; £11 16s. 10*d.* in the third; and £14 13s. 3*d.* in the fourth class. The annuity, however, might be much less than this, as the annual pension is regulated not only by the class to which he belongs, but by the amount of his contribution paid in. The local authority pays him £3 per annum, and the Imperial authority £2 10s.; what he receives in addition to this £5 10s. will depend upon the number of his and his employers' yearly contributions. Concerning old age pensions which begin at seventy; if a man and his employers have paid their contributions for thirty years, the former would then receive, if in Class 1, £5 6s. 5*d.* per annum or 2s. 0½*d.* weekly; if in Class 2, £6 14s. 7*d.* per annum, or 2s. 7*d.* weekly; if in Class 3, £8 2s. 9*d.* per annum, or 3s. 1½*d.* weekly; if in Class 4, £9 11s. per annum, or 3s. 8*d.* weekly. The pensions are paid monthly in advance by the local authority, and can neither be sold nor mortgaged. An excellent "History, Analysis, and Criticism of the German Law of Insurance against Invalidity and Old Age" has been very recently published. It is the reprint of a paper read before the Institute of Actuaries on April 27th last, by **Mr. T. E. Young, B.A.**, one of the Vice-Presidents. It appears to be by far the best treatise of its kind published, and is particularly worthy of consideration, not only as regards the German system of insurance, but with reference to the proposed schemes for State pensions in the United Kingdom. Mr. Young states that the German scheme forms a coercive and deep interference with individual liberty, and a "serious restraint upon a free and original expansion of national life and character." Among other important objections to the scheme which this eminent actuary has adduced, the following are especially worthy of notice. viz., "The payment of a portion of the contributions by the employers will, I fully apprehend, from the teachings of economic history, involve a reduction in the nominal amount of wages, and consequently a further restriction of personal and social life. The employers will obviously seek to transfer a portion of their burden of enforced charges to the labourers' gains; hence reduced wages with higher prices; all acting in combined power against the workmen's impoverished condition. . . . Hence, with augmented taxation and a reduction of the means of life, we shall, I fear, find the prices of the labourers' essentials of life—to omit regard altogether of possible comforts- gradually increasing, so that we shall obtain the relation of advancing cost and diminishing means of purchase, involving, by restriction of the necessaries of livelihood, defective and inefficient work, and the disastrous enfeeblement of individual enterprise." After stating that there will probably be an extended emigration of the more vigorous and intelligent classes, as the consequence "of this financial and social pressure," he adds that such a result "must impair the financial resources required for the complete execution of the law, and must tend to leave a larger and larger number of dependent and inferior labourers appealing to its provisions, and to its reducing sources of supply. . . . A vital consideration in the examination of this subject is the fact that a widely organised scheme like the present is

practically final as regards any essential modification, except under the danger of radical social disturbance, and the serious discontent involved in any alleged breach of national contract, with its possibilities of disruption approaching to the dimensions of a revolution, and the shaking of the bases of a country's life." It was strongly pointed out, in the discussion of the German measure of invalidity and old age insurance by many members, that the intervention of the State subsidy was likely to attach a pauperising tendency to the Bill, and that the additional indirect taxation required would be mainly incident upon the poorer classes, so that the subsidy designed as a blessing might lastly be regarded by the people as a curse. The German law of insurance against invalidity and old age was only carried by a narrow and diffident majority, which acknowleged that it was a leap in the dark. So far from satisfying the working classes, they have loudly complained about it. The Secretary of Finance, Baron Maltzahn, has mentioned, as a reason for maintaining the corn duties, that Government is obliged to uphold this source of revenue, because the cost of this insurance was certain to continually rise. Political parties in this country now know that something now must be done for the poor of the United Kingdom to improve their condition, and it is expected that further pension schemes for their relief will soon be published. Mr. John Morley, M.P., in his speech at Stoneleigh Park, in August, said that he thought the man or the party who solved the question of preventing a man who has worked hard all his life, maintained his family, and has been a good citizen, from going in his old age into the workhouse, will deserve more glory than by winning battles on the field. There is no social subject which has so rapidly come to the front for discussion during the last twelve months as the question of State pensions. It is now regarded as the leading subject in the insurance world, and is likely to be treated as the principal social topic for legislation at the next general election. A great development of public opinion is looked for on this question within the next few months. The press is devoting much more attention to it, and but few days pass without some important instruction being notified.

Stationery Office (Princes St., Westminster) provides the public offices and Parliament with books, stationery, etc., and arranges for the greater part of the printing required by them. In Oct. '88 the Controller of the Stationery Office was appointed by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, to exercise all rights and privileges in connection with copyright the property of H.M. **Controller**, T. D. Pigott, C.B. (£1500); **Assistant Controller**, J. S. Lewis (£635).

Stationery Office Publications. The vast number of papers issued to the public under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (*q.v.*) renders it impossible to enter much into detail; but they comprise books affecting the military, naval, and civil services, reports of the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*, calendars of State Papers, chronicles and memorials, and publications of the Record Commissioners, rules under the various Acts of Parliament, papers issued by, or affecting, the Board of Trade, the Education, and Science and Art Departments, and the Local Government Board, Explosive and Factory Books and Forms, Survey publications, and numerous miscellaneous books. The following are a few of the most important books issued since our last edition: Vol. iii. of **State Trials** (1831-40), containing the speech at the opening of the Special Commission on the Bristol Riots which took place in '31, and also the full account of the trial of the mayor for neglect of duty on those occasions. The volume also contains many trials of interest. The complete set, it is anticipated, will occupy about eight or ten vols. No further volumes of the report on the scientific results of the voyage of the *Challenger* have been issued during the year. The Pliocene deposits of Britain, by Clement Reid; The Geology of Flint, Mold and Ruthin, of parts of North Lincolnshire and Hull, Yorkshire, and Yarmouth and Lowestoft; The History of the Sudan Campaign, in two parts, with a case of maps; A Text-book of Naval Architecture; Drawings of the Flags in use at the present time by various nations. Papers and books, of passing and permanent interest, from all departments, have been constantly appearing. **The Board of Trade Journal** (monthly) contains useful information for merchants and others, while the **Kew Bulletin** (monthly) ought to interest a large circle, containing as it does such valuable notes on **Economic Produce and Plants.** Of the **Chronicles** and **Memorials** we have The Flores Historiarum, vols. i. to iii., edited by Henry Richards Luard, D.D.; The Memorials of St. Edmund's Abbey; The Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I.; The Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas', Dublin, and others. In the Record Series, numerous foreign and domestic papers, and a Descriptive Catalogue to the Ancient Deeds preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. The **publishers** are Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, **London**, E.C., Messrs. Menzies & Co., 12, Hanover Street, **Edinburgh**, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co., 104, Grafton Street, **Dublin**. The **Hydrographic Publications** are obtainable only from Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry. The **Geological and Ordnance Survey Maps** are published by Mr. E. Stanford, Charing Cross, **London**, S.W., Messrs. Menzies & Co., 12, Hanover Street, **Edinburgh**, and Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, & Co., 104, Grafton Street, **Dublin**. **Patent Specifications** are only to be obtained at the Patent Sale Office, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

Stead, William Thomas, is the son of Rev. W. Stead, Congregational minister, Howdon-on-Tyne, and was b. July 5th, 1849; married '73; ed. privately and at Silcoates; apprenticed ('63) to commercial house at Newcastle Quay. Appointed editor of the *Northern Echo* '71; and assistant-editor ('80) to Mr. John Morley (then editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*); succeeded him as editor-in-chief '83; interviewed Gordon at Southampton (Jan. '84); wrote "**The Truth about the Navy**" (Oct. '84), "**The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon**" (July '85), "**No Reduction no Rent,**" a record of a visit to Ireland in the autumn of '86, "**The Langworthy Case**" ('87), "**Truth about Russia,**" written after a visit to that country in May and June '88, and "**A Guide to the Paris Exhibition**" ('89); went in October to Rome, to gather material for a series of "**Letters from the Vatican,**" published in book form under the title of "The Pope and the New Era." Resigned the editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette* on his foundation of the *Review of Reviews*, of which

he is the able editor. Founded a scholarship of the value of £100 per annum for three years at Newnham College, to encourage the study of present-day history and politics among women. Published a book dealing with the **Passion Play** at Oberammergau, at the last performance of which he was a spectator. Has during '91 delivered many public addresses dealing with a scheme for combined philanthropic action among various religious bodies.

Steel. See TRADE, '91.

Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames, Bart., K.C.S.I., son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir James Stephen, was b. 1829. Called to the bar ('54), Q.C. ('68). For about two years and a half ('71-2) he was legal member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and by his codification of the criminal law of that country conferred lasting advantage upon its inhabitants. He was Prof. of Common Law to the Inns of Court '75-9. Appointed a judge '79. Mr. Justice S. is a high authority on criminal law. He is the author of "General View of the Criminal Law of England," "Digest of the Law of England," "Digest of the Criminal Law," and other legal works, as well as "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and "Essays by a Barrister." Resigned his judicial position (April 7th, '91) consequent on his ill-health. Received a baronetcy shortly afterwards.

Stephen, Leslie, was b. at Kensington 1832. Is a son of the late Sir James Stephen, and brother of the present Sir J. F. Stephen. Ed. at Eton, King's Coll., London, and Trinity Hall, Camb., where he graduated '54, and subsequently becoming Fellow and Tutor of that college. Mr. S. was for some time editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and in '83 accepted the Clark Lectureship in English Literature at Cambridge, but resigned it twelve months later. His best known books are "The Playground of Europe," "Essays on Freethinking and Plain Speaking," "History of English Thought in the 18th Century," "The Science of Ethics," and the several series of "Hours in a Library." He edited, with Mr. S. Lee, the "Dictionary of National Biography" now in course of publication, but in May '91 ill-health caused him to resign the editorship.

Stephenson, Rev. Dr. Thomas Bowman, D.D., LL.D., President of the Wesleyan-Methodist Conference, was b. 1839. He entered the ministry in '60, after education at Wesley Coll., Sheffield, and also at London University. In '70 he commenced his work on behalf of destitute children, and at present there are five country branches of the Home in Bonner Road, Victoria Park. Dr. S. was elected a member of the Legal Conference in '80. He occupied a seat on the School Board for London for some time. From Victoria University, Canada, he received the hon. degree of LL.D. Elected (July '91) to succeed Dr. Moulton in the presidency of the Wesleyan-Methodist Conference. Visited America (Oct.) on the occasion of the Ecumenical Conference.

Sterling, Madame Antoinette, eminent vocalist, was born in the State of New York. Her musical education was conducted by Abella, Marchesi, and Pauline Viardot. In London her training was continued by Manuel Garcia. Her *début* in England took place in '73, at one of the Promenade Concerts, Covent Garden Theatre. Since that time Madame S. has become one of the most popular singers of ballads and Scotch songs, notably on account of her rendering of "The Lost Chord" and "The Better Land." She married, in '75, Mr. John MacKinlay.

Stevenson, Robert Louis, was b. at Edinburgh, 1845, and ed. at the Univ. of that city, graduating M.A. He started a magazine while a student; but the venture was not a success, though some of his own contributions to it gave promise of the distinction he has now attained. One of Mr. Stevenson's earliest works was an account of his travels in California, but the book which established his reputation as a writer of the first rank was "Treasure Island." Amongst the most popular of his other works are "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," dramatised and played at the Lyceum theatre in '88; "Familiar Studies," "Underwoods," "Virginibus Puerisque," "Story of the Rebellion of '45," the "Dynamiters" (written in conjunction with his wife), "An Inland Voyage," "Travels with a Donkey," "New Arabian Nights," "The Silverado Squatters," "Prince Otto," "The Blackamoor" ('89), and his numerous essays. He has also written a life of his father, the celebrated lighthouse engineer. His most recent works are "Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes," "The Master of Ballantrae," and "In the Wrong Box." Since '90 Mr. S. has been living at Samoa, where the climate seems especially suited to his delicate health.

Stirling, Sir James, was b. 1836. Ed. at Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the bar '62, Junior Counsel to the Treasury '81, Member of the Bar Committee '83. Formerly he reported for the Incorporated Law Society. Is a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

Stock Exchange, Law as to, in '91. An important case with reference to what are known as "rogue-bonds" came before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury (Q. B. Div., July 10th, '91). It appeared that Messrs. Sebag, Montefiore & Co., the defendants, bought a Spanish bond value £698, odd, for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Ruffer & Sons. The bond, however, had been stopped by the Spanish Courts. In other words, it was invalid, and it had also been posted up as invalid on the Stock Exchange. The plaintiffs refused to accept delivery, and a number of witnesses experienced in the transactions of the Stock Exchange gave evidence to the effect that the plaintiffs were bound to accept the bond, in spite of the fact that it was invalid. In short, it was argued that according to the rules of the Stock Exchange a broker may sell a bond which he knows, but which his client does not know, to be invalid, and the purchaser is bound to accept delivery. Among those who gave evidence as at the practice of the Stock Exchange was the Chairman of that institution. The Lord Chief Justice denounced the practice referred to as utterly dishonest, and as conflicting with the commonest rules of morality. In the result, the jury found a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs.—In Salaman *v.* Warner (Court of Appeal, April, '91). The defendant had been concerned in bringing out a company, and it was alleged that they had disseminated a belief that the bulk of the shares would be allotted to the public. It was further contended that by means of a misstatement to the Stock Exchange Committee they procured a settling day, a circumstance which in itself implied that the greater part of the shares were allotted to the public. The plaintiff, Mr. Salaman, became a "bear" of these shares, hoping that when the time came for delivery he would

be able to purchase them in the market at a lower rate than that at which he had sold them. When, however, the time came for him to deliver the shares which he had sold, he had to buy them at a price fixed by the defendants, who, as he alleged, by thus "rigging" the market, put him to a loss of £7,250, for which amount he claimed. It appeared, however, that the defendants had made no untrue statement to the plaintiff, and that his contracts were entered into before the alleged sharp practice had been committed. The Court of Appeal therefore dismissed the plaintiff's appeal on the ground that there was no privity between the parties.—A lady forwarded a cheque for £350 to a stockbroker as application money in respect of some shares which she wished to take in a company that was being formed. The stockbroker undertook to forward her application to the "right quarter," but sent it to the promoters of the company, and paid them the application money. Subsequently the lady desired to cancel her application, but she was unable to recover the £350. Hence she sued the stockbroker. It was not denied that the latter had acted *bonâ fide*, but it was held that this did not relieve him from his liability for the loss of the £350. **Leveson-Gower** *v.* **May**, Q. B. Div., July 22nd, '91). In **Thomson** *v.* **Mead** (Q. B. Div., July 22nd, '91) it was held that an outside broker who had received instructions to buy at a price, had no right to make the transaction his own and make a profit by buying, if he could, for less and charging the customer the full price.

Stock Exchange, Movements in '91. The year opened with a dull tone owing to the existence of a general feeling of uneasiness, partly due to the knowledge of the fact that although the Baring disaster had been averted, there was still the liquidation of the affairs of the old firm to be effected, and also to an idea that there existed an under-current of weakness on the Paris Bourse. Before the month of January was over the markets were further disturbed by the outbreak of the revolution in **Chili**; and this, together with rumours of further financial troubles in Buenos Ayres, affected the whole of the South American securities. Then followed the publication of the dividends on the several home railways, and these were in nearly every instance less than had been expected. The result of these several causes was that there was no disposition on the part of the public to enter into speculative transactions, and as a consequence, dealings on the Stock Exchange languished, and, so far as business is concerned, the year '91 was really worse than that of '90. Nothwithstanding this, however, the number of **failures** amongst the members of the Stock Exchange was fewer than usual, nor was there a single one of any magnitude. The movements in silver created no interest, and the price was practically about 45¼ all the year. From time to time there were periods of excitement, and the markets were exceptionally active during the latter part of August and the early part of September, but very soon business eased off again, and only in American railway shares, and then only to a limited extent, was there any sustained movement. **Foreign stocks.** In no single instance were prices in this department maintained, and this remark applied equally to European and South American stocks. Very early in the year it became apparent that the financial position of **Portugal** was critical, but it was not until May that it was actually admitted that even the payment of the next coupon was doubtful, and the price of the 3 per cent. external loan, which in the middle of April stood at 56, fell by the middle of the following month to 44, and subsequently to 31½. **Spanish** stock was fairly well supported until October, chiefly by the Paris financial houses, but the accumulation of responsibilities in that centre necessitated about this time some withdrawal of the support, and the consequence was a smart fall, the loss since the beginning of the year being nearly 13 points. **Russian** stocks were in fairly good repute up till the month of April, when certain events rather frightened holders, and brought about a smart fall. This was, to some extent, recovered, but the prestige of Russian stock was broken; and it soon became apparent that the centre of Russian finance had been transferred from Berlin to Paris. This movement was, to some extent, due to the apparent *rapprochement* between the Czar and the Republic, and the feeling thus engendered was made use of by the Berlin houses, which had bought largely when Russian stocks were depressed, to unload on Paris. About the middle of the year a fresh loan was talked about, but this was not actually issued until Oct. 7th, when subscriptions for £19,775,000 were invited at £78 17*s*. per bond of £98 17*s*. 6*d*. This was not taken up at all in Germany, and even in London the subscription was very small. By the help of a syndicate in Paris the whole amount was subscribed, but the new loan was quoted at a discount almost before the allotments were made. On Nov. 18th **Russian** 4 per cent. converted stock was dealt in at 86½. **Greek** stocks steadily dropped during the whole year, and being quoted at 90 for the 5 per cents. in January, were only 72 in November. **Italians** also suffered, but not to such an extent. In **Turkish**, the "A" stock was carried to 45 in February, on a report that a scheme of redemption was about to be carried out; but as nothing was done the price gradually receded, and by the end of October was hardly better than 40. **Argentine** bonds kept fairly steady until the middle of April, when it became apparent that it was impossible to carry out the obligations undertaken, and the gold premium having advanced to over 300, there was a general drop in the price of all the securities, which was afterwards only partially recovered. Although the revolution actually broke out in **Chili** in January, the price of the Foreign loan was hardly affected until nearly two months later, the lowest quotation being touched in July. Soon after this, it was apparent that the Congressional party must win, and even before the war was over the price recovered to nearly what it stood at before the outbreak. This recovery was not fully maintained. The actual fall, however, by the end of October, after eight months of civil war, was only 6 per cent. **Brazilian stocks.** On October 30th General Fonseca declared a military dictatorship, and the immediate result was a heavy fall in the prices of the different stocks, and on the announcement that several of the provinces had declared them selves independent, a further depreciation took place, the 1889 loan, on Nov. 14th, exactly one year after the revolution which deposed the Emperor Dom Pedro, being quoted at 50. A very heavy fall occurred in the **Argentine Provincial Loans**; Buenos Ayres 6 per cent.

falling from 70 to 27, the price afterwards recovering to 36 only. **Uruguay** stocks were a bad market during the whole year, and the price of unified steadily dropped from 50 to 31, these stocks forming a considerable portion of the lumber taken over by the Baring guarantee syndicate. A scheme of conversion was proposed by the Government by which the 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. bonds were to be exchanged for 3½ per cent. bonds. This scheme was accepted at a meeting of bondholders held in London, and although a strong opposition was raised, principally by the continental holders, the proposed arrangement was afterwards ratified by the Uruguayan congress. **Home Railways.** There was a considerable and steady depreciation during the whole year, but at no time were there any very violent fluctuations. The year opened dull but hopeful, and it was only when the dividend announcement came to be made that a depression set in. The dividends were certainly disappointing, as only in a few instances were the figures of the previous year maintained, and this in spite of large increases in the gross receipts. The same thing happened when the results of the working of the first half of '91 were made known, the quotations at the latter end of the year, however, showing some recovery. That this was not due to bad trade is clear, from the fact that in every railway there was a large increase in traffic, but **the percentage** of **working cost** kept ahead of this, so that the extra cost was greater than the increased takings, and the following table will show what a very serious additional expenditure this increase involved.

Home Railways. Percentage of Working Cost to Gross Traffic Receipts.

	Second half year.		First half year.	
	1889.	**1890.**	**1890.**	**1891.**
Gt. Eastern . . .	52·48	54·39	55 72	58·98
,, Northern . .	56 97	56·65	60 00	60 83
,, Western . .	48·70	50·59	53·10	54·84
London and Brighton .	41·49	43·90	49·66	52·45
,, ,, Chatham .	48·41	50·92	56·35	58·64
Lon. & North Western	52·62	54 36	53·14	55·46
,, South Western	50·72	54·33	53·62	54·82
Metropolitan . .	44·70	43·62	43 89	43 03
,, District . .	49·86	49·28	46 68	44·46
Sheffield . . .	48·84	50·77	54 74	55·14
Midland . . .	52·02	53·21	55·60	56 43
North Eastern . .	52·52	58·21	55 31	57·22
South Eastern . .	47·34	48·23	53·81	57·93
Caledonian . . .	46·46	51·70	49·09	52 56
North British . .	43·94	49·53	45·25	49·79

This, however, is one item only, for co-incident with it there was a considerable addition to the preference and prepreference share charges. Amongst the few railway stocks which improved in value was the Metropolitan, which rose from 78 to 88, and the Midland from 149 to 161½, while on the other hand North Western stock dropped from 179 to 169, Great Western from 163 to 155, North Eastern from 168 to 155, Lancashire and Yorkshire from 117 to 108, Brighton A from 162 to 145, Dover A from 126 to 82, North British Deferred from 51 to 37, and Caledonian from 120 to 112. These prices do not represent the worst in all cases, but there is no doubt that a further depreciation was only prevented by the existence of a bear account, and to the fact that during the whole year there was but a small amount of stock in the hands of the dealers. At the meeting of the shareholders of the Chatham Railway in Jan. a proposal was brought forward for re-arranging the stocks, by which the interest on the preference stocks was to be reduced from 4½ to 4, and the total of the ordinary stock from £11,259,282 to £3,753,094. So many of the shareholders, however, objected to this that the scheme was withdrawn. The Bill brought forward by the Manchester and Sheffield Company to provide for an extension by which that system should effect an entrance into London was thrown out by the Parliamentary committee in June, owing principally to the opposition of the Great Northern Railway. On May 1st occurred the accident to the Brighton express through the collapse of a bridge at Norwood. No lives were lost, but the accident was the means of bringing about a thorough overhaul of all the railway bridges in the country. **Canadian Pacific Railway.** The growth of the receipts of this line during the year were extraordinary, and by the end of Sept. the gross takings showed an increase of $2,149,000, the price of the shares rising from 74 to 94 at one time. **The Grand Trunk of Canada** was not equally fortunate, the receipts showing a considerable decrease. A very acrimonious discussion took place in the early part of the year between the chairmen of two companies, but later a reconciliation took place, and more friendly relations now exist, Mr. MacIntyre, from the Canadian Pacific board, joining the Trunk Board, and Sir Joseph Hickson, the general manager of the Trunk, retiring, his place being filled by the appointment of Mr. Sergeant. The **Interoceanic Railway of Mexico** was finally opened for through traffic in Oct., and on its announcing very low through freight rates, the (old) Mexican (Vera Cruz) made a reduction from 74s. to 30s. a ton. Traffics were bad for the second half of the year, and the prices of the different classes of stock fell considerably. **South American rails** were all depressed owing to the state of affairs in the Argentine, and only partially recovered. A very serious fall occurred in **Lombardo Venetian Railway** shares owing to a series of bad traffics, and the price steadily fell from 12¾ to 7½. The only department of the Stock Exchange where there was any real and sustained business was in **American Railways**, where the prospects of an excellent harvest stimulated purchases as early as April; but it was not until about August that a "boom" set in, which carried up prices to the highest point touched since the collapse of 1881-2. In the beginning of August there was a fear that the **Union** Railway would have to go into the hands of a receiver, and the shares fell to 36, but after protracted negotiations a syndicate was formed to take over the floating debt, when the price again rose to 44. The highest quotation of the year was 53¾. There was no remarkable movement in Miscellaneous shares beyond the collapse of the two American **Meat Companies** shares. **Eastman's** were compelled to pass the July dividend on their preference shares, and the price of the ordinary, which at one time during the year stood at 12¾, fell to 3¾, and **Hammond's** fell from 6 to 1¾, from which figures there was

some little recovery. **Electric Lighting** shares were rather active, and one or two new companies were floated, notably the **City of London,** a *protégé* of the Brush Company. An active crusade was conducted by the temperance party at the licensing sessions, with the result that many licences were refused, and as these houses belonged mostly to the **brewery companies,** this class of shares has receded in price. **American brewery** shares were also depreciated. Owing to a severe drop in all classes of foreign stocks, principally, the shares of the various **Trust** Companies suffered severely, but later in the year there came a partial recovéry. **Tramways** have been disturbed by the great increase in the price of fodder, and also by doubts as to whether the County Council would exercise their right of purchasing the roads on the expiry of the leases. The matter was discussed in the Council as early as June, and a motion brought forward authorising the purchase was lost by the abstention of members, but at the last meeting in October it was decided, by a very small majority, to exercise the right as to the London Street Tramway Company. The **mining** year was a most unsatisfactory one, especially as regards the South African group, for not only are prices lower, but there has been no business doing at any time, if we except a short spurt in August and September. **Indian miners** were fairly well supported, the returns from the mines being good. **Rio Tinto** shares fluctuated between 23¾ and 16½, and **De Beers,** in spite of a most optimistic speech from the chairman at the annual meeting, dropped from 17 to 12¾.

Month.	Capital of the principal new issues, 1891.	
	£	£
January		3,149,000
February	4,438,450	7,587,450
March 28th	5,140,187	12,727,637
April	6,966,700	19,694,337
May	4,735,000	24,429,337
June	7,233,750	31,663,087
July	736,750	32,399,837
August	1,920,000	34,319,837
September . . .	31,729	34,351,566
October . . .	2,835,000	37,186,566

Changes in the Bank Rate: Nov. 7th, '90, 6 per cent.; Dec. 4th, 5 per cent.; Jan. 8th, '91, 4 per cent.; Jan. 22nd, 3½ per cent.; Jan. 29th, 3 per cent.; April 16th, 3½ per cent.; May 7th, 4 per cent.; May 14th, 5 per cent.; June 4th, 4 per cent.; June 18th, 3 per cent.; July 2nd, 2½ per cent.; Sept. 24th, 3 per cent.; Oct. 29th, 4 per cent.

Home Railway Stocks.

Company.	Price 1st Jan., '91.	Price 23rdNov., '91.	Highest price touched during the year.	Lowest price touched during the year.	Dividends paid. 2nd half '90.	1st half '91.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Eastern Ordinary .	89	*87½	97⅛	87	4	1½
Great Northern Deferred Ordinary	86½	71	86½	67½	—	½
Great Western Ordinary .	162½	158½	166	152⅜	7¾	5
London and Brighton Deferred "A" . . .	162	144	163⅞	137⅝	8 for '90	
Chatham Ordinary . .	19¼	17¾	20¼	15½	—	—
London and North-Western	178¼	171¼	180⅜	168	7¾	6¼
London and South-Western Deferred Ordinary . .	—	44	49	42⅜	—	—
Metropolitan	76	88	88	76⅛	3	3¼
Metropolitan District .	29	30	33⅜	28⅜	—	—
Sheffield Deferred . .	36	35½	38⅞	32¼	—	—
Midland	147½	161½	162¾	147⅛	7	5¾
North-Eastern Consols .	166¾	156¼	168¼	153½	7¾	6
North Staffordshire . .	120	122	126½	120¼	5	4¾
South-Eastern Deferred .	96¾	82½	97¼	79⅞	3½ for '90	
Caledonian Ordinary . .	119	118¾	121¾	112	3¾	4
North British Deferred .	52½	43½	53	36¼	—	—

Consols and Government Securities.

Stock.	Price 1st Jan., '91.	Price 23rd Nov., '91.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Consols (2¾ to 1903)	95⅞	95⅛	97½	94⅜
Local Loans 3 %	100	100½	105	100
India 3½ % 1931	107¼	107	110	103¾
India Rupee 4½ %	83½	73	84½	72½
Bank of England Stock	332	337	342	323

Foreign Stocks.

Stock.	Price on 1st Jan.	Price on 23rd Nov.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Egyptian Unified 4%	96¼	93½	98¾	93
French 3%	95¼	94	95¼	92
Greek 1881 5%	93	75	93	72½
Hungarian 4%	92¼	87½	92¾	87
Italian 5%	94	87	94½	86¾
Portuguese 3%	57	32½	57½	32½
Russian 4%	99	90¾	100½	87
Spanish 4%	76	64	77⅜	63
Turkish "A" 1%	43	40¼	45⅞	39
Argentine 1886	77½	60½	77½	52½
Brazil 4%	79½	53	79½	49½
Buenos Ayres 6%	67	32	70½	27
Chilian 4½%	101	88½	101	73
Columbian 4½%	24	20	25½	16¾
Paraguay 2%	40	24	41	22
Uruguay 5%	51½	33	55⅝	30
Venezuela 3%	47	43	50	43
Mexico 6%	94	81½	93¾	81½
Costa Rica 5% "A"	81	70	81	64
Guatemala 4%	46½	45	46½	30
Honduras 10%	10	8	10⅝	5

American Railroads.

Shares.	Price 1st Jan., '91.	Price 23rdNov., '91.	Highest price touched during the year.	Lowest price touched during the year.	Dividends. 2nd half '90.	Dividends. 1st half '91.
Central Pacific	30	32½	36	27¾	2	2
Milwaukee	52½	78½	78¾	52½	—	—
Denver Preferred	58½	45½	65¾	41⅛	5	—
Illinois Central	100½	105	108¼	93¾	6	4
Lake Shore	113¼	128	129½	110	8	5
Louisville	74¾	81½	84½	67⅞	5	5
Missouri Kansas	12¾	16½	21⅛	11⅝	—	—
New York Central	104	118½	118⅝	101	4½ fo	r year
Erie	19¼	30½	33⅛	18¼	—	—
Ontario	15½	19	24	15⅛	—	—
Norfolk and Western Pref.	55	52	59¾	47⅛	3	3
Northern Pacific	65	73	81¼	61⅝	4 qua	rterly
Pennsylvania (50$)	51½	56	58⅝	50⅞	5	6
Reading (50)	16½	20	22¼	13¾	—	—
Union Pacific	43¼	42½	53¾	33	—	—
Wabash Preferred	17¾	28¾	34¾	17½	—	—

Colonial and Foreign Railways.

Stock or Shares.	Price on 1st Jan.	Price on 23rd Nov., '91.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Canadian Pacific	75¼	90	94	74⅝
Grand Trunk Ordinary	9¼	9⅜	11½	8½
,, ,, 1st Preference	57½	68¼	74	55
Mexican Ordinary	46	30	52	29
,, 1st Preference	121	105	125⅝	102½
Lombardo Venetian	12½	7½	12¾	7⅜
Ottoman	20	21	25	19
Nitrate	16½	17	18¼	11½
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	155	127	169	122
Central Argentine	90	50	94½	45

Stock Exchange Terms. (For history of this, and **official list**, see ed. '87.) For the purposes of business the S. E. is **regulated** by a committee of thirty members, including the chairman and deputy chairman, called the "**Committee for General Purposes.**" This committee is appointed by a ballot of the members, and holds office for twelve months from the 25th March in each year. The S. E. contains upwards of 2,500 **members**, who are either **Jobbers** or **Brokers.** The former are dealers who buy and sell at the market prices, while the latter deal with the jobbers on behalf of the public, and are remunerated by commission for transacting the business. The S. E. recognises no transactions with any other parties than its own members, and all must be in accordance with the usages of the "house." The **transactions** are **liquidated** twice a month, the settlement extending over three days. The **dates** are fixed by the committee every month, some accounts being longer than others. In the case of **Consols**, however, it is different, the settlement in **English** government securities taking place but once, at the commencement of each month. **S. E. holidays**—January 1st; Easter Monday; May 1st; Whit Monday; the first Monday in August; November 1st; December 26th; unless specially ordered otherwise by the committee. —**Terms. Scrip** is an abbreviation of the term subscription, and is applied to the certificates of payment of deposits and calls prior to the issue of the definitive certificates or bonds. **Time Bargains** are transactions entered into by speculators who have no intention of either paying for the stock or shares they have bought, or delivering those they may have sold. If at the time appointed the stock they have bought stands above the price named the seller pays the difference. If below he receives it. A **Bull** buys with the view to a rise in price before a settlement at a future date. A **Bear** sells with the view of buying back at a future date at a lower prices. **Contango** is a sum paid by the speculator for the rise, per share or per cent., for the privilege of deferring payment till the next settlement. **Backwardation** is a sum paid by the speculator for the fall, to postpone delivery of stock or shares till the following settlement. **Continuation rates** embrace both contango and backwardation. **Options** are transactions by which a speculator can limit his loss by paying a fixed sum when the bargain is made. They may be either a "put and call," a "put," or a "call." A **put and call** enables an operator to sell or purchase at a fixed price on a certain day. A **put** is a transaction by which a speculator has the option of selling stock at a fixed price at a future time, for which he pays an agreed rate. A **call** is a transaction by which stock can be claimed on a settled day for a certain consideration. **Carrying over** signifies the postponement of payment or delivery of stock or shares till the next settlement day. **Hammering** is the declaration of a defaulting member, which is announced by the "head waiter" striking three blows with a mallet. **Cornering** is an operation by which a scarcity of stock is created, thus producing a fictitious market and preventing a dealer from obtaining what he has previously sold except at greatly enhanced prices. For example, if A sells B a number of shares or stock for delivery on a certain day, and finds he is unable to deliver them, B can have the securities publicly bought in by the secretary to the committee, or by the clerks of the "house." The sellers of such securities under the circumstances necessarily raise the prices severely against A, who has to pay the abnormally enhanced price. A is then said to be cornered. **Arbitrage** is an operation whereby identical securities are bought in one market and sold in another. **Long** and **Short** are American terms synonymous with **Bull** and **Bear. Spread** is also an American term for the option to either **Put** or **Call** stock. **Straddle** is the same option at one price whether stock is "put" or "called." Amongst the **abbreviations** used in the Stock Exchange the following are the principal:—**Brums**, a name given to London & North-Western Railway stock; **Berwick** stands for North-Eastern stock; **York "A,"** Great Northern "A" stock; **Dinahs**, Edinburgh and Glasgow; **Haddocks**, Great North of Scotland; **Saras**, Sheffield Deferred; **Potts**, North Staffordshire; **Caley**, Caledonian; **Claras**, Caledonians Def.; **Coras**, Caledonian Def. Ord.; **Bertha**, Brighton Def.; **Dover "A"** or **Doras**, S.E. Rly. Def.; **Ayrshire**, ordinary stock of the Glasgow and S.W. Rly.; **Chinas**, Eastern Extension Telegraph shares; **Noras**, Great Northern Def. Ord. stock; **Knackers**, Harrison, Barber & Co.'s shares; **Vestas**, the Deferred stock of the Railway Investment Co.; **Virgins**, Virginia New Funded. —**Paris Bourse.** On the Paris Bourse there are sixty recognised official brokers (*Agents de Change*), known as the **Parquet.** There are also non-official dealers under the name of **Coulisse**; which include many high-class firms and arbitrage houses. The **settlements** are arranged each fortnight in Foreign Government and Miscellaneous Securities, and Monthly in Rentes, and occupy five or six days. The monthly liquidation really commences on the last day of each month, as **Options** are declared on that day. **Rente** "continued," 1st of month; **Other securities** "continued," on the 2nd; **Accounts** made up, 3rd; **Clients pay** brokers and deliver securities, 4th; **Brokers pay** clients, 5th, and **Brokers deliver** securities to clients, 6th. The **fortnightly** settlement commences on the 15th of the month and finishes on the 20th, and is conducted after the manner already described, omitting the Rente day. **Consult** Burdett's "Official Intelligence," '90.

Stocks, Lumb, R.A., was b. 1812. Has excelled in the art of **line engraving**, which he commenced in '33. The paintings of eminent artists—such as Stothard, Maclise, Callcott, Webster, Lander, Wilkie, Sir F. Leighton, W. P. Frith, T. Faed, and Sir Noel Paton—have attained additional fame through the skilful and artistic treatment in engravings by Mr. S. Was elected **Associate Engraver** of the Royal Academy '53, and became **R.A.** '73.

Stokes, Sir George Gabriel, Bart., M.P., LL.D., F.R.S., was b. 1819, at Skreen, co. Sligo. Ed. at Pemb. Coll., Camb., where he graduated B.A. ('41) as senior wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. App. Lucasian Professor of Mathematics ('49). Awarded the Rumford medal by the Royal Society, in recognition of his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light ('52). Sir G. S., who was chosen one of the secretaries to the Royal Society ('54), was president of the British Association at Exeter ('69), and **President of the Royal Society** ('85-90), and is President of the Victoria Institute. He

has contributed to the *Transactions* of several learned societies, besides delivering professorial lectures at Cambridge, and formerly delivered lectures at the Museum of Practical Geology in London. He was also Burnett Lecturer at Aberdeen ('83-5). Sir G. Stokes is Hon. LL.D. and D.Sc. Cambridge, D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D. Edinburgh, Dublin and Aberdeen. He was elected **M.P.** for **Cambridge University** '87, in the place of Mr. Beresford-Hope, deceased. Created a baronet of the United Kingdom, '89. He has recently retired from the Committee on Solar Physics. Various short articles on religious topics have appeared from his pen. In '91 he published "Natural Theology," being the Gifford Lectures for the year.

Stone, Marcus, R.A., is the son of the late Frank Stone, A.R.A., and was b. in 1840. He has illustrated various books and magazines, and achieved his earliest success in '63 with his "**From Waterloo to Paris,**" a picture representing Napoleon in a peasant's cottage. Several of his subsequent domestic pictures have been engraved, and one or two of them purchased by the Royal Academy under the Chantrey bequest. Mr. Stone, who has occasionally painted landscapes and water-colour pictures, was made A.R.A. '77, R.A. '87.

Stoughton, Rev. John, D.D., author and Nonconformist divine, was b. 1807. Ed. at Highbury Coll., and Univ. Coll., London. After holding successive churches at Windsor ('32) and Kensington ('43), he became ('75) Prof. of Historical Theology in New Coll., London; D.D. Edinburgh ('69). Dr. S. is the author of numerous works, among which are the "**Ecclesiastical History of England,**" "Ages of Christendom," "Progress of Divine Revelation," "Golden Legends," etc.

Stowe, Mrs. See Beecher Stowe.

Straits Settlements. A British Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula. It derives its name from the straits which separate the Malay peninsula from Sumatra, and which form the great trade route between India and China. It consists of the island of Singapore, the town and province of Malacca, the territory and islands of the Dindings, the island of Penang, and Wellesley. The native states of Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, are controlled by the Colonial Government. The Cocos or Keeling Islands are a distant dependency. The whole area of the actual colony is about 1,472 sq. m., pop. 552,000. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore.—**Singapore** is an island at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 139,208. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products are pepper and gambier. The varied fauna includes tigers. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, now being strongly fortified. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The usual garrison consists of a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery.—**Penang,** or **Prince of Wales' Island,** lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Its area is 107 sq. m., pop. 190,597. The port and capital is called **Georgetown,** a well-built city. The Governor of the colony appoints a Resident Councillor to control administration.—**Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 500 sq. m., pop. 97,324.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. The area is 659 sq. m., pop. 93,579. The town is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been acquired by the Portuguese in 1511. The Dutch captured it from them in 1641. It was taken by England in 1795, afterwards restored, and in 1824 ceded by the Dutch in exchange for English settlements in Sumatra. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony.—**The Dindings** consist of the island of Puulo Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, about 80 miles south of Penang, and politically annexed, recently, to that settlement.—**Cocos Islands or Keeling Islands** are a small coral group lying some 700 miles south-west of Java. Area 9 sq. m., pop. 400. **Perak, Selangor,** and **Sungei Ujong,** the protected states, are practically dependencies of the colony. **Perak** has an area of 7949 sq. m., pop. 179,590; a revenue of $2,539,708, and has liquidated all debts. Its port is Port Weld, and capital Kinta. **Selangor** has an area of 3000 sq. m., pop. 120,000, revenue $1,505,652. Its capital is Kwala Lumpor. **Sungei Ujong** has an area of 660 sq. m., pop. 14,000, revenue £25,353. Other native states in the Peninsula are more or less under British influence.—**The Straits Settlements** form a Crown colony. The Governor is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils. For **financial statistics** see British Empire, etc. (table). The history of the colony has been similar to that of the Indian Empire. Penang was our first settlement (1795), Malacca finally ours in 1825, and Singapore in 1824. Gradual enlargement of British territory has followed, while the native states are passing into the same position as those of the Indian Empire. The colony is well ordered, extremely valuable, and its development proceeding rapidly.—**91.** The Governor, Sir C. Clementi-Smith, opened the Council (**Oct.** 15th), and said that there was a deficit of $850,000, and that the estimated deficit for next year was $190,000. All the reserve balances had been realised to pay the military contribution. The Malay native States were improving.

Street Ambulance. See Hospitals Association.

Strikes during '91. See Labour.

Suez Canal. (For history of the Canal see previous eds.) According to the report of the British Consul at Port Said, received in the spring of **'91,** the increase in the number of vessels using the electric light is very striking. The new regulations came into force in March '87, and the numbers of vessels were as follows: 1887, 395; 1888, 1611; 1889, 2445; 1890, 2836, out of a total of 3389 vessels using the Canal. In '90 the average time of transit of vessels had been reduced to 24 h. 6 m.; the average time of vessels travelling at night with the electric light had fallen to 22 h. 9 m. The shortest passage by a steamer using the light was 14 h. 15 m., or 30 m. quicker than in '89. The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Company was held at Paris on June 2nd, and the report stated that the receipts amounted to 70,460,910 fr., and total expenses to 32,327,526 fr.; 3,389 vessels used the Canal, an increase of 13·58 per cent., and of these 2,522 were British. The net dividend was 86 fr. 75 c., and it would have been 87 fr. 31 c. but for the increase of the French tax from 3 to 4 per cent. At a

meeting of the Council of the Company on July 7th Mr. Austin Lee, second secretary of embassy at Paris, was elected to succeed Mr. Standen, who retired, to represent Great Britain. (For some account of the new railway from Ismailia to Port Said see EGYPTIAN RAILWAYS.)

Suffragans. See BISHOPS and DIOCESE.

Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour, was b. in London, 1842. His father was a military bandmaster. As a choir-boy at the Chapel Royal he gained the "Mendelssohn Scholarship" at the Royal Academy of Music, in '56, and there completed his musical education. He went to Leipzig from '58 to '61. His music to Shakespeare's "**Tempest**" at once attracted public favour on his return in '62. Constantly writing cantatas ("Kenilworth," '64, etc.), oratorios ("Prodigal Son," '69; "Light of the World," '73), anthems, songs, etc., he yet remained without any specially extensive popularity, till he hit upon a vein of **burlesque operetta,** which he produced in conjunction with W. S. Gilbert, who wrote the librettos. The first of these was "Trial by Jury" ('75), followed by "The Sorcerer" ('77); "**H.M.S. Pinafore**" ('78), which ran for 700 consecutive nights, and had probably the greatest success in England and in the United States of any work of the kind. "**Pirates of Penzance**" ('80); "Patience" ('81); "Iolanthe" ('82); "Princess Ida" ('84); "**Mikado**" ('85), revived in '88; "**Ruddigore**" ('87); and "**The Yeomen of the Guard**" ('88). For the **Leeds Festival,** in Oct. '86, he set to music an arrangement of Longfellow's "**Golden Legend.**" Sir A. Sullivan received the honour of knighthood ('83), and the Legion of Honour ('78). He is a D.C.L. Oxon., and LL.D. Camb. "**Ivanhoe,**" the music of which was composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was produced in Feb. '91 at Mr. D'Oyly Carte's new opera-house.

Sunday School Association was founded in 1834, and exists in connection with the Unitarian and Free Christian Churches. Its **objects** are the publication of suitable books for Sunday Schools, and the promotion generally of Sunday School Education. **Pres.,** Mr. F. Nettlefold; **Hon. Secs.,** Rev. W. Copeland Bowie and Mr. J. M. Wade. **Office,** Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.

Sunday School Union. This Union was founded in 1803, and its **objects** are to stimulate and encourage Sunday-school teachers, at home and abroad, to greater exertions in the promotion of religious education; by mutual communication to improve the methods of instruction; to ascertain those situations where Sunday-schools are most needed, and promote their establishment; to supply the books and stationery suited for Sunday-schools at reduced prices. **President for '91,** Right Hon. Lord Herschell. **Chairman,** F. F. Belsey. **Secs.,** J. E. Tresidder, E. Towers, J. Edmunds, W. H. Millar, W. H. Groser, and C. Waters. **Treasurer,** Mr. S. Hope Morley. **Organ,** *Sunday School Chronicle.* **Editor,** B. Clarke.

Sunday Society, The, was founded in '75, to promote the **opening** of museums, picture galleries, libraries, and gardens on Sundays for the **moral and healthful** enjoyment of those who during the **other days** of the week were unable to go to them. The society, whose **president** is Prof. G. J. Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., **has** worked hard since its foundation, and at present the museums, art galleries, libraries, and gardens are open every Sunday at Kew, Hampton Court, Greenwich, Dublin, Edinburgh, Battersea, Birmingham, Bradford, Chelsea, Fulham, Gateshead, Halifax, Hammersmith, Kensington, Leicester, Manchester, Middlesborough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northampton, Norwich, Oldham, Oxford, Rochdale, Salford, St. Helens, Sheffield, Stockport, Wigan, Wolverhampton. **Offices:** Conduit Street. **Hon. Sec.,** Mark H. Judge.

Sungei Ujong. A Malay state under British protection. See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Supply. The sums necessary to defray the charges for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are **granted** for the **financial year ending** on March 31st; and although votes on account are sometimes granted early in the session for parts of the year, the whole sum voted during the session for any service is for the exact period of twelve months. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. **Votes of credit** for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary. A Commons committee which sat in '88 suggested that a standing committee should be appointed, to which, on the motion of the Government and by the vote of the House, certain classes of the estimates or certain votes might be referred, but no step has as yet been taken towards the adoption of this plan. For the Civil Service estimates for '91-92 see FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Supreme Court of Judicature. The Supreme Court was formed by the consolidation of all the superior courts of the kingdom of England, excepting only the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It **replaces** (*a*) the Courts of Common Law, the Queen's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas, together with the Court of Appeal known as the Court of Exchequer Chamber; (*b*) the Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeal in Chancery; (*c*) the Court of **Admiralty**; (*d*) the Court of Probate and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which replaced the old ecclesiastical courts dealing with similar matters; (*e*) the London Court of Bankruptcy; (*f*) the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and the Court of Pleas at Durham. The Supreme Court replaces all these by a single court of first instance known as Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, and a single court of appeal known as Her Majesty's Court of Appeal. The **High Court of Justice,** again, is organised in **three divisions**—(*a*) the **Queen's Bench** Division, in which have been merged the Courts of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and

Common Pleas. It consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is the president, and fifteen puisne judges; (*b*) the **Chancery** Division, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor of England, and having five puisne judges; (*c*) the **Probate, Divorce,** and **Admiralty** Division, consisting of two judges, the senior acting as president, and the junior ranking as a puisne judge. All puisne judges appointed since the foundation of the Supreme Court bear the same title and receive the same salary. Her Majesty's **Court of Appeal** consists of the Lord Chancellor as president, the Lord Chief Justice, president of the Probate Division, and Master of the Rolls, who are members *ex officio*, and of five ordinary members, known as the Lords Justices. As the three dignitaries first named are usually engaged elsewhere, the working Court of Appeal commonly consists of the Master of the Rolls and the five Lords Justices. The **distribution of business** between the several divisions of the High Court rests on the general principle that any action may be brought in any one of them. But this rule is modified by law and practice as follows:—(**a**) The **criminal jurisdiction** of the Court is exercised solely by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division. (**b**) **Jurisdiction** over causes of the **following classes** is exercised solely by judges of the Chancery Division: (i.) actions for the administration of the estates of deceased persons; (ii.) actions for the dissolution of partnerships; (iii.) actions for redemption or foreclosure of mortgages; (iv.) actions for the raising of portions or other charges upon land, or the sale of land subject to any charge; (v.) actions to enforce execution of trusts; (vi.) actions for the rectification, setting aside or cancelling of written instruments; (vii.) actions to enforce specific performance of contracts; (viii.) actions for the partition or sale of real estates; (ix.) actions concerning infants and their estates. (**c**) **Jurisdiction over** all such causes as would have come before the **old Courts of Admiralty, Probate,** and **Divorce** is exclusively exercised by the judges of the Probate Division. To the above general rule there are other exceptions of less importance. The **procedure** of the High Court has been formed by a process of selection and improvement out of the different forms of procedure observed by the old Courts which have been merged in it. The only differences of procedure now to be observed in the different divisions are such as have a practical value in the despatch of their different business. In all divisions every cause is as far as possible dealt with by a single judge, in whom are vested all the ordinary powers of the Court. The same forms of pleading are prescribed by the rules, although not adopted in practice by all the divisions alike. In all the divisions evidence is given by word of mouth or by affidavits, as may be most expedient. Trial by jury is becoming infrequent in all civil causes, although still most infrequent in the Chancery Division. The Court of Appeal is the same for all causes, and observes an absolutely uniform procedure, although for the more rapid despatch of business it is divided into two courts, each commonly consisting of three members. The procedure of the High Court and Court of Appeal is set out at large in the **Rules** of 1883. These, although irregular in form and incomplete in substance, constitute our nearest approach to a code of civil procedure. In the year preceding, the various branches of the Supreme Court were for the first time housed in a single building. See also JUDGES and SESSION, sects. **118** and **119**.

Surrey House Museum, which is situated at Forest Hill, S.E., has been formed by Mr. F. Horniman at a cost of £100,000. It comprises about twenty-four rooms, and includes a Bible and MSS. room, an embroidery saloon, an Egyptian gallery, and an Oriental armoury. Mr. Horniman generously presented the Museum to the public on Dec. 24th, '90, and stated his intention to erect a hall with a library in connection with the Museum.

Sussex, County Council for. See COUNTY COUNCILS.

Swansea Water Scheme. On Oct. 21st, '91, the Swansea Corporation agreed to promote a Parliamentary Bill to carry out a new water scheme. The proposed source of the additional supply is the watershed of the river Usk, and it is estimated that it will yield 5½ million gallons a day. The cost is given at £230,000.

Swaziland. A small native state in South Africa, lying between the Transvaal, Zululand, and Amatonga. Area 9,000 sq. m.; pop. 50,000. It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Libombo range, with richly fertile valleys, and its mineral wealth is great, valuable fields of gold and coal being included in it. The Swazi are a section of the warlike Zulu race, and, during our campaign in the Transvaal against Sikukuni, and afterwards in Zululand, were our firm allies. At the conclusion of the war with the Transvaal Boers, their boundary was carefully delimited, and the independence of Swaziland agreed to. But with their customary contempt for treaties and disregard of native rights, the Boers ('85-6) largely encroached on Swaziland. Umbandine, king of the Swazi, has petitioned for British assistance, and the appointment of a British Resident as his adviser.—Boers threaten to absorb the country. Gold has been discovered. For substance of the Convention signed by President Kruger and presented to the Volksraad, as communicated to the Imperial Parliament Aug. 4th, '90. (See ed. '91.)

Sweden. A kingdom under Oscar II., of the house of Bernadotte, by charter of 1815 indissolubly united with the kingdom of **Norway** without prejudice to separate constitution, government, and the laws of either. If throne become vacant, the Diets of both kingdoms elect, and in default of agreement an equal number of Swede and Norse deputies make an absolute nomination. Affairs common to both kingdoms are administered by council of state, on which both nations are represented. Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809 the executive power is lodged in king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which, possesses a veto on all legislation, and the sole right of taxation. Diet consists of two chambers, the first of 139 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the second of 216 members (1 to every 10,000 of population, elected directly for three years). The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated.—**Sweden.** Area, 170,979 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '87, 4,734,901; estimated **revenue** and **expenditure** ('92), £4,959,444; **debt,** £14,384,070; **imports** ('89), £20,942,428; **exports,** £16,762,505. The king has right of veto;

but if a law be thrice passed by three Storthings separately elected, his veto is overridden. The **Norse** Constitution of 1814 vests the legislative power in the Storthing, which is elected indirectly, the people choosing delegates who elect the Storthing. For business purposes it is divided into the Odelsthing, composed of one-fourth of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberate, and the measure must be passed by a two-third majority.—**Norway.** Area, 123,205 sq. m.; estimated pop. in '86, 1,954,000; estimated **revenue** and **expenditure** for year ending June '90, 45,070,000k.; **debt** ('88), 105,283,266k.; **imports** ('88) 158,396,700 k.; **exports**, 122,356,600 k. The timber export from Norway and Sweden in '90 was 940,000 tons, or 36,000 tons more than in the previous year.—**'91.** The Government declared itself willing (**Jan.** 9th) to purchase for 6,500,000 crowns the railway constructed on its territory by the Swedo-Norwegian Railway Company. The Ministry of M. Stang resigned (**Feb.** 23rd) because the Storthing carried, in opposition to the Government, a resolution demanding greater independence for Norway in the foreign policy of the two kingdoms. A new Ministry was formed by M. Steen (**March**) (see NORWEGIAN POLITICAL PARTIES). There was a procession of 4,000 and demonstration in favour of an eight-hours' day on May-day, but all passed off quietly. The German Emperor paid a visit to this country (**July** 26th). The third Congress of the International Association for the Consideration of all Questions relating to Crimes and Criminals was opened at Christiana (**Aug.** 27th). There was great distress (**Nov.**) amongst the working classes owing to the dearth of employment, and mass meetings were held, at which the immediate abolition of the taxes on articles of necessity was demanded. For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES and NAVIES; and for Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. See also NORWEGIAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

Sweden and Copenhagen "Submarine Bridge." This is the title given to a novel proposal by a Swedish engineer (see *Engineer*, Sept. 20th, '87). It would be 2½ miles long, of 100-ft. spans, and would be submerged sufficiently to allow ships to pass over it. There would be a double tube with an outer skin of iron and inner one of steel, the space being filled with concrete, and would carry a single line of rails. The piers, 100 feet apart, would be ordinary caissons filled with concrete.

Sweden and Norway, King of. See OSCAR II.

Swedenborgians. See NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

Swimming. A large number of swimming clubs have been formed throughout the United Kingdom in the course of the last decade, and it is impossible to overestimate the value of these useful institutions; indeed, it is a singular fact that comparatively few of our sailors are adepts in that pastime which in the hour of danger and shipwreck should prove most valuable to them, and a knowledge of which would much lessen the distressing loss of life which annually marks the bathing season. Several important **competitions** were decided in '90, whilst a number of public exhibitions in the art of natation were also given by our most prominent swimmers. The **Amateur Swimming Association**, which is the ruling body in this branch of sport, held various meetings in '90 with a view to defining more clearly the different districts, rearranging the championships, and making alterations in their laws. The Life Saving, Plunging and Ornamental Swimming Society was formed at a meeting held on Jan. 3rd, '91, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, at which over fifty delegates from various clubs attended. With the laudable desire of encouraging swimming amongst the teachers and pupils of metropolitan board schools, the Southern Counties A.S.A., early in January, approached the governing body of the Physical Education Department of the London School Board. Both parties being favourably impressed with the idea that much good may arise, arrangements were soon arrived at as to the best means to be employed to promote the good object in view. The S.C.A.S.A. undertake to instruct the teachers of the School Board, so as to make them competent to teach the scholars, and to render every assistance in their power. The amateur question was discussed at the annual meeting of the A.S.A., held in the library of the Reform Club, Liverpool, on April 4th, and eventually the following resolution was carried: "A swimmer ceases to be an amateur and becomes a professional by accepting remuneration, by way of expenses or otherwise (provided that swimmers competing in A.S.A. or district championships may accept from their clubs third-class railway fares to and from the town where the championship is held) for swimming in public, or by being employed for money or wages in a swimming bath or elsewhere as an attendant on swimmers." At the same meeting the various championships were allocated as follows: Salt water, long distance, 100 yards, and half-mile, to the South; mile, 500 yards, and water polo, to the North; 220 yards and plunging, to the Midlands. At the Blackfriars Street Bath, Salford, J. Nuttall, the famous Stalybridge swimmer, distinguished himself in a six lengths (156 yards) handicap for professionals. He started from scratch and won, his time being given as 1 min 46 secs., which is 2 secs. better than J. Haggerty's record for 150 yards On June 2nd the **Ladies' Challenge Cup**, which has been in the possession of the Otter Swimming Club since '74, was up for competition for the sixty-eighth time. This trophy has to be won three times in succession, or six times in all, before being won outright, and the victory of G. H. Rope, the president, places his record at four wins, and there are two other members (C. J. Sachs and C. Newman) who equal him in this respect. In the sixty-ninth contest, on June 30th, H. Le Messurier (the hon. secretary) proved successful, this being his second victory. The **Half-mile Championship** of England was decided on July 18th, at Turf, about six miles from Exeter, with the following result: S. W. Greasley, Leicester S.C. (mile amateur champion '90-1), 1; W. Evans, Manchester Swan S.C. (holder, and 100 yards, 220 yards, 500 yards, and salt water amateur champion), 2; G. A. Mead, captain Bristol Leander S.C., 3; P. Helson, Exeter S.C., 4; and G. R. Newcombe, Exeter S.C., 5. Winner's time, 13 min. 42½ sec. The fifteenth race for the **Long-distance Amateur Championship** of the Thames was decided between Kew Railway Bridge and the Steamboat Pier at Putney on July 25th, when the first three were: A.

Ibbott, Dreadnought S.C., time 1 h. 12 min. 27 sec., 1; A. G. France (long-distance champion and winner of the cup in '86-7-8, Neptune S.C., time 1 h. 13 min. 25 sec., 2; and J. F. W Smart, Dreadnought S.C., time 1 h. 13 min. 30 sec., 3. The **Quarter-mile Salt Water Amateur Championship** was decided at Portsmouth on Aug. 3rd, when W. Evans, Manchester Swan S.C. (holder, and 100 yards, 220 yards, and 500 yards amateur champion), came in first; W. J. Stratton, captain Zephyr S.C., being second, W. Brickett, captain Unity S.C., third, and W. Dale, captain South-east London S.C., fourth. Winner's time, 7 min. 15 sec. At Leicester Baths, on Aug. 13th, S. W. Greaseley swam a mile in 29 min. 3⅘ sec., thus beating Horace Davenport's record of 29 min. 25⅘ sec., made in '77, by 22 sec. Two days later, at the Welsh Harp lake, Hendon, H. R. Taylor won the **half-mile race** for the captaincy of the Professional Swimming Association, this being the first contest which had taken place since the reorganisation of the body, but which in earlier days had attracted the best and fastest of professionals. Taylor's time was 18 min. 9 sec. On Sept. 1st the Cleopatra floating bath on the Embankment was opened to the public. On Sept. 9th W. C. Johnson, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and amateur swimming champion of the United States and Canada, arrived in this country; but his subsequent displays showed that he was no match for our best swimmers. On Sept. 22nd Evans, of Manchester, won the **220 Yards Championship** at the Leicester Baths, his time being 2 min. 52 sec. On Oct. 2nd, at the Crown Baths, Kennington Oval, the Nautilus Club beat Hanley in the semi-final for the water-polo championship of England; but four days later they were in turn beaten by Burton-on-Trent in the final by three goals to two. The latter have now won the championship on three occasions during the last four years. On Oct. 8th Evans, of Manchester, won the **500 Yards North of England Amateur Championship**, and two days later won the final of the **100 Yards Championship**, at the St. George's Baths, London, after a splendid race with A. W. Burghard, of the Nautilus Club, the winner's time being 1 min. 8⅗ sec. At the same baths, later in the evening, the Oxford Gardens School defeated Nunhead School in the final of the **Public Elementary Schools of London Championship**; and the Nautilus representatives beat those of the Amateur Swimming Club for a water-polo challenge cup. On Oct. 16th, at the Crown Baths, Kennington Oval, Oxford beat Cambridge in their annual water-polo contest by four goals to one; and on the following day Scotland beat England in the international water-polo match by two goals to love. Immense interest was evinced in this contest, which took place at Glasgow, and the teams were: **Scotland**—D. Graham (South side S.C., Glasgow), goal; E. G. Thomson (Pollokshields A.F.C.) and C. L. Tulloch (Pollokshields A.F.C.), backs; James Russell (captain, Victoria F.C., Glasgow), half-back; A. M. Cawood (Victoria Baths F.C., Glasgow), John Strachan (Belmont S.C., Dundee), and Neil Haldane (PollokshieldsF.C.,Glasgow),forwards. **England**—G. A. Haarnack (Amateur S.C., London), goal; H. Lake and J. E. Cragg (Amateur S.C., London), backs; G. Hunt (Mayfield S.C., Manchester), half-back; S. Pointon (captain, Hanley S.C.), T. P. Barrett (Hanley S.C.), and A. W. Burghard (Nautilus S.C., London), forwards. On Oct. 22nd, at Lambeth Baths, J. Nuttall beat his own record of 2 min. 2 sec. for 160 yards, accomplishing the distance in 1 min. 55⅖ sec. Since the successful performance of the feat by the late Matthew Webb, swimming the Straits of Dover has been the aspiration of every long-distance swimmer; and on Aug. 18th, '90, Davis Dalton, the famous American back swimmer, is credited with having swam from Boulogne to Folkestone. (See ed. '90.) It was arranged that another attempt to swim the Channel should be made on Sept. 21st, '91, by Dalton, Fisher, Albert and Downes; but owing to the stormy weather, low temperature of the water, and other causes, the project was abandoned. Fisher and Dalton had previously failed in attempts to swim from Dover to Ramsgate, though both got to within a few miles of their journey's end. On Sept. 16th Mr. R. Topping, well known in racing circles, swam for six hours in the sea at Brighton, the feat being undertaken for a wager of £1500 laid by another sportsman to £200.

Swinburne, Algernon Charles, son of Admiral Swinburne, was b. in London 1837. Ed. at Balliol Coll., Oxford ('57). Visited Florence, and passed some time there. His first productions were two plays, "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" ('61). These were followed by two tragedies, "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and "Poems and Ballads," which met with severe criticism. His later works are "A Song of Italy," "William Blake, a critical essay"; "**Songs before Sunrise**" ('71), in which he glorifies "Pantheism and Republicanism; "Studies in Song" ('81); "A Century of Rondels" ('83); "**Life of Victor Hugo**" ('86). During the year '88 he published a poem on "**The Armada.**" "A Study of Ben Jonson" appeared in '90.

Switzerland. A republic composed formerly of several independent allied states, but since 1848 a united confederacy. Area 15,892 sq. m. Population (Dec. 1st, '88), 2,934,057. The constitution of 1874 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton for three years by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation; and (2) a National Council of 145 delegates of the Swiss people, chosen also for three years, directly, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are the first magistrates of the republic. Education is free and compulsory. **Budget**, '90: **revenue**, 72,532,300 fr.; **expenditure**, 85,548,300 fr. (fr. = 9½d.) **Public debt** of the republic, £1,466,824; property of the republic, £2,200,000. The various cantons have their own budgets of revenue and expenditure, and their own debts, the latter always covered by cantonal property, chiefly in land. The **aggregate cantonal debts** amount to about £12,000,000. Special **imports** in '89, £38,169,145; special **exports**, £28,435,794. The chief imports are: Food of all kinds, including wines and spirits, £9,233,571; silk, £6,575,116; precious metals, £3,498,830; cotton, £3,111,392; wool, £2,479,483; cattle, £1,896,183; minerals (excluding metals), £1,714,142; iron, £1,420,636; chemicals, £1,249,897; clothing, £1,005,882. The chief exports are: Silk goods, £8,589,730; cotton goods, £6,218,543;

watches, clocks and their component parts, £3,949,728; articles of food, including wine and spirits, £2,874,556; precious metals, £1,162,536. No standing army permitted by law, but all citizens are liable to serve, and in turn undergo annual military training. The State maintains a highly trained staff and colleges, and in addition military training forms part of the curriculum of every school. The reputation of the Swiss as a warlike nation is deservedly high, and the scientific eminence of the officers is well known. It is estimated that in case of war the Confederation could put 250,000 men in the field (see FOREIGN ARMIES; and for Council see DIPLOMATIC).—**History**. The Federal Assembly met (Dec. 1st, '90), when Herr Kellersberger was elected President, and Herr Goeltisheim Vice-President, of the Council of State. At Berne (3rd) the body of a young peasant girl was found, dreadfully mutilated. The States Council passed the Budget for '91 (5th), which gives receipts 65,638,000 fr., and expenditure, 78,069,000 fr. The Swiss National Council adopted the following law as to extradition: Extradition will not be granted for political crimes and misdemeanors. It will, however, be granted—although the person accused pleads a political motive or purpose—if the action for which extradition is demanded has pre-eminently the character of a common crime or misdemeanour. The Federal Tribunal will decide in every case as to the nature of the punishable action on the ground of the facts of the case. When extradition is granted, the Federal Council will make it a condition that the person to be handed over shall neither be prosecuted nor punished on account of a political crime, nor be punished more severely on account of his political motive or purpose. The Federal Council (16th) ordered the expulsion of six Anarchists. Two other Anarchists were expelled (22nd). Mme. Fleuviot left her collection of paintings to M. Revillion, who died five days after her, leaving the pictures as a gift to Geneva. **'91**. The authorities gave orders for the arrest of all the delegates who attended the Socialist Congress at Capolago (**Jan.** 7th), the Federal Council having already issued warrants of expulsion against them. The haven of Geneva was frozen over (11th) for the first time since '30. The elections for the Assembly which is to revise the Cantonal Constitution of Ticino passed off quietly (12th). By an avalanche at Ruetti (**Feb.** 5th) twenty-two men were killed. The official resignation by Cardinal Mermillod, of the See of Lausanne and Geneva, was received (18th). The revised Constitution for Ticino was approved by popular vote (**March** 8th). The new University at Lausanne was opened (**May** 18th). The Military Administration reported (18th) that the active army on Jan. 1st numbered 127,937, the Landwehr 80,272, and the Landsturma 272,124 men. The National Council and the State Council were opened (**June** 1st). At Moenchenstein, near Bâle, an excursion train was crossing the river (14th), when the bridge collapsed; 47 persons were killed and 200 injured. The fête in the village was at once stopped. The bridge was on the direct line from London to Bâle, and was newly built. The trial of the twenty-one persons implicated in the Ticino revolt began (29th) at Zurich. The mountain railway between Viège and Zermatt was inaugurated (**July** 6th). The popular vote as to the people's right to take the initiative in demanding the revision of certain provisions of the Federal Constitution was 169,142 for, and 117,338 against. The trial of the Ticino prisoners concluded (14th), the jury finding them not guilty. M. Castioni, who killed State Councillor Rossi in the Ticino revolt, did not appear before the court, and was condemned in default to eight years' hard labour, twelve years' deprivation of civil rights, and to pay the costs, 3663 fr. The celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Swiss Confederation was commenced at Lucerne (**Aug.** 1st). The International Geographical Congress was opened at Berne (10th), under the presidency of Dr. Gobat. The seventh centenary of the foundation of Berne was celebrated (13th). The morning express from Calais to Berne ran into a special excursion train between Münchenbuchsee and Zollikofen (17th); 14 people were killed and many injured. A fast train from Geneva ran into an empty train, which was being shunted at Zurich (30th); several persons were injured. A Fisheries Exhibition was opened at Bale (**Sept.** 4th). The Ticino Cantonal Government unanimously adopted (7th) the proposal to urge the Federal Government to grant an amnesty to the accused in the forthcoming second trial in connection with the revolt in '90. The Italian Anarchist, Schischi, was expelled from Geneva (11th). The Appeal Division rejected the appeal of the civil sufferers from the acts of the Ticino revolutionists (17th). The second International Congress on Accidents to Workmen was opened at Berne (21st), under the presidency of M. Linder, Inspector-General of Mines. The *plébiscite* to decide on the subject of the new Customs proposals resulted in the adoption of the new tariffs by 211,781 votes against 146,820. The proposal for a State Bank Note monopoly, which was also submitted to the popular vote, was likewise accepted by 223,853 votes against 143,989, and by 14 Cantonal votes against 8. The town of Meiningen, in the Canton of Berne, was totally destroyed by fire (24th), except the Wilder Mann and the Victoria hotels. The Federal Budget for '92 showed a deficit of 13 millions, caused by the increased military expenditure. The foreign trade in '90 amounted to £40,065,026 for imports, and £29,002,912 for exports. The chief Swiss imports from Great Britain were, cotton goods, £762,428; woollens, £444,495; ironware, £141,706; and the main exports to Great Britain were silk goods, £1,722,433; cotton goods, £899,622; watches, £661,124; and condensed milk, £450,265.

Sydney. Capital of **New South Wales** (*q.v.*).

Symonds, John Addington, was b. at Bristol, Oct. 5th, 1840. Ed. at Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxon. Fellow of Magdalen '62. Wrote many articles for the *Saturday Review*. He has published many works, amongst them being "Introduction to the Study of Dante," "Shelley," the article on "Italian History" for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, a translation of the "Sonnets of Michael Angelo and Campanella," and "In Nights and Days," '89. Owing to delicate health, Mr. S. has resided for some time out of England, only paying flying visits occasionally to his native land. From his home in Davos various letters have occasionally been published. Published in '90 "Essays, Speculative and Suggestive." During '91 he was said to be engaged on a "Life of Dante."

T

Taaffe, Count Edward Francis Joseph, in the Austrian peerage, and Viscount Taaffe of Corren, and Baron of Ballymote, Sligo, in the Irish peerage, was b. at Prague Feb. 24th, 1833. He was brought up in companionship with the present Emperor Francis Joseph. The Count is a descendant of that powerful nobleman of the same name who proceeded from Ireland, and made a great name in the Germanic Empire. Appointed Governor of Salzburg in '63. In '67 he became Austrian Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Cisleithan Ministry. At the latter end of '69 he served as **Minister President**. In '71 he accepted the office of Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. In '80 he was summoned to form a new cabinet, over which he still presides. During **'91** his health was very unsettled.

Talmage, Rev. T. De Witt, D.D., was b. 1832. Ed. at New York Univ., graduating with distinction. He entered the legal profession, but, after a short period, prepared for the ministry at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. His **first pastorate** was at Belleville, N.J.; he afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where his rising fame induced the church at **Brooklyn Tabernacle** to make strenuous efforts to obtain his services as their minister, and he preached his first sermon there in March '69. The great success which attended Dr. Talmage's preaching necessitated the enlargement of the Tabernacle in '71, but it was **burned** a year later. However, a still larger and finer structure was soon built, but this was also **burnt down** '89. A **new church** is to be built, at a cost of £42,000. Dr. Talmage visited England Nov. '89, and afterwards made a tour in Palestine and on the Continent.

Tampico (Mexico) Harbour Works. This port, once the most important in the country, has been much injured in its development by the formation of a bar, about half a mile in length, owing to the quantity of detritus brought down in the current of the rapid river Panuco. The scheme now in progress is to direct the stream by means of two jetties placed 1000 ft. apart and extending out about 1½ miles, and up to the end of August **'91** more than half the foundations had been put in. A trestle gangway is constructed in advance of the jetty as it proceeds, and the bottom courses up to water level are composed of mattresses, 60 ft. square and 4 ft. thick, made of brushwood fascines which are covered with layers of rock, the size of the mattresses diminishing as the wall rises. When the work is completed it is expected there will be 35 ft. draught of water at sheltered quays, and that Tampico will become the best and safest port in the Gulf of Mexico, sixteen days from Liverpool. The town has 7000 inhabitants, is connected by railway with the centre of the country, and large quantities of produce are brought down the river, which for several miles at the lower end is nearly a quarter of a mile wide, and is 35 ft. deep.

Tasmania. An island south of Australia, separated from it by Bass Strait, 120 miles across. Formerly called **Van Diemen's Land.** Extends 170 miles north to south, and 160 miles west to east, containing 26,215 sq. m., with a population of 151,480. Capital, **Hobart**, pop. 34,419, in the south. Second city, Launceston. Other towns Georgetown, Longford, New Norfolk, Mount Bischoff, Lefroy, and Beaconsfield. Tasmania is **divided** into eighteen counties, within which are electoral districts, parishes, and municipalities. **Ruled** by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Two elective Houses of Parliament, Legislative Council of 18 members, House of Assembly of 36. Colony represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. (For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.)—**History**. The revenue for '90 was £753,000, being £17,000 above the estimate.—**'91.** The Federal Council met at Hobart (**Jan.** 20th) and elected Sir Samuel Griffith president. The estimates for '92 were: Revenue, £910,000; expenditure, £875,000. The Bank of Van Diemen's Land suspended payment (**Aug.**). It was announced that the Bank of Van Diemen's Land and the National Bank of Tasmania would be amalgamated (**Oct.** 2nd), but the project fell through (9th).

Taxes, Regulation of Remuneration Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. **120**.

Teachers' Guild, The, was established as a registered society in 1885. The members of the Guild now (Oct. '91) number about 4600, of whom about 2100 are in the Central Guild and the rest in the twenty-six local branches. The work upon which the Council are at present especially engaged is the attempt to raise teaching to the rank of a learned profession through registration. **Chairman**, Rev. T. D. Morse, LL.D. **Sec.**, H. B. Garrod, M.A.; **Registrar of Women Teachers**, Miss L. Brough; **Assistant-Registrar and Manager of Information Bureau**, Miss M. Booth Scott; **Offices**, 74, Gower St., W.C.

Teachers' Registration and Organisation Bill. See SESSION, sect. **121**.

Technical Education. The bringing forward of the question of Technical Education owes its impulse to the establishment of the **Artisans' Institute** in 1874, under the influence of the late Mr. Samuel Morley, M P., Lord Lyttelton, Rev. H. Solly (*q v.*), and others. In '78 many of its teachers were taken over by the City and Guilds of London Institute. To the patronage of the Livery Companies of London, much of the subsequent progress of the movement may fairly be attributed. I. A **Central Institution,** at S. Kensington, was opened in '84, having been built and fitted up at a cost of £100,000. Here the students, after instruction, are qualified to become technical teachers, mechanical, civil, and electrical engineers; principals, superintendents and managers of chemical and other manufacturing works. II. **The City and Guilds Technical College,** Finsbury, is of a lower grade than the preceding, and prepares persons of both sexes for intermediate posts in factories. It consists of a day school and an evening school. III. The **South London School of Technical Art,** Kennington Park Road, numbers over 150 students. The subjects taught are modelling, design, wood engraving, china painting, life classes (drawing and painting), and house decoration. IV. **The Technological Classes** in different towns connected with the Institute are nearly 500, with upwards of 12,000 students. These students, on passing the

technological examinations, are granted prizes and certificates, which are regarded as diplomas of proficiency. These examinations led to the formation of technical classes at the **Polytechnic**, Regent Street, and at the **People's Palace** (*q.v.*), in the East End. The Institute has also promoted **instruction** in the use of **wood working** tools amongst the boys of the **London Board Schools**, and already many boys are having lessons once a week at the bench. Under the new code the cost of providing manual instruction may be defrayed out of the ordinary School Board rate; and the system is consequently likely to be greatly extended. On Oct. 9th, '88, the *Times* published a letter in which the secretary of the **Goldsmiths' Company** announced the gift from that Company of the **Royal Naval School at New Cross**, with seven acres of land and £85,000, to advance the cause of Technical Education in South London. Previous to this the **Charity Commissioners** had offered £150,000 for the same cause, on condition that another £150,000 was raised from other sources. With the £300,000 it is intended to start and endow several institutions, where practical and industrial training will be combined with social and recreative facilities. The **Technical Instruction Act** became law in '89. It was announced in July '91 that the corporation of Liverpool propose to devote part of the Imperial Grant for technical education to a nautical college, where navigation and practical engineering should be taught. See EDUCATION, MANUAL TRAINING, and CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Tehuantepec Ship Railway. News came from the United States, in July **'91**, that this project was being revived. Mr. Simon Stevens, late president of the company, was said to be preparing a treaty by which the United States and Mexican Governments would jointly guarantee the issue of 100 million dollars of 2 per cent. 100-year bonds for the completion of a ship railway and canal proposed in the plans. In October it was reported that the Government were making inquiries into the condition of the works so far executed in connection with the Tehuantepec Railway, a contract having been entered into some time ago by the late Colonel McMurdo. It was the Government's intention to complete the line as expeditiously as possible.

Telegraph Charges. (For explanation of references, see end of tables.)

European Telegrams.

Per word—	*s.*	*d.*
Algiers (min. charge 10*d.*) G.C.	0	3
a Austria, G.C.	0	3
Belgium (min. 10*d.*) G.C.	0	2
a Bosnia - Herzegovina, G.C.	0	4
a Bulgaria, G.C.	0	4½
Canary Islands, G.C. and P.C.s	0	10
b Cyprus, G.C., 6½*d.*; E.C. (*via* Alex.) *c*	1	7
Denmark, G.N.C. and G.C.	0	3½
France (min. 10*d.*), G.C.	0	2
Germany (min. 10*d.*), G.C.	0	2
Gibraltar, E.C., D.S.C., and G.C.	0	4½
Greece and Greek Is., E.C. and G.C.	0	7
Holland (min. 10*d.*). G.C.	0	2
Hungary, G.C.	0	3
Iceland (teleg. by post from Leith)		
Italy, G.C.	0	3
Luxemburg, G.C.	0	2½
Malta, E.C. and G.C.	0	6
a Montenegro, G.C.	0	4
Morocco: Tangier, E.C., D.S.C., and G.C.	0	6
Norway, G.N.C. & G.C.	0	3½
Portugal, E.C., D.S.C., and G.C.	0	4½
a Roumania, G.C.	0	4
Russia in Europe, G.N.C., I E.C., & G.C.	0	5½
Russia, Caucasus, G.N.C. and G.C.	0	5½
a Servia, G.C.	0	4
Spain, D.S.C., E.C., and G.C.	0	4
Sweden, G.N.C. & G.C.	0	4
Switzerland, G.C.	0	3
a Tripoli, E.C. and G.C.	1	1
Tunis (min. 10*d.*), G.C.	0	3
a Turkey in Europe, G.C.	0	6½
a ,, in Asia, G.C.	0	6½
a ,, Islands, G.C.	0	6½
West Coast of Africa, D.S.C. and E.C.:		
Benguela	9	10
Bissao and Bolamo	4	7
Gaboon	6	9
Grand Bassam	5	1
Konakry	4	7
Loanda (St. Paul de)	8	7
Mossamedes	10	9
a Porto Novo	6	3
Principe Islands	7	1
San Thomas	6	7
Senegal	1	6

For other places on West Coast of Africa see "Extra European Telegrams."

r **Extra European Telegrams.**

Per word—	*s.*	*d.*
Aden, E.C. and G.C.	3	9
d Annam, E.C. & I.E.C., 5*s.* 10*d.*; G.C.	5	8
Argentine Republic, P.C.s	7	0
Ascension, post from Madeira or Lisbon		
d Assab, E.C. and G.C.	3	10
Australia:		
N.S.W., P.Cs. 4*s.* 2*d.*; G.C.	4	0
Queensland, P.Cs. 9*s.* 5*d.*; G.C.	9	3
South A., P.Cs. 4*s.*; G.C.	3	10
Victoria, P.Cs. 4*s.* 1*d.*; G.C.	3	11
West A., P.Cs. 4*s.*; G.C.	3	10
Azores, post from Lisbon.		
Bahamas, post from New York and Havanna.		
e Beloochistan, I.E.C., 3*s.* 7*d.*; G.C.	3	3
Bermuda	4	0
Bokhara, G.N.C. and G.C.	1	11
f Bolivia:		
La Paz, E.C. and D.S.C.	14	2
Other P.Cs.	7	8
Other places	7	8
Borneo, post from Singapore.		
Bourbon, post from Aden or Durban		
Brazil:		
Pernambuco, E.C. and D.S.C.	6	0
North and Central regions, E.C. and D.S.C.	6	10
Southern regions, E.C. and D.S.C.	7	8
British S. Africa Co.'s Territory	9	2
Burmah, E.C. & I.E.C., 4*s.* 2*d.*; G.C.	3	10
Canada, P.Cs.:		
Cape Breton	1	0
Columbia and Vancouver	1	9
Manitoba	1	[illegible]
New Brunswick	1	0
N.W. Territory	1	9
Nova Scotia	1	0

Extra European Telegrams—*continued.*

Per word—	*s.*	*d.*
Canada, P.Cs.:		
Ontario and Quebec Provinces - -	1	0
P. Edward's Island -	1	0
Cape Colony, E.C., D.S.C., and G.C. -	8	11
Cape Verde Is., P.Cs.:		
St. Vincent - -	2	11
Other places - -	3	10
Ceylon, G.C., 4*s.* 1*d.*; P.C.s - - - -	3	9
Chili, P.Cs. - - -	8	10
g China, P.Cs. and G.C. (*viâ* Turkey):		
Amoy, Foochow, Gutzlaff, Hong-kong, Shanghai, and Woosung, P.Cs. 7*s.*; G.C. - - - - -	6	10
Macao and Canton, P.Cs. 7*s.* 6*d.*; G.C.	7	4
Other places, P.Cs. 8*s.* 9*d.*; G.C. - -	8	7
Cochin China, P.Cs. 5*s.* 1*d.*; G.C. - -	4	11
h Colombia:		
Panama Isthmus, P.Cs	5	0
Buenaventura, P.Cs.	5	6
Other places, P.Cs. -	5	9
Corea, P.C.s 9*s.* 5*d.*; G.C.	9	0
h Costa Rica, P.Cs. -	5	3
Delagoa Bay, E.C. and G.C. - - - -	8	10
Dutch East Indies:		
Java, P.Cs. 6*s.*; G.C. (*viâ* Turkey) - -	5	10
Other islands, P.Cs. 6*s.* 6*d.*; G.C. - -	6	4
h Ecuador, P.Cs. - -	8	3
Egypt, E.C. and G.C.:		
Alexandria - - -	1	7
Suakim - - -	2	6
Lower Egypt - -	1	10
Upper ,, - -	2	0
Falkland Islands, post from Monte Video -		
Fiji Islands, post from several places - -		
h Guatemala, P.Cs. -	4	3
Guiana, British, P.Cs. -	1	1
,, Dutch - -	12	2
French, by post from several places - -	12	8
viâ Hayti - -	9	10
j Hedjaz (Arabia), E.C. and G.C. - - -	3	9
Honduras, British, post from New Orleans.		
k Honduras, Independent, P.Cs. - - -	4	3
India, E.C. and I.E.C. 4*s.*; G.C. - - -	3	8
k Japan:		
G.N.C. 8*s.*; G.P.Cs. 10*s.* 8*d.*; G.C. - -	10	6
Labuan, post from Singapore.		
Liberia, post from Madeira.		
Madeira, P.Cs. - -	1	3
Malay Peninsula:		
Jelebu, P.Cs. 5*s.* 10*d.*; G.C. - - - -	5	8

Per word—	*s.*	*d.*
Malacca, E.C. and I.E.C., 5*s.* 7*d.*; G.C. (*viâ* Turkey) - -	5	5
Penang, E.C. and I.E.C. 5*s.*; G.C. -	4	10
Perak, E.C. and I.E.C. 5*s.* 2*d.*; G.C.	5	0
Selangor, E.C. and I.E.C. 5*s.* 11*d.*; G C.	5	9
Singapore, E.C. and I.E.C. 5*s.* 9*d.*; G.C.	5	7
Sungei Ujong, E.C. and I.E.C. 5*s.* 9*d.*; G.C. - - -	5	7
l Massowah, E.C. & G.C.	3	11
Mauritius, post from Durban		
m Mexico, P.Cs.:		
Chihuahua, Guaymas, Hermosillo, Matamoras, Monterey, Sabinas, Saltillo, and Sauz - -	1	9
Tampico - - -	2	6
Mexico (city) - -	2	6
m Mexico, P.Cs.:		
Vera Cruz (city) -	2	6
Other places - -	2	8
Mozambique, E.C. and G.C. - - - - -	8	10
Muscat: Telegrams can be sent by post from Gwadur, or by boat from Jask. In the former case "Post Gwadur" must be inserted in the address, and paid for; but no charge is made for postage. In the latter £2 16*s.* is charged for boat-hire, and "Express paid Jask" must be inserted in address and paid for.		
Natal:		
Durban, E.C., D.S.C., and G.C. - - -	8	9
Other places, E.C., D.S.C., and G.C. -	8	11
Newfoundland, P.Cs. -	1	0
New Zealand, E.C. and I.E.C. 10*s.* 2*d.*; G.C.	10	0
Nicaragua, P.Cs.:		
S. Juan del Sur - -	5	0
Other places - -	5	3
Obock, E.C. and G.C. -	3	10
Orange Free States, P.Cs. and G.C. - -	8	11
Paraguay, P.Cs. - -	7	0
Perim, E.C. and G.C. -	3	9
n Persia:		
Bushire, I.E.C. 2*s.* 5*d.*; G.C. (*viâ* Turkey)	2	1
Other places, I.E.C. 1*s.* 6*d.*; G.C. - -	1	7
o Peru, P.Cs.:		
Callao, Chorillos, and Lima - - - -	8	2
Payta - - - -	8	10
Mollendo - - - -	11	1
Other places - -	12	0
Philippine Islands, P.Cs. 9*s.*; G.C. (*viâ* Turkey)	8	9

Per word—	*s.*	*d.*
Russia in Asia:		
1st Region, G.N.C. and G.C. - - -	1	8
2nd Region, G.N.C. and G.C. - - -	2	7
St. Helena, post from Teneriffe and Las Palmas.		
St. Pierre and Miquelon, P.Cs. - - - - -	1	0
Sandwich Islands, post from San Francisco.		
San Salvador, P.Cs.:		
Libertad - - -	4	0
Other places - -	4	3
Seychelle Islands, post from Aden.		
Siam:		
E.C., I.E. (*viâ* Moulmein) 4*s.* 6*d.*; (*viâ* Saigon) 5*s.* 7*d.*; G.C. (*viâ* Turkey and Moulmein) 4*s.* 4*d.*; G.C. (*viâ* Turkey and Saigon) - -	5	5
Society Islands, post from San Francisco.		
Straits Settlement (see under Malay Peninsula).		
Sumatra (see under Dutch East Indies).		
Tasmania, E.C. and I.E.C. 4*s.* 8*d.*; G.C. (*viâ* Turkey) - -	4	6
e Tonquin, E.C. and I.E.C. 6*s.* 3*d.*; G.C. (*viâ* Turkey) - -	6	1
Transvaal, E.C., G.C., and D.S.C. - - -	8	11
United States, P.Cs.:		
Alabama - - -	1	3
Arizona - - -	1	6
Arkansas - - -	1	5
California - - -	1	6
Carolina, North and South - - -	1	3
Colorado - - -	1	5
Columbia (District) -	1	2
Connecticut - -	1	0
Dakota - - -	1	5
Delaware - - -	1	2
Florida:		
Pensacola - -	1	3
Key West - -	1	8
Other places - -	1	5
Georgia - - -	1	3
Idaho - - - -	1	6
Illinois - - -	1	3
Indiana - - -	1	3
Indian Territory -	1	5
Iowa - - - -	1	5
Kansas - - -	1	5
Kentucky - - -	1	3
Louisiana:		
New Orleans - -	1	3
Other places - -	1	5
Maine - - - -	1	0
Maryland - - -	1	2
Massachusetts - -	1	0
Michigan - - -	1	3
Minnesota:		
Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul	1	3

Extra European Telegrams—*continued.*

	Per word—*s.*	*d.*
United States, P.Cs.:		
Other places	1	5
Mississippi	1	3
Missouri:		
St. Louis	1	3
Other places	1	5
Montana	1	5
Nebraska	1	5
Nevada	1	6
New Hampshire	1	0
New Jersey	1	2
New Mexico	1	5
New York:		
New York City, Brooklyn, and Yonkers	1	0
Other places	1	2
Ohio	1	3
Oregon	1	6
Pennsylvania	1	2
Rhode Island	1	0
Tennessee	1	3
Texas	1	5
Utah	1	6
Vermont	1	0
Virginia and Virginia West	1	3
p Washington Territory	1	6
Wisconsin	1	3

	Per word—*s.*	*d.*
United States, P.Cs.:		
Wyoming	1	5
Uruguay, P.Cs.	7	0
q Venezuela, P.Cs.	10	11
West Coast of Africa, D.S.C. and E.C.:		
Accra	8	0
Addah	8	2
Bathurst	5	11
Bonny and Brass	9	8
Cape Coast Castle	8	2
Elmina	8	2
Lagos	8	10
Pram Pram	8	2
Salt Pond	8	2
Sierra Leone	6	9
Winnebah	8	2
For other places on the West Coast of Africa see under European telegrams.		
West Indies, P.Cs.:		
Antigua	9	10
Barbadoes	9	11
q Cuba, P.Cs.:		
Havana	2	8
Cienfuegos	3	6
Santiago	4	9
Bayamo, Guantanamo, and Manzanillo	5	0

	Per word—*s.*	*d.*
West Indies, P.Cs.:		
Other places	2	11
Curaçoa	9	2
Dominica	9	2
Grenada	9	11
Guadaloupe	9	6
Hayti:		
Mole St. Nicholas	6	10
Port-au-Prince	7	10
Jamaica	5	10
Martinique	9	0
Marie Galante	10	11
Porto Rico	9	0
St. Croix	9	4
San Domingo	8	11
St. Kitts	9	10
St. Lucia	9	2
St. Thomas	9	1
St. Vincent	9	6
Trinidad	10	5
Yemen:		
P.C. 4*s.* 4*d.*; G.C.	4	4
Zanzibar, E.C. and G.C.	7	9
Zululand:		
Fongose Fields: Telegrams are sent by post from Greytown (Natal) or Etchowe (Natal).		

G.C., Government Cable; D.S.C., Direct Spanish Co.; E.C., Eastern Co.; G.N.C., Great Northern Co.; I.E.C., Indo-European Co.; P.C., Private Cables. *a* Private telegrams in code or cypher are not accepted for the Austrian province of Dalmatia, for Bosnia, Bulgaria, Herzegovina, Eastern Roumelia, Montenegro, Porto Novo, Roumania, Servia, Tripoli, Turkey, and the Turkish Islands. *b* On telegrams sent *viâ* Turkey to places in Cyprus other than Larnaca, Nicosia, and Ayatheodoro, there is a local charge of 1*s.* 8*d.* per twenty words, which is collected from the addressee. *c* Telegrams by this route are sent *viâ* Alexandria, and charged for under the rules applicable to the Extra-European system. *d* Private telegrams in code or cypher are not accepted for Assam and Assah. *e* Telegrams can be sent to Bassidore, Bunder Abbas, and Lingah, on the Persian Gulf, at these rates, *plus* a charge for conveyance by boat from Jask of £1 12*s.* on each telegram for Bunder Abbas, and £2 8*s.* on each telegram for Bassidore and Lingah. The words "Express paid Jask" must be inserted in the address and paid for. *f* Telegrams for any place in Bolivia can be forwarded only at the sender's risk. *g* On telegrams posted from an office in China to any place in the country a fee of 5*s.* for postage is charged to the sender. *h* Telegrams for any place in Colombia, except Colon, Panama, and Buenaventura, for any place in Costa Rica, in Ecuador, except Guayaquil and St. Elena, in Guatemala or Independent Honduras, can be forwarded only at sender's risk. *j* Telegrams for Hedjaz must be written in plain language. *k* On telegrams posted from a telegraph office in Japan to any place in the country a fee of 1*s.* 6*d.* for postage is charged to the sender. *l* Telegrams in code or cypher cannot be accepted for Massowah and Tonquin. *m* Telegrams for any place in Mexico, except Coatzacualco, Jaltepan, Mexico City, Reyes, Salina Cruz, San Geronimo, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Zarabia, can be forwarded only at sender's risk. *n* Telegrams for all places in Persia, except Teheran, Ispahan, Bushire, Shiraz, Tabriz (Tauris), Kirmanshah, and Salmas, must be written in French, and in plain language. *o* Telegrams for any place in Peru, except Callao, Mollendo, Lima, and Payta, can only be forwarded at the sender's risk. *p* For the rates to Washington City see "Columbia District." *q* Telegrams for any place in Venezuela, except Caracas and La Guayra; and code and cypher telegrams for any place in Cuba are accepted only at the sender's risk. *r* Telegrams for publication in newspapers may be sent at a reduced charge, under special conditions, to North America, the Australasian Colonies, India, Burmah, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Egypt, the Transvaal, Natal, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony. The terms and conditions may be ascertained on application to the Cable Companies in London, with whom the arrangements for the acceptance of such telegrams must be made.

Temperance Movement, Juvenile. Among the young, temperance work is carried on mainly through bands of hope and similar societies in the various denominations. A careful estimate of the strength of the juvenile movement throughout the United Kingdom, including members of the Band of Hope Union, and making ample deductions for double membership, gives the number of juvenile temperance societies as 17,449, with a membership of 2,112,079. A remarkable effort for the promulgation of temperance principles among the young was made on Saturday, Oct. 17th, through the organisation of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, when more than a million homes were visited by voluntary workers, who made an appeal to parents, urging upon them the importance of allowing

their children to become members of a band of hope. The number of forms for the use of visitors exceeded 32,000, and it was found necessary to print 1,250,000 of the appeals with which they were furnished. A second visitation was to be made in a month's time, to enrol the children influenced in this way; and a special appeal, through Sunday-school teachers, was to follow at Christmas, the first Sunday in the New Year being devoted to temperance advocacy. The Church of England Temperance Society joined in the movement through its diocesan organisation, the Bishop of London issuing an appeal, while Cardinal Manning caused a pastoral letter to be read to all the Catholic congregations within his diocese.

Temperance Organisations. British Temperance League, which was founded in 1835: annual income, £2,000; organ, *Advocate*; **offices**, 29, Union Street, Sheffield. United Kingdom Alliance, formed in 1853: annual income, £12,000; organ, *Alliance News* (Ed. Mr. H. S. Sutton); Pres., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.; **offices**, 16, Deansgate, Manchester, and 15, Great George Street, Westminster. National Temperance League, formed 1856, of National Temperance Society, started 1842, and London Temperance League. income, with National Temperance Tract Depot, £11,230; organ, *Record*; **offices**, 33, Paternoster Row, E.C. United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, 1855, has affiliated, with its county, district, or town Unions, 10,387 societies, having 1,402,265 members: income, £6,683; organ, *Chronicle*; **offices**, 4, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. Midland Temperance League, 1857: income, £300; **offices**, Temperance Institute, Corporation Street, Birmingham; North of England Temperance League, 1858; **offices**, 33, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Western Temperance League: income, £1,700; organ, *Herald*; **offices**, Redlands, Bristol. Independent Order of Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and two Sons of Phœnix Orders are temperance sick benefit societies. The first, established 1835, has 120,000 members; capital, £456,000; organ, *Rechabite and Temp. Mag.*; **offices**, Lancaster Ave., Fennel St., Manchester. Members of the Sons number 50,000; capital, £62,660; organ, *Son of Temperance*; **offices**, 29, Pitt Terrace, Miles Platting. Good Templary (*q.v.*) Sunday Closing Association, 1866: income, £3,000; organ, *Reporter*; **offices**, 14, Brown St., Manchester. British Women's Temperance Association; Pres., Lady Henry Somerset; Sec., Miss M. Holland; **offices**, 25 and 26, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C. In **Scotland**—in addition to Highland Temperance League—the Scottish Temperance League, 1844, income £6,164, *League Journal*, **offices**, 108, Hope St., Glasgow; Scottish Permissive Bill Association, income £4,109, *Reformer*, **offices**, 112, Bath St., Glasgow; the **Irish** Temperance League, income £1,846 *Irish League Journal*, **offices**, 18, Lombard St., Belfast; Irish Temperance Association, *Banner*, Eustace Buildings, Dublin. The Church of England Temperance Society: income £11,739, **offices**, 9, Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W., organ *Chronicle*, heads the list of **denominational societies**, among which are the Congregational and Baptist Associations; Wesleyan, Methodist New Connexion, Bible Christian, Swedenborgian, and Friends' Societies; and Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic Leagues, some of which have official organs.—**Undenominational**: The Medical Temperance Society, British Women's **Temperance Association**, Blue Ribbon **Gospel Temperance Mission**, and Young **Abstainers' Union**, have each papers of their own. To these may be added the National Deaf and Dumb, Travellers', Police, Cab-drivers', Soldiers', and English and Scotch Railway Temperance Societies. The Society for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, and the National Temperance Federation **Offices**, 29, Union Street, Sheffield, have been recently formed, twenty-five national societies being affiliated with the latter, which has been chiefly engaged in **parliamentary** work. In London, the Temperance Permanent **Building** Society has probably advanced over £3,000,000 since 1854; and the Artisans' and General Dwelling Company, now in its twenty-first year, has built over 4,000 houses on its estates in the suburbs, where no licences are allowed. During the past few years several **Inebriates' Homes** have been opened in different parts of the country.

Tenniel, John, artist, was b. 1820 Showing the possession of artistic taste at an early age, he may be considered as entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the cartoon competitions for the decoration of Westminster Hall ('45), and painted a fresco for the Palace at Westminster. His **illustrations** of books, although not comprising many, have always been characterised by great taste. When "Alice in Wonderland" made its appearance, some portion of the notice it obtained may fairly be attributed to Mr. T.'s illustrations of the book. In '51 he joined the staff of **Punch**, with which newspaper he has since been connected, and for which he draws the cartoon. Many of his sketches have obtained world-wide notice by this means.

Tennis. After the memorable match for £1000 which took place between T. Pettitt and C. Saunders, the respective champions of America and England, in Sir Edward Guinness' court, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on May 30th, '90, and which resulted in favour of Pettitt by seven sets to five, the contests of **'91** appeared comparatively tame. The latter subsequently resigned the title of **professional** champion, and upon Saunders laying claim to it considerable discussion followed as to the justice of his doing so, and also as to the championship promoted by the Queen's Club Committee, there being two other recognised tennis centres in the Metropolis—Lord's and Prince's. This championship was thrown open to **professional** players of the world, and the full conditions guiding the competition were published in *The Field* of Jan. 17th. The first tie in the amateur championship was played at Queen's Club on March 23rd, between Lord Windsor and Mr. T. W. Legh, and the former winning by three sets to one, established his right to challenge Sir Edward Grey, but his lordship scratched to Sir Edward, who was awarded the title, Mr. E. B. Curtis (the holder) having vacated the championship by absence. Mr. H. E. Crawley had qualified to contest the silver prize by defeating Mr. J. Oswald, but he did not challenge the holder, Sir E. Guinness, who thus retained the trophy; and as the latter also declined to contest the **Gold prize**, it remained for the fifth successive year in the possession of the Hon. A. Lyttelton. In the **Oxford and Cambridge Matches** played at Lord's, the Light

Blues won both the singles and doubles. In the former Mr. E. H. Miles beat Mr. W. Shelmerdine by three sets to love, and in the doubles Mr. Miles and Mr. J. B. Gribble defeated Mr. Shelmerdine and Mr. A. R. Hamilton by three sets to two. A number of matches were played between Latham and Saunders, Latham and Fennell, and Saunders and E. Johnson, and between our leading amateurs and professionals during the season; but that arranged between the Hon. A. Lyttelton and Saunders unfortunately fell through.

Tennyson, Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron (creat. 1884) is the son of the late Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somerby, Lincolnshire; and was b. at Somerby, Aug. 6th, 1809. Ed. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he gained the Chancellor's medal for his poem in blank verse, "Timbuctoo"; married Emily, daughter of Henry Selwood, of Peasmore, Berks, and niece of Sir John Franklin, and by her had two sons—Hallam and Lionel; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon ('55); has been **Poet Laureate** (*q.v.*) since '50. Published in '30 his first volume, "Poems chiefly Lyrical," followed by "Poems," in 2 vols. ('42), "The Princess"—which contains what many consider the finest of his lyrics: "Tears, Idle Tears"—('47), "May Queen," and "Locksley Hall," "In Memoriam"—a tribute to the memory of Arthur Hallam, son of the historian ('50); this fine poem was at first published anonymously. His other chief works being "Maud" ('55), "Idylls of the King" ('58), "Enoch Arden" ('64), "The Holy Grail" ('69), "The Window, or the Songs of the Wren" ('70), "Gareth and Lynette" ('72), "Queen Mary" ('75), "Harold" ('76), "The Cup" ('81), "The Promise of May" ('82), "The Cup and the Falcon" ('84), "Becket" and "Tiresias" ('85), "**Locksley Hall: Sixty Years After**"—which attracted much attention ('86); **Jubilee Ode** ('87). Lord T. has for many years resided at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight; Aldworth; or at Rundhurst, Sussex. Almost simultaneously with the publication (Dec. '89) of "Asolando," by Robert Browning, a volume of poetry by Lord T. was issued, entitled "**Demeter**," and contained some very choice poems. Among its contents was "Crossing the Bar," which, by its exquisite music, excited great admiration. It was stated in Sept. '91 that a new comedy by Lord T. had been accepted by Mr. Augustin Daly for production in America.

Terry, Miss Ellen, was b. at Coventry, Feb. 27th, 1848; made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean's Shakespearian revivals in '58, playing the parts of Mamillius in "**The Winter's Tale**" and Prince Arthur in "**King John.**" When only fourteen she was a member of Mr. Chute's Bristol company, which included Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Labouchere, Kate Bishop, and several other now prominent members of the profession. She made her *début* in London, March '63, as Gertrude in "**The Little Treasure,**" and until Jan. '64 played Hero in "**Much Ado about Nothing,**" Mary Meredith in "**Our American Cousin,**" and other secondary parts. In that year she married and left the stage, but reappeared again in Oct. '67, in "**The Double Marriage**" at the New Queen's Theatre, London. She afterwards joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia. On Dec. 30th, '78, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and has since, in conjunction with Mr. Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of "**Hamlet,**" "**The Merchant of Venice,**" "**Romeo and Juliet,**" and "**Much Ado about Nothing.**" She has also appeared as Viola in "**Twelfth Night,**" Henrietta Maria in "**Charles I.,**" Camma in Tennyson's tragedy of "**The Cup,**" and Ruth Meadows in "**Eugene Aram.**" She achieved immense success as Marguerite in W. G. Wills' play of "**Faust.**" She accompanied Mr. Irving on his **American tour** in '87, and afterwards reappeared at the Lyceum in "Faust," and ('88) at the same theatre played as **Lady Macbeth** and in "**Dead Heart.**" In Sept. '91, Miss T. appeared as Lucy Ashton in "**Ravenswood,**" with great success.

Tewfik. Mohammed Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, eldest son of Ismail Pasha, was born 1852. Made **President of Council** by his father upon dismissal of Nubar, '78, and worked for a few weeks loyally with his colleagues, Sir Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignieres. Resigned rather than be party to the *coup d'état*. On deposition of Ismail he was proclaimed Khedive by Sultan's firman, June '79; gave loyal support to **Dual Control** ('79-82). Was unable to resist **rebellion of Arabi** ('82), but refused to take refuge in British ships. After bombardment of Alexandria entered into negotiations with English, and proclaimed amnesty to all who would return to obedience. This being ineffectual, after Tel-el-Kebir Tewfik returned to Cairo. Behaved with great courage during the outbreak of cholera ('83), when, accompanied by his wife, he visited the sick in spite of the remonstrances of ministers.

Theosophy. During '91 great interest was developed in this subject owing to the death of Mdme. Blavatsky. Theosophy is a system of teaching which professes to explain the origin and destination of the universe and man. It claims to be the Ancient Wisdom Religion from which all existing religions are derived. It teaches that the existing universe is one of a long series of manifestations of the absolute; that man is a compound being, whose spiritual portion retains its identity through a long series of incarnations. These are repeated until the man, by ascetic training (described in detail in Patanjali's "Yoga Philosophy"), becomes free from all desires and passions. Beings in this condition are called adepts or Mahatmas, and have powers unknown to ordinary humanity. Theosophists assert that our universe is ruled by planetary spirits, who were the Mahatmas of prior creations. Theosophy bears a strong resemblance to Buddhism and the Jewish philosophy expounded in the Kabbala. It has been brought into public notice by the **Theosophical Society**, which was founded in New York on Nov. 17th, '75, by H. P. Blavatsky and H. S. Olcott. The founders assert that they were acting under the guidance of certain Wise Men of the East, or Mahatmas in theosophical phraseology—particularly of one named Koot Hoomi lal Singh. A branch was formed in London under the presidency of George Wyld, M.D. In '79 Mdme. Blavatsky, Col. Olcott and two others landed at Bombay, and settled among the Hindus there, and afterwards at Madras, to propagate the principles of the Society. On their arrival Sir R. Temple, Governor of Bombay, placed them under police surveillance, ostensibly upon the suspicion that they were Russian agents. The supervision soon ceased.

Mdme. Blavatsky claimed to possess certain mysterious powers which enabled her to control forces of nature unknown to most of the world. Her disciples believed she could send letters enormous distances instantaneously without the employment of visible means, that she could produce by occult forces articles of various kinds from a distance, and do many other wonderful things. These apparent miracles were denounced as jugglery. The lady and gentleman who were co-founders of the Bombay Society left it. In London, the president, Dr. Wyld, resigned on account of doubt in the good faith of Mdme. Blavatsky. In '84 **Mdme. Coulomb** published "Some Account of my Intercourse with Mdme. Blavatsky," which accused Mdme. Blavatsky of deceiving her followers, and stated that she (Mdme. Coulomb) had helped in the work of deception. In Nov. '84 Mr. Richard Hodgson was sent to Madras by the **Society for Psychical Research** (*q.v.*) to inquire into the alleged miracles. A lengthy report was published by him in the Proceedings of the Society for '85, in which he declared that Mdme. Blavatsky was "engaged in a long-continued combination with other persons to produce, by ordinary means, a series of apparent marvels for the support of the theosophic movement," and that there was "a very strong presumption that all the marvellous narratives put forward as evidence of the existence and occult power of the Mahatmas are to be explained as due to either deliberate deception, carried out by or at the instigation of Mdme. Blavatsky, or to spontaneous illusion or hallucination or unconscious misrepresentation on the part of the witnesses." A large number of resignations resulted from these publications, which were not stopped by the report of a committee of inquiry appointed by the Theosophical Society to examine into the phenomena, which declared that the phenomena were genuine, and were produced without collusion, but that it would be impossible to convince a jury composed of opponents of theosophy that such was the case. For this reason it was declared unadvisable that Mdme. Blavatsky should vindicate her character in the law courts. Mdme. Blavatsky hurriedly left Madras for Europe. London became her headquarters until her death (see OBITUARY, Miscellaneous), and English converts were obtained. Among them was **Mrs. Annie Besant** (*q.v.*), and Mr. Herbert Burrows. The objects of the **Theosophical Society** are: (1) to form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood; (2) To promote the study of Eastern literatures, religions and sciences; (3) To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the physical powers of man. See *Lucifer*, *The Path*, *The Theosophist*, the monthly organs of the Society, and "The Secret Doctrine," by H. P. Blavatsky. Secretary of the British Section, W. R. Old, 19, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London.

Thistle, The most ancient and most noble Order of the. Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and its **badge** a green ribbon, with **motto** "*Nemo me impune lacessit*" ("None annoys me with impunity"). There are at present twenty K.T.s, including the Sovereign and princes of the blood, the subjoined being a list of them:—

The Sovereign.

Prince of Wales.	D. of Connaught.
D. of Edinburgh.	D. of Cambridge.

E. of Mansfield.	M. of Bute.
D. of Argyll.	D. of Buccleuch.
L. Napier and Ettrick.	D. of Hamilton.
E. of Stair.	M. of Lothian.
D. of Athole.	D. of Montrose.
E. of Southesk.	D. of Fife.
M. of Lorne.	E. of Galloway.
L. Colville of Culross.	E. of Crawford and Balcarres.

Dean of the Order, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.; **Secretary**, Major Sir J. T. Stewart-Richardson, Bart.; **Lyon King of Arms**, J. Balfour Paul; **Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod**, Sir Duncan Alexander Campbell, Bart.

Thomas, William L., was b. 1830. In early life studied engraving in Paris and Rome, under his brother, the late Mr. G. H. Thomas. Visited America, and started there the first illustrated American paper. On returning to England entered into business as a wood-engraver. In 1869 the *Graphic* (*q.v.*) was launched under Mr. Thomas's direction, and he is managing director and art editor of it. Mr. T. is a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. The foundation of the *Daily Graphic*, under the artistic management of Mr. T., took place Jan. '90. Was presented (Dec. '90) with a handsome testimonial on the coming of age of the *Graphic*.

Thomson, Sir William, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., was b. at Belfast, 1824. Ed. at Glasgow Univ., and Cambridge, where he graduated ('45) as second wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship. App. Prof. of Natural Philosophy in the Univ. of Glasgow ('46), Editor of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal* ('46), in which he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity. It is, however, in connection with **submarine telegraphy** that Sir W. Thomson's labours in electrical science are best known. He has also made important additions to the science of magnetism. His mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage in his investigation of the nature of **heat**. Pres. of the British Association ('71). Knighted in '66. He is **joint author** with Professor Tait of the well-known treatise on "**Natural Philosophy.**" Created **Grand Officier** of the **Légion d'Honneur** in '89. Elected President of the Royal Society in **'91.**

Thornycroft, Hamo, R.A., the well-known sculptor, was b. in London, 1850. Becoming a student at the Royal Academy, he devoted himself to statuary. After paying a visit to Italy, his style underwent a change, which was evidenced in the statue of "**Artemis**," exhibited in '80. This is now to be seen at Eaton Hall. The statue of "Tencor" ('81) was bought for the nation. His other works include "**The Mower**" and "**The Sower.**" His bronze statue of **General Gordon** stands in Trafalgar Square. Mr. T. was elected **A.R.A.** in '81, and **R.A.** seven years later. Was elected (Feb. **'91**) a member of the Athenæum Club for his distinction in art.

Tillett, Benjamin, one of the leaders of the **great Dock Strike**, and General Secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Labourers' Union, was b. in Bristol in 1859. Before he was eight he worked in a brickyard, and at twelve served six months on a fishing-smack. He was then apprenticed to a bootmaker, but

ran away and joined the Royal Navy, from which he was discharged invalided after a short service. After several voyages in merchant vessels he settled at the Docks, and gradually formed the **Dockers' Union**, which has now some 23,000 members. He gave valuable evidence before the **Parliamentary Commission** on **Pauper Immigration**, and before the Lords' Committee on the Sweating System. He is a ready speaker, and during the strike showed much talent in the organisation of labour.

Timber. See TRADE, '91.

Timber, Law as to the Cutting of, in '91. An important case as to the right of limited owners of landed estates to cut timber and retain the proceeds was heard before Mr. Justice Chitty (Jan. '91). In general the timber is regarded as part of the estate, and the money arising from its sale is treated as capital, the interest thereon being paid to the owner in possession. The word timber includes, as a rule, only oak, ash and elm; but it extends to other trees which are comprised in the term by local custom. In the present case Lady Dashwood was from 1862 till the time of her death tenant for life of extensive estates, principally in Buckinghamshire. A large part consisted of beech woods, and it had been customary for the owner each year to cut down the larger trees and sell the wood to chair-makers. By the custom of the county of Buckingham beech trees are timber, and after Lady Dashwood's death the next heir contended that in appropriating the proceeds of the sales she had been taking what legally belonged to him and his successors. An action was therefore brought against her executors to recover the sum of £50,000. Mr. Justice Chitty, in giving his decision, had regard to the actual practice on the estate rather than to the strict rule of law, and held that Lady Dashwood, in following the custom of her predecessors, had acted within her right.

"Times, The." The representative English political daily paper. First published under the title of *The Daily Universal Register*, Jan. 1st, 1785, at 2½*d.*, which name was changed to *The Times* Jan. 1st, 1788. Editors have been:—Dr. Stoddart, Thomas Barnes, J. T. Delane, Prof. Thomas Chenery, **G. E. Buckle** (*q.v.*) (present editor), 1884. The **Centenary** of *The Times* occurred in Jan. '88. The series of contributions under the title of "**Parnellism and Crime**" appeared in '87. "**The Mail**," published three times each week, furnishes a summary of the contents of *The Times*. In connection with *The Times* are issued, in a convenient form, the parliamentary debates, law reports, and occasional summaries of subjects of special public interest. **Palmer's "Index to The Times"** provides a convenient means of identifying any particular subject or event.

Tin. See TRADE, '91.

Tirebuck, William, was b. in 1854, at Liverpool. After early commercial experience he became connected with the *Liverpool Mail*, to which he contributed some poems. He was on the staff of the *Yorkshire Post* for six years, in addition to writing for magazines. He is now devoting himself to the issue of novels, of which "St. Margaret" was the first, and "**Dorrie**" ('91) was the most recent. He has edited Longfellow's Poems in the "Camelot Classics," and poems of Goldsmith, Hartley Coleridge, Lamb, and Bowles, for the "Canterbury Poets." Other works are "William Daniels: Artist," "Dante Gabriel Rossetti," and "Great Minds in Art." He has also written a dramatic cantata and an operetta, and set several songs to music.

Tithe Commission. See REDEMPTION OF TITHE RENT-CHARGE COMMISSION.

Tithe Rent-charge Recovery Act, '91. See SESSION, sect. **123.**

Titles of Courtesy. See COURTESY TITLES.

Tobago. A British West Indian island belonging to the Crown colony of the **Windward Islands.** An Administrator presides over local councils, but all ordinances must be approved by general Government and Governor of the Windward Islands. For **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

Tolstoï, Count Lyof Nikolaivitch, usually called Count Leon Tolstoï, the most eminent living Russian novelist, was b. Aug. 28th, 1828, at Yasnaia Poliana, in the government of Toula, where he still lives. Entered the **army** when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol. First made **literary reputation** by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol. Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature. His "**War and Peace,**" a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but his "**Anna Karenina,**" which appeared in '76, is better appreciated abroad. Matthew Arnold reviewed it enthusiastically a few months before his death; and George Meredith says that Anna, the beautiful but unfaithful wife, who ends her guilty passion by suicide, is the most perfectly depicted female character in all fiction. "**The Cossacks**" is his only other novel. He wrote much on education, and published many short tales and reminiscences of childhood and youth. The last six years of his life he has devoted to religious teaching. He makes "**Resist not evil**" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of the Christian life. His religious views are set forth in "**Christ's Christianity.**" A complete edition of his works in English is being published. Count Tolstoï married in '61, and has nine children living. Published in '89 "**My Religion.**" Translations of his "Kreutzer Sonata" appeared in '90, and the views contained therein on the social question were the subject of much attention.

Tonbridge School was **founded** 1553, and was reorganised '80. **Governors**: the Worshipful Company of Skinners. Four **exhibitions** from £90 to £60 for four years fall vacant annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors may approve of; four others are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. **Pupils**, 308. **Head Master**, Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D. **Motto**, *Deus dat incrementum*.

Tonquin. A country of Indo-China, formerly a province of Annam, made a French colony in 1884. Capital **Hanoi**, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river. Principal port and chief seat of trade, Hai-phong. See ANNAM, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Toole, John Lawrence, was b. in London 1833. After being for some time in a mercantile office, he joined the City Histrionic Club, and made his first appearance on the stage at the Haymarket Theatre ('52). Engaged under Mr. Dillon at Queen's Theatre, Dublin. Was en-

gaged at St. James's Theatre, London ('54), where he played in various characters of low comedy. Visited the United States of America ('74), and on his return to England appeared at the Gaiety Theatre ('75). Commenced the management of the Folly Theatre ('80), which he has named after himself, "**Toole's Theatre.**" He achieved great success in "**The Don**" in '88, in which year he also published his "**Reminiscences.**" Numerous **farewell banquets** were given to Mr. T. (Feb. '90) on his departure for a tour in Australia, from which he returned in May '91. He played in Mr. J. M. Barrie's "New Hedda."

Tortola. A West Indian island of the Virgin group, and chief of the Presidency of the **Virgin Islands**, in the British federal colony of the **Leeward Islands**. Area 26 sq. m.

Tower Bridge (London). (For earlier details see previous eds.) A bridge on the "bascule" principle, with two Gothic towers, the centre span of 200 ft. being cut in halves, to be raised and brought flush with the towers by machinery concealed within the latter; an upper footway for passengers for use when the bridge is open, and approached by staircases or lifts within the towers; approach roads and the land spans (which are on the suspension principle) 60 ft. wide, and the central span 50 ft. wide. The end of '92 was given as the time for completion. The two immense piers in the bed of the river were described as the largest in the world, and the total cost of the bridge and machinery was given at £750,000. On Oct. 20th the Commissioners of Sewers decided to join with the London County Council in forming the northern approach to the bridge by the widening of Widegate Street and Sandys Row, Bishopsgate, the London County Council to pay half the cost of the city section, which will be over £50,000. On Nov. 7th it was reported that underwriters at Lloyd's were not willing to accept insurances on vessels passing to and fro under the bridge except as an extra risk.

Toynbee Hall. Founded in 1884, as the outcome of a scheme framed by the members of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, to "provide education and the means of recreation and enjoyment for the people of the poorer districts of London and other great cities; to inquire into the condition of the poor, and to consider and advance plans calculated to promote their welfare." It is the centre of a growing educational and philanthropic work and social study. The residents at the Hall, who pay their own expenses, devote the whole or a portion of their time to the service of their neighbours, whilst those who desire to help, but are unable to take up residence at the Hall, are called associates. The members, who include the actual workers, are more especially those who, unable to co-operate personally in the labours of the Association, are desirous of making it a channel of their sympathies with their less fortunate fellow-citizens. In connection with Toynbee Hall are Wadham House and Balliol House, where students and workers reside. Each House enjoys self-government. **Address**: Commercial Street, Whitechapel. **Warden**: Rev. S. A. Barnett (*q.v.*), Vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel.

Trade. '91. In this article the trade of '91 is considered briefly under its more important divisions. **Exports**, as we prophesied last year, have shown a decline, which the monthly returns indicate clearly. They are as follows:—

Month.	Exports of Home Products only.	
	'89-90.	'90-91.
November . .	£22,270,038	£21,025,553
December . .	21,001,670	21,384,270
January . .	21,586,752	19,834,315
February . .	21,084,228	20,470,621
March . . .	20,067,022	21,663,378
April. . . .	20,344,367	20,919,066
May	22,940,779	19,744,473
June	21,532,817	21,434,399
July	24,321,336	21,945,112
August . . .	22,817,609	20,670,489
September . .	22,764,677	20,793,543
October . .	23,673,090	21,166,113
	£264,404,385	**£251,051,338**

In view of the more hostile tariffs with which we have had to contend, and the fact of very heavy shipments to America in the summer and early autumn of '90, this result is not entirely unsatisfactory. The imports show a **slight** advance, being £348,607,110 during the first ten months of '91, as compared with £344,355,274 during the same period of '90. The imports of raw material for manufacturers likewise show an increase.—**Coal.** The coal trade has been fairly satisfactory during '91. Prices have been too high to suit the views of manufacturers, but from the coal owner's point there has not been much cause of complaint. In Nov. '90 best Wallsend stood at 20*s*. 6*d*. per ton. Since then it has, on the whole, been lower, never standing above 10*s*., and falling during June and July as low as 17*s*. 6*d*. Early in Nov. it was 19*s*. During the first ten months of the year exports showed an advance, both in quantity and value, the figures being:—

	Quantity.	Value.
'90 . .	25,290,354 tons	£15,938,743
'91 . .	26,279,825 ,,	£16,073,541

It is encouraging to find that the increase has been general in the case of all our principal customers, with the exception of Italy, whose takings are about 7 per cent. less, owing to the depression which has generally prevailed in that country. The deliveries to Germany have increased 30 per cent., owing to the dearness of the native coal (see FOREIGN TRADE). The quantities sent to France, Russia, Egypt, and India, all show improvement on '90.—**Copper.** The history of the copper market during the past twelve months has been one of declining prices. Early in Nov. '90 the price stood at £58 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton. During that month a sharp fall took place, in consequence of the financial crisis, and a consequent slackening in the demands for general trade purposes, and in December a further decline was registered, until as low as £52 10*s*. was reached. During the first three months of '91 the copper market was firm, with a slightly upward tendency, but a drop to £51 12*s*. 6*d*. occurred in April. In May prices rose smartly until £55 5*s*. was reached, but then another decline occurred, and at the end of Sept. £51 was touched. At the close of Oct. the price was £45 17*s*. 6*d*. Financia

and trade depression is mainly responsible for this fall, though reports in the autumn of the reopening of the Anaconda mine, in America, contributed to depress prices. As we indicated last year, prices during '90 were perhaps unduly high. At the same time, they are now artificially depressed, and the future will probably bring improvement. Stocks were lower at the end of Oct. than at the same date last year, and the consumption, largely in consequence of the increased demand for copper for electrical industries, exceeded the supply. In the United States the home demand seems likely, before very long, to absorb the whole production in that country, and therefore, in the absence of unforeseen causes of depression, the prospect may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.—**Cotton.** The year has been comparatively uneventful in the cotton market. There has been no cotton corner during '91, abundant supplies being against any attempts to manipulate the market. Prices, with unimportant variations, tended steadily downward until August, partly owing to a poorer demand, and partly because the crop in the United States was extremely heavy. Middling Upland, which stood at 5⅝*d.* per lb. on Nov. 1st, '90, was as low as 4⅜*d.* in August. Since then there has been a slight recovery, reports of damage to the crops by weather having favoured attempts to raise prices. In the early part of Nov. '91 it stood at 4⅝*d.* per lb. The export of yarn during the first ten months of '91 was only 4 per cent. below that of the same period of '90 as regards quantity, but as much as 7½ per cent. in value, owing to the decline in prices. To nearly all the European countries the deliveries have been less, the only notable exception being France, which has largely increased its takings. China, Japan and India have also been much poorer customers, and spinners of bundle yarns have had a difficult year. As regards piece goods, the diminution for the first ten months was, on the aggregate, about 5 per cent., and shows no special variation of interest, except a marked decline in the Eastern demand. On the whole, however, the year has not been a profitable one for either spinners or manufacturers, and many of the joint stock companies show a balance on the wrong side as the result of the past year's trading. The total crop in the United States for the year ending Sept. 1st, '91, was unprecedentedly large. That of the previous year was in excess of any before known, but it has been considerably surpassed. The following are the totals for the last four years of the American and Bombay crops (the latter for the year ending June 30th)—

Year.	United States. Bales (500 lbs.).	Bombay. Bales (500 lbs.).
1887-8 . . .	7,017,707	1,472,000
1888-9 . . .	6,935,082	1,851,000
1889-90 . . .	7,313,726	2,238,000
1890-1 . . .	8,655,518	2,020,000

The Continent has again taken more than this country, the season's consumption being:—United Kingdom, 4,318,000 bales; Continent, 4,527,000 bales; United States, 2,958,000 bales. The latest reports on the Indian cotton crop indicate a poorer yield during the comind season, owing to the injury caused by delayeg rains in June and July. **Iron and steel.** The past year has been a less exciting one than its predecessor, and in many respects more satisfactory, though not without its ups and downs. Early in Oct. '90, when nearly all the Scotch furnaces were shut down, Scotch warrants stood at 54*s.*, and Number 3 Middlesbrough warrants at 50*s.* 3*d.* By the close of the year, however, both had receded, and stood respectively at 46*s.* 4*d.* and 42*s.* 3*d.* During January and February trade was quiet, and the fluctuations in price very small, but during March a sharp fall occurred, Scotch warrants touching 42*s.*, and Middlesbrough 38*s.* 6*d.*, prices lower than the minimum figures of '90, and only a few shillings above the lowest prices of the last thirty years. This fall was due to the blowing in of the Scotch furnaces, with a reduction in wages of 20 per cent., to a decreased demand and to general uneasiness. During the second quarter of '91 there was no special trade activity but a great deal of excitement and fluctuation in the warrant market. Prices of Scotch rose from 42*s.* to 59*s.*, and after receding to 45*s.* 7½*d.*, settled down to 47*s.* at the close of June. These great alterations were due, according to Messrs. William Fallows & Co., "to large transactions carried on by two sets of operators, one buying for a rise and the other selling for a fall. The operations of the latter appear to have been carried much too far, and, the price of pig-iron being forced down much below cost, the consumption outran the production to such an extent that stocks were largely reduced. The stock in Connal's Store, at Glasgow, which at one time rose to 1,039,942 tons, had declined to 512,635 tons by the end of April 1891. It was at this point that the "Bull" operators began to take up the warrants which they had bought, and this they did to such an extent that these documents became so scarce that many contracts had to be squared off with the buyers, as warrants were not forthcoming. The price at which this squaring off was done is not known, but in the open market up to 59*s.* was paid. When the great bulk of these contracts were arranged the market quickly settled down. Since then prices have been fairly steady. Manufactured iron is too low to warrant buyers paying an advance for pig, and the latter is largely under the control of London operators, who hold enough reserve stock to prevent any fall, and seem to have fixed 47*s.* as their limit. Exports of hardware and cutlery show a decline of 9½ per cent for the first ten months of the year. The deliveries to the United States a little more than half what they were in '90, the M'Kinley tariff having hit this branch of trade particularly hard. Germany, France, the Argentine Republic, and South Africa have also been poorer customers, but Brazil, India and Australia have taken more from us. Exports of pig-iron and railway material have seriously declined, and the same may be said of iron manufactures generally, with the exception of machinery and mill work, which have suffered less than other branches. During the first six months of the year there was great activity in the tin-plate industry, owing to heavy orders from the United States in anticipation of higher duties which took

effect on July 1st, the deliveries to that country up to the end of June being nearly double what they were up to the same date in '90. Since then they have practically ceased, with the result that many of the Welsh works have had to be closed, at any rate, temporarily. About seven-eighths of our whole export of these articles having hitherto been to the United States, the outlook is sufficiently serious, though whether these articles can be produced to any appreciable extent in America is still very uncertain (see FOREIGN TRADE).—**Jute.** With some fluctuations jute has shown an advancing tendency in '91. According to Messrs. Wilson & Berg, R.F.C., which stood at £13 10s. to £14 per ton on Dec. 31st, '90, had reached £16 10s. to £17 in the middle of Oct. '91, an advance of over 20 per cent. At the same time the phenomenon of last year was repeated, an increase in the increase of our exports, and a decrease in their value. This can only be explained by the fact that the demand for low qualities increased, and that for better goods fell off. Our deliveries to Germany increased 80 per cent. in quantity, and those to the United States showed a substantial advance, a fact which, in view of the operation of the M'Kinley tariff, is noteworthy. Decreases occurred in the exports to South America and to Turkey. In yarns there has been little variation in the aggregate, but much in detail. Deliveries to Germany, Spain and other countries rose a good deal, but those to the United States fell off two-thirds. This would seem to indicate that the new tariff has not benefited American jute manufacturers.—**Linen and Flax.** Flax has shown but little variation in price this year, smaller imports being neutralised in their effect on rates by general trade depression. Our exports, both of linen yarn and piece goods, show a decline as compared with '90, the returns for the first ten months being £5,019,783, as compared with £5,633,880 in the same period of '90. In yarn Germany and Holland are the only important countries which have taken more, the exports to the United States having declined nearly 70 per cent. In piece goods the deliveries to Germany, Brazil and Australasia have been fairly maintained, but the United States, France and the West Indies have been poorer customers. The export of linen thread is less by nearly 20 per cent.—**Nitrate of Soda.** During the year ending June 30th, '91, the world's consumption of this product has again increased, though not to the same extent as in the previous year; the figures for the twelve months ending June 30th being 706,000 tons for '89, 898,000 tons for '90, and 929,000 tons for '91. In the United Kingdom a slight decline occurred, most manifest during the second half of '90, the figures for the whole year being 118,000 tons as compared with 123,000 tons in '89-90. For the first half-year of '91 the increase in the consumption in Germany was 22 per cent., and in Holland 20 per cent., other Continental countries remaining practically stationary. During the latter half of '90 the decline, which had previously been in progress, continued. The price, which at the end of June stood at 8s. per cwt., fell by the close of the year to 7s. 4d. A natural, although unimportant, revival took place in January, when the outbreak of the civil war in Chili became known, although those best able to judge then, confidently asserted that it would be of short duration. This opinion proved erroneous, and as the year went off without peace being restored, prices rose, and the market maintained itself under supplies so large as in ordinary circumstances to have produced very low rates. In March the long continuance of easterly winds retarded arrivals, and as high a price as 9s. 6d. was reached, which fell to 8s. 9d. on the arrival of large cargoes. The year closed in June with an average price of 8s. 4½d. The future of the industry is very uncertain. Although the civil war is now over, it has caused heavy losses to the nitrate companies, and there is talk of claiming big sums from Chili on that account, though the probability of their being paid seems slight. With the view of raising prices, a combination of producers to restrict the supply has again been on the carpet, and a provisional agreement has been signed for carrying on the industry during seven months of the year only, and limiting the shipments to 18,000,000 quintals. Last year 23,000,000 quintals were shipped. The following statistics will be of interest both to consumers and investors in nitrate companies:—

	Consumption in Europe and United States for year ending June 30th.	Visible Supply, June 30th.	London Spot Price, June 30th.
	Tons.	Tons.	s. d.
'84 .	524,000	225,000	9 9
'85 .	483,000	186,000	10 6
'86 .	415,000	165,000	9 6
'87 .	502,000	145,000	9 0
'88 .	645,000	190,000	9 0
'89 .	706,000	288,000	8 6
'90 .	898,000	254,000	8 0
'91 .	929,000	276,000	8 4½

Salt. During '91 the monopoly of the Salt Union has been perceptibly weakened. Outside firms have competed successfully, with the result that prices, already reduced, had to be further lowered in October, as the result of a conference between the directors of the Union and the principal distributing firms. Unfortunately, foreign salt has already gained so firm a hold in certain parts of the world, that the task of displacing it, even at the new rates, will be far from easy. Meanwhile, exports are declining. The returns for the first ten months of '91 amount to only 586,814 tons, as compared with 638,758 tons in the same period of '90, and 738,000 in the first ten months of '88, the year the Union was formed. That attempted monopoly has not been remunerative to its constituents, the ordinary £10 shares being now only worth some £4 10s. each.—**Shipping and Shipbuilding.** At the beginning of '91, freights were unremunerative pretty well all round, but towards the spring an improvement took place, and fairly good rates were obtained from the East, the Black Sea and the Danube. In consequence of this a large number of steamers, the tonnage of which was estimated at 600,000 tons, were set to work again after having lain idle for some time. The heavy wheat shipments from Bombay and Calcutta led to a great demand for tonnage homeward, and as the outward requirements were comparatively small, very low rates were current for cargoes to India, coal being carried from Cardiff to Bombay

at 6s. 6d. per ton, an almost unprecedentedly small figure. An improvement at once set in when the wheat shipments were over. Since then the Eastern demand has been normal, and fairly steady. Baltic rates were very low during the first half of '91, but have since risen considerably. Mediterranean rates have followed the same course, rising 30 per cent. between July and October. Black Sea prices have also advanced considerably latterly, being 12s. to 12s. 6d. at the end of June, and as much as 23s. in October, owing to the prohibition of grain exports by the Russian Government. As the year has advanced, American cotton freights have been in request at hardening prices, owing to the enormous grain shipments to Europe. Outward Atlantic freights have gradually receded, until 12s. 6d. has been accepted for fustians by mail boats. At the end of Sept. '91 there were 475 vessels, of 702,114 gross tons, under construction, as compared with 406, of 652,248 gross tons, at the same time in '90. The most notable feature in this connection is the boom in sailing ships. While the number of steamers is about the same, that of sailing vessels has nearly doubled, and preparations are said to be being made for building many more. The Clyde seems likely to take the lead in this new development. The reason for this seems to be, that with freights cut as they are steamers cost too much to work. The tonnage of the latter this year is 54,670 tons less than last. As more than a sixth of the whole tonnage now under construction is on foreign account, the building this year, though probably too large, cannot be considered as foolishly excessive.—**Timber.** The close of '90 found the timber trade in an unsatisfactory position. In spite of reduced imports, stocks were unduly high, and prices so depressed, as to render business very unprofitable. The latter half of November, and the whole of December '90, were particularly bad for the timber trade, owing to the prevalence of severe weather, and the hoped-for improvement was checked. Worse was in store, however. In the middle of Jan. '91 serious failures occurred, affecting timber interests generally, and putting so severe a strain on credit as to cause a further downfall in prices already unduly depressed. Fortunately this decline was only temporary. In February a slight advance was again perceptible, and though there was again weakness in March, owing to the accumulation of stocks for sale, prices recovered in April, and remained firm in May and June. In July attempts were made to enforce an advance, but on the whole they proved futile, and during that month and August business remained quiet and prices unaltered. During September, however, rates decidedly advanced, and the prospect for the future is much more hopeful than at this time last year. The London figures for both foreign and colonial timber in stock, on Sept. 30th, showed a considerable diminution on the figures of the previous year, and supplies of foreign deals and battens were lower than for several years past. The most important items were—foreign deals, 2,016,000 pieces; foreign battens, 2,328,000 pieces; foreign boards, 7,251,000 pieces; and colonial pine deals and battens, 1,060,000 pieces. A comparison of prices in some of the most important qualities between the lowest point at the end of January, and that reached in Oct. '91, yield the following result—

Swedish Fourth Yellow.

Jan.	Oct.
£7 to £9 10s.	£8 10s. to £9 10s. per standard.

Quebec Red Pine.

Jan.	Oct.
£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s. per load

There has again been a decided decline in the importation of pitch pine, the receipts of which, for the first nine months of '91 were hardly half, those during the same period in the preceding year The tendency in favour of goods ready prepared for use has hardly been so marked in '91 as in previous years, and imports of hewn timber have declined less in proportion. Canadian and American oak continues scarce, the imports having declined nearly 50 per cent. in '91. The mahogany market has continued in a satisfactory condition, and the imports have considerably increased, amounting to 38,704 tons during the first ten months of '91, as compared with 32,325 tons during the same period of '90. Average Honduras logs were higher in prices, being firm at 5½d. to 7½d. (running 6½d. average) during '91. Teak has been firm, the imports being considerably below those of '90. Walnut has been firm and in good request throughout the year, but the popularity of Sequoia (Californian redwood) has hardly been maintained. During the early part of '91 it was in small request.—**Tin.** During the past twelve months the price of tin has undergone fluctuations, but the general tendency has been a downward one This is due partly to a diminution in the demand, owing to general trade depression, and partly to the fact that imports have increased, as the following figures for the first ten months of '90 and '91 show—

Imports from	'90.	'91.
	Tons.	Tons.
Straits Settlements . .	291,945	348,825
Australasia	101,851	90,166
Other Countries . . .	38,082	22,785
Total	**431,878**	**461,776**

The movement in price may be briefly summarised. At the end of Sept. '90 Straits tin stood at £102, but from then to the end of the year there was a downward movement, and on Jan. 1st, '91, the price was £91 10s. In March £93 15s. was touched, and in June £94 2s. 6d., but these were the highest rates during the and on Nov. 5th, '91, the rate was £90 6s. 3d., which was rather below the average for the year. The most encouraging feature is that latterly, in spite of the demand being only moderate, the market has been firm.—**Wool.** Before beginning an account of the London sales of the past year, which practically fix the prices for the whole world, we give two tables—one showing the imports of colonial and foreign wool into the United Kingdom, and the other the estimated growth of wool in this country and in the United States. For both we are indebted to Messrs. Jacomb, Son, & Co.—

Imports of Wool into the United Kingdom.

Year.	Colonial.	Foreign.
	BALES. (Average Weight, 330 lb.).	BALES. Various Weights.
'82	1,191,266	296,325
'84	1,285,741	318,998
'86	1,366,647	375,361
'87	1,351,342	406,039
'88	1,533,520	395,850
'89	1,526,698	488,355
'90	1,511,547	384,089

It will be seen that both categories show a decline, that in foreign wool being particularly marked. The receipts of River Plate and Uruguay wool on the Continent of Europe also fell off, being only 316,000 bales in '89-90, as compared with 420,000 in '88-89. The figures of the wool grown in this country and the United States are necessarily only approximate, but they are interesting, as showing the general tendency –

Wool Grown.

Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.
	lb.	lb.
'83	128,338,115	320,400,000
'86	136,544,876	322,000,000
'89	132,772,200	302,000,000
'90	137,724,700	316,000,000

Thus the production in the United States, in spite of the heavy protective duties, is practically stationary. Resuming our report on the London sales from where we left off last year, at the close of the fourth series in '90, the fifth series in November and December consisted of a small offering of 145,000, which met with little demand, prices declining 1*d.* to 1½*d.* on Australians, though Capes did not suffer quite so much. For this decline the financial crisis in November must be held partly responsible. At the first sales of '91, held in January and February, there was an average attendance of buyers. South African wools fetched about the same rates as in December, while good Australians were 5 per cent. higher, and inferior 5 per cent. lower. At the second sales, in April, the same tendency was shown, good descriptions advancing and inferior ones receding. About 56 per cent. of the total quantity sold was for export. The third series in June and July showed good kinds as steady at former rates, but faulty offering again lower. The fourth series, opening in September, was marked by a general decline all round, though the demand was steady throughout. In view of the fact that the total arrivals in '91, up to Oct. 7th, were in excess of those to the same date in '90, the general result cannot be deemed unsatisfactory, especially in view of the spirited buying from Yorkshire at the close of the fourth series. The growing importance of the sales of wool in Australia and New Zealand may be gathered from the following statistics—

Australian Wool Sales.

1880-1.	1883-4.	1887-8.	1890-1.
208,272.	377,227.	421,500.	581,329 bales.

Woollen goods. Our woollen exports have, despite bad trade and adverse tariffs, suffered surprisingly little during '91. As regards yarn, there has actually been an increase as regards quantity, although, owing to declining prices, the value works out rather less. Holland took less by 3½ per cent. than in '90, and the United States' purchases fell off from 877,500 lbs. to 266,500 lbs. As the latter country has, however, been an unimportant yarn-buyer for some time, the diminution has no serious meaning. It is satisfactory to find that Germany, our largest customer, which takes half the total export, bought more from us than in '90, and that all the other European countries including France, followed suit. The export of woollen goods, other than carpets, flannels and blankets, was about the same as in '90, the quantities being 47,398,800 and 47,377,400 yards for the first ten months in '90 and '91, Germany, Holland and Belgium proved better customers, but Italy and France took rather less. The United States, South Africa and the Argentine Republic showed decreases, but China, Brazil, Canada and Australasia increases, the two former being very notable. Our foreign trade was less in flannels, blankets and carpets than in '90. **Worsted exports** suffered very seriously. Whereas 150,709,900 yds. were exported in the first ten months of '90, only 124,276,800 yds. were sent abroad during the same period of '91. Bradford, the centre of this trade, has had a bad year. The trade with France has fallen off 15 per cent., and that with the United States 55 per cent., the decline in the shipments to the latter country being the main trouble. On the other hand, it is encouraging to find substantial increases in our exports to China, India and all the principal British colonies. Our trade with Australasia has increased nearly 50 per cent., so that worsted seems to be successful in finding other outlets when shut out of the United States.

Trade, Board of, is constituted of numerous distinguished personages *ex officio*, the real work of the Department being done by a **President** (Sir M. Hicks Beach, M.P.), a **Parliamentary Secretary** (Lord Balfour of Burleigh), a **Permanent Secretary** (Sir Henry Calcraft, K.C.B., salary £1800), **six assistant secretaries**, in connection with as many departments relating to **harbours, mercantile marine, finance, commerce and corn returns, railways, and fisheries**, and a large staff of inspectors, surveyors, clerks, etc. Two separate Councils, for Trade and Foreign Plantations, were first established in 1660, and were consolidated into one Department in 1672, but this lasted for three years only. It was, however, revived in 1695. The present **Department** owes its **origin** to an Order in Council of 1786; but its work has enormously increased since then, and every year sees some new administrative burdens thrown upon its shoulders. Perhaps the most **important additions** of recent years were made in '83. The **New Patent Office** was established under an Act passed in that year for granting and registering patents, regis-

tering designs and registering trademarks; was placed under the immediate control of an officer who acts under the superintendence and direction of the Board, and was **opened for business** on Jan. 1st, '84. The other new branch of departmental work which was added by the legislation of '83 was in regard to **Bankruptcy.** The powers of the Board under both these Acts have been explained and summarised under other headings in previous editions of this work, and a sketch of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act of '90 is given in this edition. By the **Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, '88** (51 & 52 Vict. ch. 50), it was enacted that after July 1st, '89, a person should not be entitled to describe himself as a patent agent unless he was registered under the Act by the Board of Trade, who were to make rules required for giving effect to this provision; but every person who proved to the satisfaction of the Board that prior to the passing of the Act he had been *bonâ fide* practising as a patent agent was to be entitled to be registered in pursuance of the Act. Any person knowingly describing himself as a patent agent in contravention of the section, was to be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20. "Patent agent" is defined to mean exclusively an agent for obtaining patents in the United Kingdom. A number of amendments of great importance to those interested were made in the Act of '83. At the commencement of each session the Department **reports to Parliament** upon all **railway, canal, tramway,** subway, gas and water **bills** which have been deposited by promoters, and upon applications made to it for provisional orders for tramways, electric lighting, etc. When the construction of a **railway** has been sanctioned by Parliament, the line **cannot be opened** until an inspector of the **Board** has **certified** as to its **fitness.** Railway **bye-laws** must be **approved** by the Board, and its inspectors inquire into and report upon all railway **accidents.** It may order a railway company to make certain provisions for the public safety, including the adoption of the block system on all or any of their railways open for the public conveyance of passengers, and has the power to enforce its orders; and periodical returns of **overtime** worked on railways are to be made to it by the companies. Under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, '88, the two new **Railway and Canal Commissioners** were to be appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendations of the President of the Board of Trade. The same measure enacted that every railway company should submit to the Board a revised classification of merchandise traffic, and a revised schedule of maximum rates and charges applicable thereto; that the Board should consider the same and any objections which might be urged thereunto, and endeavour to arrange differences between the company and objectors; and that if after hearing all the parties the Board were unable to come to an agreement with the company, the Board might determine the **classification** which in their opinion ought to be adopted, and the schedule which in their opinion would be just and reasonable, and report upon the same to Parliament; such classification and schedule to be subsequently embodied in a provisional order confirmation bill, upon which the railway company might be heard. It was under this Act that the Board made the provisional orders which last session formed the subject of the prolonged inquiry before a joint committee of the two Houses, presided over by the Duke of Richmond, and which orders being amended by the committee, and subsequently by the House of Commons, settled the rates and charges of the principal railway companies. New **tramways** are also subject to its **inspection,** and the use of electric, **steam,** or any mechanical power **upon them is** subject to its **consent** or supervision. The rights of the **Crown** to **foreshores** are vested in it, and it has statutory powers in regard to pilotage, lighthouses and their maintenance, the inspection of British salmon and fresh-water fisheries, and under the Sea Fisheries Acts in regard to oyster, mussel, crab, lobster, and other fisheries. It may, on the application of a county or borough council, create a sea-fisheries district and local fisheries committee, whose byelaws are subject to its regulations. It is the guardian of the coasts, tidal waters, navigable rivers, harbour works, and tidal lands, when any works affecting any of them are projected by local authorities or railway or other companies. Certain important harbours, like Holyhead, are directly under it, and the President is a commissioner of the Mersey Conservancy. The **Board supervises** all matters relating to the **mercantile marine** (*q.v.*). Its officers may board vessels, inspect documents, muster crews, inquire into the cause of any accident or damage to vessels, see whether ships are in good condition, and take action for their detention if they be overladen or unseaworthy. It **manages the Mercantile Marine Fund,** which is derived from various sources, including light dues; and is applied to the maintenance of lighthouses and beacons, the expenses connected with local marine boards and officers, engagement of seamen, etc. The subordinate department of the **General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, London,** is under the Board, and exists mainly for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts in their relation to the title of ships and to the registration of seamen; also for the purposes of the Naval Reserve Act. It has the custody of records and returns relating to ships and seamen, and the registration and tabulation of particulars abstracted from these records and returns; and it is the duty of the Department to see that those documents which they receive give the particulars which they ought to give, and to call for explanations of any apparent breach of Acts of Parliament or instructions of the Board which an examination of them may disclose. The Registrar issues certificates to masters, mates, and others who have complied with the required conditions as to service and the necessary technical knowledge. The **Naval Reserve** is, as regards enrolment and the fulfilment of conditions as to service, under the Registrar. The **Standard Department** was transferred to the Board from the Exchequer in 1866, and in 1877 the Permanent Secretary of the Board was appointed warden of the standards, without salary. It has the custody of the primary standards of length and weight, and its principal duty is the verification of local standards. The Board is empowered to cause such new denominations of standards for the measurement of electricity, temperature, pressure, or gravities, as appear to it to be required for use for trade to be duly made and verified. It may order a local inquiry with respect to the

administration of the law relating to weights and measures within the jurisdiction of any local authority, and it may examine and grant certificates to inspectors of weights and measures. The Standard Department subscribes to the International Metric Bureau at Paris, but the adhesion of this country to the Metric Convention is explicitly guarded by the declaration that they have no intention of adopting or proposing the adoption of the metric system in this country. The **inspection of the returns** furnished weekly of purchases of **British corn**, which information has since '36 served as the basis of the tithe rent-charge, is performed by another Department of the Board. Under the Companies Act '62 the Board may in certain cases, on the requisition of a sufficient proportion of shareholders, appoint an **inspector** to **examine** into the **affairs of a company**. Applications for charters of incorporation are generally referred to the Board by the Privy Council. When commercial treaties are in course of negotiation, it is generally consulted by the Foreign Office. It verifies the apparatus used under the **Petroleum** Act to test the **flashing** point of inflammable mineral oils. Under the **Metropolitan Gas Acts** detailed accounts are laid before it by the companies, and in connection with the Department there are officials and referees to act in regard to the **examination** of the **purity** of **gas**. The Board has its own **legal branch** for the transaction of business in connection with inquiries into railway accidents, detention of unseaworthy ships, cases before the Railway Commissioners, etc. It publishes monthly **returns** regarding **trade and navigation**, in addition to a mass of statistical information as to the commerce, taxation, population, and progress of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and many foreign countries; there is in connection with it a **bureau** which collects and disseminates information as to the state of the **labour** market at home and **abroad**; it also publishes a journal of its own, containing much that is interesting to commercial men. By an Act of the Session of '91 the Board may undertake a prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act of '87.

Trade Unions. Accurate statistical data of the trade unions of the United Kingdom are not obtainable; but the Board of Trade has for the past three years endeavoured to obtain information covering the whole **area** of trade unions. At the close of '89 the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies had **a list of 288 trade unions**, and 104 of these have acceded to the request of the Board of Trade to supply balance sheets and other information. This number is considered by Mr. Burnett, the labour correspondent of the Board of Trade, to be not more than one-third or one-fourth of the trade unions of the kingdom; but, however, to include the largest and most important. The recent growth of Trade Unionism can be measured by the membership represented at the annual gathering of Unionists, known as the Trade Union Congress. At the first congress, in '68, 118,367 were represented; in '78, 623,957; in '88, 674,634; in '89, 835,055; in '90, 1,470,191; and in '91 close on 2,000,000. A great amount of interest has been excited in relation to the secretariat of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union, vacant by the decease, in '91, of Mr. R. Austin. **Consult** Reports of Trades Union Congresses, published by the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee; also "Statistical Tables and Report on Trade Unions, third report" (Parliamentary). It gives detailed and comparatively early statements of income and various branches of expenditure, particulars of wages, hours of labour, etc., and also an appendix containing a selection of the most important passages from the annual addresses of the chief officers of principal unions to their

Union, with Number of Members.		Secretary.	Offices.
Agricultural Labourers	15,000	J. Arch	Barford, Warwick.
Bakers	4,500	J. Jenkins	24, Rathbone Street, Manchester.
Boiler Mkrs. & Iron Ship Bldrs.	36,000	R. Knight	Lifton Ho., Islington Rd., Newcastle.
Boot and Shoe Riveters	5,000	C. Freak	103, Scawfell Street, E.
,, ,, ,, ,, **(National)**	33,000	W. Inskip	17, Silver Street, Leicester.
Bricklayers	12,700	E. Colson	46, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
Carpenters and Joiners	30,000	F. Chandler	95, Brunswick Street, Manchester.
Chemical Workers	10,000	P. J. King	32, Claughton Street, St. Helens.
Compositors (London)	9,250	C. J. Drummond	3, Racquet Court, Fleet Street.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers	40,000	B. Tillett	Gt. Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, E.
Engineers	70,000	J. Anderson (*Int.*)	89, Stamford Street, S.E.
Gasworkers & Gen. Labourers	60,000	W. Thorne	144, Barking Road, E.
House Decorators and Painters	3,300	E. C. Gibbs	88, Harwood Road, Walham Green, W.
Iron Founders	15,000	W. H. Hey	200, New Kent Road, S.E.
Iron Moulders (Scotland)	6,300	J. M. Jack	28, St. Enoch's Square, Glasgow.
London and Southern Counties Labour League	13,000	C. Beale	Labourers' Union, 12A, Lewisham High Rd., S.E.
Miners (Northumberland)	16,000	R. Young	Miners' Office, Newcastle.
,, **(Durham)**	40,000	W. H. Patterson	16, North Road, Durham.
National Miners' Federation	150,000	E. Cowey	Elm Cottages, Heath, near Wakefield.
Operative Cotton Spinners	19,300	J. Mawdsley, J.P.	3, Blossom Street, Manchester.
Power-Loom Weavers	60,000	T. Birtwhistle, J.P.	Accrington.
Railway Servants	35,000	E. Harford	55, Colebrooke Row, N.
Railway Workers' Union	20,000	C. Watson	186, Lancaster Road, W.
Sailors and Firemen	78,000	J. H. Wilson.	19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Stone Masons	12,500	P. Weighill	15, Argyll Street, Euston Road, W.C.
Tailors (Amalgamated)	19,200	J. Keir	8, Caxton Bldgs., Booth St., Manchester.

members. These quotations are of special interest, as showing the subjects and direction of popular thought on trade questions. See also LABOUR LEGISLATION.

Trades Union Congress. The twenty-fourth Annual Congress was opened at Newcastle (Sept. 7,'91), when there were 552 delegates from 177 societies and 44 trade councils present, who represented nearly 1,302,855 trades unionists in the United Kingdom. **Mr. T. Burt, M.P.**, was elected president; and Mr. G. Shipton, London, was elected vice-president. Auditors and committees were appointed, and the report of the Parliamentary Committee read. The second day's proceedings opened with the entertainment, by the mayor and corporation, of about 700 delegates at breakfast. On the adjournment to the Town Hall, the first business was the passing of a vote of sympathy with the London carpenters and joiners, who were on strike for shorter hours; and the president delivered his **inaugural address**, in the course of which he said, "Through the watchfulness of the London Trades Council, they had had their right to strike vindicated before the law; but, whenever they could have their difficulties and disputes calmly argued and settled by the arbitrament of reason, he ventured to say they would be fools, almost criminals, if they resorted to a strike. One thing, however, which the trades unions had not vindicated was the right to demand of the capitalist, however powerful and proud he might be, that he should receive and listen to their properly accredited representatives. The probability was that, when strikes occurred in the future, they would be on a larger scale than they had been in the past. Workmen would refuse to deal with blacklegs, directly or indirectly. Some of them might think it would be a wholesome lesson to the stupidest among the capitalists to teach them the value of labour, by bringing the industries of the country to a standstill. He was glad that met with but slight applause. If they were dealing with the stupidest and most tyrannical only, he for one would not discourage that idea, but it would hurt the innocent more than the guilty; and before they reached the point of wounding the capitalist, either in his pocket or his stomach, his two most vulnerable points, thousands of breadwinners and women and children would have suffered, and perhaps been carried to a premature grave." A considerable time was taken up in a discussion as to the manner of **voting** during the congress. In '90 the congress at Liverpool passed a resolution respecting the method of voting; and, acting under this, the Parliamentary Committee framed a regulation, whereby one vote would be recorded for every 1,000 constituents represented by a delegate, and paid for at the rate of so much a thousand. Some of the delegates thought this rule acted against the new unions; and a small committee, appointed to consider the question, recommended that the voting during the congress should be by show of hands. The Standing Orders Committee recommended that the voting during the present congress should be by show of hands, and that the former method, the "card system," should be in abeyance. The question was put to the meeting, and the president ruled that the voting upon it must be on the card system. There was some opposition to this; but, on the vote being taken, it was decided by a large majority to vote by show of hands during the current congress. Mr. Matkin then moved, "That, in the opinion of this congress, the time has arrived when the Government of the United Kingdom should endeavour to bring about, in conjunction with all foreign governments, an international alteration in the hours of labour to **eight hours a day**, and, further, to demand the convocation of an international conference for the purpose." Seconded by Mr. W. Owen. Mr. Young (Northumberland) moved, and Mr. Knight (Newcastle) seconded, "That, in the opinion of this congress, it is impossible to establish universal uniformity of hours without inflicting very serious injury to workers in those districts and centres where natural conditions are least favourable for the procuring of subsistence. This congress, therefore, cannot agree to support this appeal for the establishment of a universal eight-hour day." This was lost: 136 voting for, and 302 against it. Mr. Keir Hardie then moved, and Mr. P. J. King seconded, that the following words be prefaced to the resolution, "This congress reaffirms the decision of last year's congress, relative to a legal eight hours' day, and further." On the question being put, 232 voted for, and 163 against it. At this stage the congress adjourned. On the debate on the original resolution being resumed, several minor amendments were moved and rejected, and finally the following amendment, moved by Mr. Hall (Hull), seconded by Mr. Austin (Liverpool), was carried by 242 to 156, "That, in the opinion of this congress, any Bill for the reduction of hours of labour should be of a **permissive character**, and should not be put in operation without the consent of at least two-thirds of the organised members of any trade." On the amendment being put as a substantive motion, many delegates spoke in favour of a compulsory eight hours' day for women, and a good number in favour of a general eight hours' day. Finally, Mr. Keir Hardie moved, "That legislation regulating hours of labour to eight per day shall be in force in all trades and occupations, save where a majority of the organised members of any trade or occupation protest by a ballot voting against the same." This was seconded by Mr. P. J. King, and carried by 285 to 183 votes. On this amendment being put as a substantive motion, it was carried by 341 to 73, the result causing great excitement. It was discovered, after the Congress, that the words "eight hours" were not in the resolution as put from the chair, and that, therefore, the Congress had not given an official pronouncement on the question. Mr. Wilson drew attention to the ruling of the Standing Order Committee, by which no one could be a **delegate** unless he had been a **workman**, and mentioned the name of Mr. Saunders, of Rotherham, representing the stovegrate workers. Some discussion took place, and on a division the ruling of the committee was upheld by 199 to 159, so that Mr. Saunders had to leave the congress. On the motion of Mr. M'Bean, a resolution was agreed to, affirming the desirability of the **payment of members of Parliament**, of school boards, county councils, and all local bodies, out of the rates; and that the question be made a test question at the next general election. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. H. Wilson, that the time had arrived when all working men entitled to vote at Parliamentary elections should be called upon to serve on juries, and that they be paid

10s. per day for their services. A resolution condemning those co-operative societies which refused to pay a standard rate of wages to their **employés,** and kept them for longer hours than private tradesmen were in the habit of keeping their employés, was agreed to. On the motion of Mr. J. M. Jack, seconded by Mr. W. H. Lambton, it was resolved, "That this congress regrets that no favourable opportunity has yet presented itself in Parliament to debate the Bill having for its object the future **examination of persons in charge of steam-engines** or boilers, and the granting of certificates as to their practical fitness for such a duty; that the Parliamentary Committee is herewith instructed to arrange for the reintroduction of this Bill at the earliest possible date; or, should any other Bill be introduced, relating to steam-engines or boilers, that an effort be made to have included the principle of examination and granting of certificates as to the practical fitness of all persons placed in charge of steam-engines or boilers." The congress then adjourned. On the fifth day, it was agreed, "That this congress regrets that no action has been taken by the Government, during the past year, to carry out the resolutions of previous congresses calling upon them to appoint additional **working men** and, where possible, women as **inspectors of factories,** workshops, mines, bakehouses, railways, and other works throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and also India; further, this congress affirms its opinion that the present staff of inspectors is totally inadequate to be of service, especially where sweating and overtime so largely prevail; and hereby instructs the Parliamentary Committee to take the necessary steps to bring the question more prominently before the Government, with the view of getting additional inspectors, male and female, appointed without delay, and also to appoint additional working men inspectors for mines, provided they possess the necessary qualification; and that inspectors of factories be strictly prohibited under penalty from giving any notice whatever to employers, managers, or foremen, as to when they intend to inspect the workshops." Mr. Woods moved, and Mr. Edward seconded, "That the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress be instructed to use all legitimate means in its power to secure the passage of the Miners' Eight Hours' Bill by the House of Commons"; and this was agreed to, after a long discussion, by 290 to 50. **Glasgow** was chosen as the **next place of meeting.** The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the consideration of the constitution of the congress, and the report of the committee presented. The report was much amended; and eventually it was decided to refer the question of the constitution to the Parliamentary Committee, with the request that they draw up a scheme of constitution on the principle of one man one vote. On the sixth day the following gentlemen were elected the **Parliamentary Committee**: Mr. John Wilson, M.P., Miners' National Union; Mr. J. H. Wilson, Seamen's Union; Mr. T. Birtwhistle, J.P., Amalgamated Weavers; Mr. Councillor Inskip, Boot and Shoe Operatives; Mr. E. Harford, Amalgamated Railway Servants; Mr. T. R. Threlfall, Southport Trades Council; Mr. J. Mawdsley, Cotton Spinners; Mr. G. D. Kelly, Lithographers; Mr. William Matkin, Carpenters and Joiners; and Mr. J. Inglis, Associated Blacksmiths. Mr. Fenwick, M.P., Miners' National Union, was re-elected secretary of the Parliamentary Committee without opposition. Mr. Tait reported that there was a balance of £1,079 18*s*. 8*d*. to carry forward. **Resolutions** were passed affirming the desirability of fixing a uniform commission, not to exceed 4½ per cent., on the gross fish sales, in the interest of the fishermen of the United Kingdom, who were paid by a share of the net proceeds, and that the fish should be sold by English auction; the desirability of forming a Parliamentary election fund, to return members to Parliament, and to pay such members; condemning the action of the Home Secretary in refusing to admit the claim of laundresses to the protection of the Factory and Workshops Act; the desirability of the simplification of the property and **rating qualifications** for **members** of **boards of guardians**; declaring that public instead of private inquiries should be held in Scotland in cases of accidental death, the relatives of deceased persons to have the right to be represented and give evidence and examine witnesses, and that further power in the latter direction be conceded to the representatives of the trade unions in England; urging all sectional trades employed in the erection of buildings to use their utmost endeavours to eradicate sub-contracting and scamping in the building trade; "that this congress, recognising the principle of appointing practical workmen as factory and mines inspectors, is of opinion that the principle be further extended to railways, and instructs the Parliamentary Committee to formulate and promote measures in next Session of Parliament to secure the same"; and that all public works requiring the special sanction of Parliament, where temporary railways are used during construction, shall be subject to the regulations of the Board of Trade; and that the Parliamentary Committee draft amendments to the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, to define clearly intimidation. The congress terminated with the usual votes of thanks (13th). At a large open-air meeting of working men on the closing day, the following resolution was adopted, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, a greatly improved social condition of the people is principally due to trade combinations; and, as the further improvement of the working classes will largely depend upon the **complete organisation of all branches of industry,** we hereby call upon all workers to at once affiliate themselves with the societies of their respective industries." See also LABOUR.

Tramways and Tramcars (Metropolitan). In 1858, Train, an American, endeavoured to obtain an Act of Parliament to authorise the construction of tramways in London. In '66 and '67 application was made to Parliament for power to construct a system of tramways in Liverpool, for which a statute was obtained in '68. This was the **first English system** of tramways for passenger traffic that was authorised by Act of Parliament. From '69 to '71 Acts for the making of sixty-one miles of tramways in London were passed. A statute was also passed in '70 to enable the Board of Trade to make provisional orders, authorising the construction of tramways in Great Britain with the consent of the local authorities, and giving considerable powers for regulating their construction and working. In '69, the **North Metropolitan Tramway Company** was authorised to lay tramways in the Whitechapel, Mile End, and Bow Roads; and in '70 the company was em-

powered to lay extensions to Aldgate, at the West End, and to Stratford, Leytonstone, and Bromley, at the East End. In '71 the company obtained additional powers to lay tramways in the North and East of London. In '69 Acts were passed for the construction of the Kennington, Brixton, and Clapham routes from Westminster Road by the **Metropolitan Streets Tramway Company**; and the routes from Pimlico, by Vauxhall to Greenwich by the **Pimlico, Peckham, and Greenwich Tramway Company.** These two companies were by their Acts empowered to make and work tramways in almost all the Metropolitan thoroughfares on the south side of the Thames, consisting of 25 miles of street. In '70, they were amalgamated as the **London Tramway Company.** In that year the **London Streets Tramway Company** were authorised to lay tramways on the north side of London from Lower Holloway to the south end of Hampstead Road, and from Kentish Town to King's Cross. In the beginning of '73 42 miles of tramway had been opened on the Metropolitan streets, while at present about 130 miles are used for passenger traffic. Horses employed for hauling tramcars are only worked about eleven to fourteen miles a day, and much less on steep gradients. In London, a tramcar horse bought at the age of five years has to be sold at a low price after about six years' work. The average life of a tramcar horse is from five to six years. During '90 **proprietors' licences** were issued in respect of 1022 tramway cars, and 120 **new cars** were brought into use during that year of an improved kind, and only 1 car was rejected, as against 35 omnibuses unfit for public use, when submitted for a licence, owing to the police regulations not being complied with. In the official monthly night inspection made of stage carriages, no tramway car was reported as unfit. The **North Metropolitan Tramway Company** holds the first place as regards the **mileage** of its tramways and the number of cars and horses running thereon, the number of passengers conveyed, and the receipts from them. The number of miles of tramway open of the company is 52. For the half year ending June 30th, '91, their **rolling stock** consisted of 356 cars and 12 omnibuses, of which 347 were in good running order and 21 were under repair. At that time the company had 3,590 **horses.** They carried during the first six months of '91 35,615,027 **passengers**, whose **fares** amounted to £194,948 13s. 8*d*. The number of **miles run** was 3,629,323, and the percentage of total working and general expenses, as compared with total receipts, was 78·71. **Advertisements** brought the company £5,176 4s. The **net profit** realised for the last half year was £42,860 3s., whereby the proprietors of the fully-paid-up shares were paid a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, subject to deduction of income tax. The police licences and excise duty cost the company £654 15s.; provender, £42,583 13s. 3*d*.; shoeing, £2960 18s. 10*d*. The **total number of passengers** carried on the company's tramways from the date of the opening of such on the 9th May, '70, to the 30th June, '91 was 720,391,227; while the **gross traffic receipts** during the same period amounted to £5,410,320 4s. 2*d*., of which sum £1,234,604 17s. 4*d*. has been paid in dividends to the shareholders. The lines are divided up into penny sections, all of which are a mile or more in length, with twopenny and threepenny fares for longer distances and through fares. Some of the lines are about five miles in length. The number of miles of tramway belonging to the **London Tramway Company** is about 22½; for the half year ending June 30th, '91, their number of cars and omnibuses running was 2381, consisting of 1301 pair-horse cars, 25 one-horse cars, and 38 omnibuses. The Company then had 3,287 **horses and mules.** During this period the number of **passengers** carried on the Company's lines amounted to 30,527,176, the **receipts** from whom came to £149,644. The number of **miles run** was 3,761,891. The Company obtained £2,378 13s. 7*d*. from advertisements. The net income for the half-year was £19,903 0s. 6*d*., which according to the Capital Act of the Company was equally divided between the ordinary shareholders and the holders of scrip certificates. The Company paid for police licences and excise duty £461 4s. 4*d*.; for provender, £37,526 10s. 6*d*.; and for shoeing £2,708 3s. 10*d*.

Transatlantic Cattle Trade. A **Departmental Committee** of the **Board of Trade** and the **Board of Agriculture** was appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture to inquire into and report upon the Transatlantic Cattle Trade. Among the numerous witnesses called was Mr. Samuel Plimsoll. The committee in **their report**, which was laid before both Houses of Parliament in course of the session of 1890-91, give some **interesting statistics** regarding the trade. In '77 the Transatlantic cattle trade was a noticeable factor in the imports of the year. The United States sent into British ports, 11,523 cattle and 13,120 sheep, and Canada sent 7,639 cattle and 10,275 sheep. But it was not until the following year that the trade began to assume large proportions. In '80 the United States sent 156,490 cattle and 67,210 sheep. These figures, as far as the United States trade is concerned, remained unequalled in cattle until '89, when the importation was more than double that of the immediately preceding year, and the numbers rose to 294,391 and to 384,646 in '90. The progress of the Canadian trade shows less fluctuation during the same period, rising by more regular increments, but also displaying a considerable exhaustion, as far as cattle are concerned, in 1889-90, the numbers being for those years 83,588 and 121,309. The United States trade in sheep is evidently a decreasing one, as the figures since '83 show. In '88 they had sunk as low as 1,203, recovering in '89 to 18,690, but sinking again in '90 to 3,904. Canada also is sending less sheep than she did ten years ago, and both countries doubtless are feeling the competition of the dead meat trade. **Summarising their conclusions**, the **committee say**: "The evidence shows clearly (1) That the Transatlantic cattle trade is a large and growing business carried on in various kinds of vessels by private enterprise, and regulated partly by people interested in the trade, and partly by official inspection on behalf of the Governments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada and of Her Majesty's Government, at the ports of embarkation and debarkation respectively. (2) That the successful carriage of animals by sea is to some extent affected by their condition before embarkation, especially after long land journeys. (3) That in fine weather the transit of cattle by sea is conducted in safety, with a minimum of loss and a comparatively small amount of suffering, even in ships of as low a tonnage as 1,200 tons. (4) That in heavy weather, either in summer or in

winter, although it is more frequent in winter, even in the best ships cattle are always liable to suffering and sometimes to heavy loss; but that with sufficient shelter and ventilation, adequate fittings and space, proper stowage, good attendance, and a due amount of skill in navigation, the average loss and suffering can be still further diminished." The committee recommended that cattle should not be carried on bridge decks or poops, nor on the upper deck of any ship under temporary shelters. The shelter should be of such a character as to form part of the permanent structure of the ship. Cattle should not be carried on the lower 'tween deck of any ship unless adequate means of artificial ventilation are provided; nor on the hatchway, nor on any part of any deck where they can impede the navigation of the ship, or interfere with the lowering of boats. The fittings should be so constructed as to be able to resist the strain of the severest weather, and where the fittings are inadequate the vessel should be considered unfit for the trade. The committee also made recommendations respecting passageways, ventilation, waterports (to furnish means for a ready escape of water), attendance, food and water, light and other matters, and expressed the opinion that the Board of Agriculture should make regulations from time to time with regard (*a*) to the parts of the vessel in which animals may be carried and the space to be allotted to each animal; (*b*) to the size and construction of the fittings and the pens and the width of the passageways; (*c*) to the provision of adequate lighting and ventilation; and (*d*) generally for protecting the animals from unnecessary suffering during the passage by sea. They recommended that powers of inquiry, similar to those which are now possessed by the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, should be conferred upon the Board of Agriculture with regard to casualties and losses among cattle during their transit by sea. On June 18th, '91, **Mr. Chaplin brought** in the **Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill**, which proposed to give the powers of inquiry recommended by the committee and just referred to. Under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, the Board of Agriculture have power to make general or special orders (amongst other things) for ensuring for animals carried by sea a proper supply of food and water, and proper ventilation during the passage and on landing; for protecting them from unnecessary suffering during the passage and on landing. It was also proposed by the Bill to provide that general orders made under the above provisions should be laid before Parliament. So much **opposition** to the **bill** was however **manifested** that **Mr. Chaplin withdrew it**, notifying that he would fall back on the powers the department already possessed. Accordingly, on the last day of August, the Board by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested by statute, **issued** the **Transatlantic Cattle Vessels Order, '91**, which is to commence and take effect on Jan. 1st, '92, and is to apply to all vessels in or on which cattle are conveyed across the Atlantic to any port or place in Great Britain. It prescribes the parts of the vessels to be used, makes regulations as to the pens and fittings, amount of space to be allowed, passageways, ventilation, light, food, water, etc., some of which follow pretty closely the recommendations of the committee; and declares that if anything is done, or omitted to be done, in contravention of the order, the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel, shall each, according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Transcaspian Railway (See former eds.; also SIBERIAN RAILWAYS.) From St. Petersburg, July 28th, '91, it was announced that the Government would shortly begin the construction of the first section of the new branch line to connect the Transcaspian Railway system with the town of Sarakhs, on the Russo-Persian frontier. The new line will be 325 kilomètres in length. In an interesting letter to the *Times*, Aug. 8th, the Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., pointed out that Sarakhs is 70 miles from Zulfikar, on the Afghan frontier. The Transcaspian Railway, he added, at present extends from Uzun Ada, on the east shore of the Caspian (the terminus is about to be shifted to Krasnovodsk, a much superior port farther to the north) to Samarcand, a total distance of 900 miles. For the first 400 miles it runs in a south-easterly direction, and at the small station of Dushak it turns in a north-easterly direction crossing the sandy desert to Merv and the Oxus. At Dushak the railway is nearest to Meshed, the Persian capital of Khorassan, and to the Afghan fortress of Herat The Russian frontier, however, now extends far beyond Dushak towards Afghanistan, including Sarakhs and Penjdeh, at one point being within 60 miles of Herat. It is across this belt that the Russians intend to extend their railway system. He describes three proposed schemes, and says the most likely one is to start from the station at Karibent, on the river Tejend (known at Herat as the Heri Rud), and following the river valley to Sarakhs, which is 100 miles from Meshed and 170 from Herat. On one side of the river at Sarakhs the Russians have a military cantonment, and on the other the Persians maintain a small force in a decayed fort. Mr. Curzon is of opinion that when the line is made this "settlement in a desert" will not long remain the terminus; there is a twofold ulterior intent —an extension westward to Meshed and southward to Herat. A Vienna telegram (Sept. 23rd) stated that the extension to Tashkend was to be begun at once.

Transcaucasian Railway. In August '91, according to the *Novoe Vremya*, the direction of the new railway across the main chain of the Caucasus had been decided upon. With the northern terminus at Vladikavkaz on the Caspian (see TRANSCASPIAN RAILWAY), the line will run up the Kambil Valley and over the Um-Bort and Arkhat passes. Proceeding eastwards to the great Georgian military way, it will follow the courses of the Khevsur and Aragva until it meets the Transcaucasian line from Batoum. There will be two tunnels, one seven versts long and the other eleven. The two highest points will be 4935 ft. and 5180 ft. above the Black Sea level.

Transkeian Territories. A region of eastern South Africa, sometimes called Kaffraria, divided from Cape Colony by the Kei river, from Natal by the Umtafuna and Umzimkulu rivers, and from Basutoland by the Quathlamba mountains. Area about 15,573 sq. m. Consists of a number of small Kaffir tribal territories annexed, since 1876, to **Cape Colony**, or brought under its control. These territories are now grouped into three chief magistracies—**Griqua-**

land East, Tembuland, and **Transkei.** There is besides one Protectorate, **Pondoland,** ruled by its own chiefs, without magistrates. See BRITISH EMPIRE.

Transvaal. An independent Dutch state, officially styled the **South African Republic.** It lies N. of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland; E. by Portuguese territory; S. by Swaziland, Zululand, Natal, and Orange Free State. Boundaries defined by Convention of London, 1884. Area 121,854 sq. m.; pop. about 610,000, of whom some 62,000 only are whites. Country divided into fifteen districts; capital, **Pretoria.** The Transvaal is ruled by a **President** (Mr. Kruger) elected for five years, with a Council of four members. Legislation is effected by a Volksraad of forty-four members, one-half retiring every two years. Revenue ('89) £1,382,661; expenditure, £1,030,890; debt, £436,255. **Exports** of wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, butter, gold, etc., £900,000; **imports** ('88), £3,784,830, and more smuggled.—**'91.** From Jan. 1st letter postage to England was reduced to 4*d*. per half-ounce. In September a Church Conference met at Pretoria to settle the disputes between the three Dutch Church sections. In '90 the revenue from the goldfields amounted to £581,992. For President, etc., of Republic, see DIPLOMATIC.

Treason-Felony Prisoners. See SESSION, sect. **43.**

Treasury. The **Lord High Treasurer,** who, when existing, is the **third great officer of State,** had of old the appointment of all officers employed in **collecting** the **revenues** of the Crown, the **nomination** of all **escheaters,** and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let **leases of Crown lands.** This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the **Crown lands** has long since passed into the hands of the **Commissioners of Woods and Forests.** The **Treasury** has **control** over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public **revenue** (see FINANCE), and exercises a general **supervision** and control over all the **public departments,** and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded in exceptional cases. It audits the civil list, and is the **accounting department** to the House of Commons for **a number** of civil service **votes,** including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppression of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions. All **money bills** of the **London County Council** are submitted to it, and if approved are introduced by one or other of its representatives in the House of Commons. Since the days of George I., the powers and duties of the office of L. H. T. have been invariably executed by **commissioners,** consisting of the **First Lord of the Treasury,** the **Chancellor of the Exchequer,** and **three Lords Commissioners,** who are usually designated **Junior Lords.** The **First Lord,** if he fill that office only, has no share in the management of the department; but some minor duties, **such as** recommending for **Civil List Pensions,** appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to 1885 the office of **First Lord** was invariably held by the **Prime Minister** of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The **Patronage Secretary** to the Treasury is principal Government whip (see COMMONS), but he does little more in the department than nominate a few postmasters. The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom if ever meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the **Chancellor of the Exchequer,** who is its effective head, aided in matters of detail by the **Financial Secretary,** and the **Permanent Secretary** (Sir R. Welby, K.C.B., salary £2500). The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and upon the figures before him he prepares and introduces his **budget;** appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the **National Debt,** and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for **local loans** are all matters within **his special cognisance** (see FINANCE). He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of **sheriffs.** Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a **Parliamentary counsel** who **drafts Government Bills,** and a **solicitor** who **acts** for the **Government** in certain **legal prosecutions,** and is the Crown's nominee when Her Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also **Queen's Proctor** for Divorce Interventions and **Director of Public Prosecutions.**

Trent and Mersey Canal Development. This scheme (briefly referred to in our last ed.) took the form of a parliamentary notice for the session '90-91. The North Staffordshire Railway Company sought powers to widen and deepen their Trent and Mersey navigation and other canals, constructing eleven new locks; to acquire land on the route from Stoke in Staffordshire to Middlewich and Davenham, Cheshire; and to stop the towing-path in the Harecastle tunnel vessels to be towed through the "long tunnel." The idea is to open up deep-water communication between the Cheshire shore of the Mersey and the Potteries.

Trent Valley (Canada) Canal. On April 21st, **'91,** a deputation arrived at Ottawa to urge the Government to adopt the construction of this canal, the object being to connect Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario, at an estimated cost of over a million sterling. The distance between bay and lake is 197 miles, and there is a series of waterways and small lakes, leaving only 58 miles of excavation. If the work be carried out, the distance between Duluth and Chicago would be shortened by 300 miles. (See ST. LAWRENCE, OHIO, and LAKE ERIE CANALS.)

Trevelyan, The Rt. Hon. George Otto, Bart., P.C., M.P., D.C.L., was b. 1838; ed. Harrow, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; represented Tynemouth '65-8, and commenced his official parliamentary career in '69, as Lord of the Admiralty; and, in Mr. Gladstone's ministry,

became Sec. to the Admiralty ('80-82). After holding the office of **Chief Sec. for Ireland**, Sir George was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) in '84, and held the office of **Sec. for Scotland** for a month in '86. Sir George, being unable to agree with Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, resigned his position in the Government (March '86); but on the conclusion of the **Round Table Conference**, at which he represented the Unionist party, he announced that his opposition to the points of disagreement with regard to the **Home Rule** movement had been overcome, and he rejoined his colleagues on the Front Opposition bench, re-entering the House, after defeat at his old constituency of Hawick District, as member for the **Bridgeton Division** of **Glasgow** (Aug. '87). Sir George has gained considerable distinction in the world of letters by his "**Life of Lord Macaulay,**" his uncle. He is also the author of some humorous poetry, entitled "**The Ladies in Parliament.**"

Triple Alliance, England and the. See SESSION, sect. **44.**

Truro, Rt. Rev. John Gott, Lord Bishop of. See founded in 1877, with an income of £3000. His lordship, the third bishop, was b. in '46, and was ed. at Brasenose Coll., Oxon, where he graduated B.A. '53, and received D.D. in '73. Ordained '57, and became curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, afterwards holding the incumbency of St. Andrew, Great Yarmouth. Appointed perpetual curate of Bramley, Leeds, in '66, and **vicar of Leeds** in '73. Became **Dean of Worcester** in '86, and **Bishop of Truro** June '91. Is the author of "The Parish Priest of the Town." Was **consecrated** in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sept. 29th, and **enthroned** in Truro Cathedral on Oct. 28th.

Trustees. (For definition of responsibilities and duties of trustees see previous eds.) —**Law on, in '91.** It was held (**In re Dick,** Court of Appeal, Jan. 16th, '91) that trustees who had no authority under the will to vary investments were nevertheless empowered by the Trust Investment Act '89 to sell out existing investments for the purpose of investing the proceeds under that Act, such existing investments being investments authorised by the Act. It was held that the words giving power "from time to time to vary any such investment" (section 3) applied not merely to investments under the Act, but to all investments referred to in the section. On the other hand, it was held (**In re Owthwaite,** Chancery Division, July 23rd, '91) that the power given to trustees to invest in the securities mentioned in the Act does not include a power for the trustees to set apart and appropriate any of the securities for the purpose of providing an annuity given by the will, so as to enable the trustees to divide the rest of the testator's estate.—Where a trustee in bankruptcy elects to defend an action, and appears at the trial, an order may be made against him personally for the payment of costs. It is not necessary that an order should be obtained making the trustee a party, if he of his own free will makes himself such (**London School Board** *v.* **Wall,** Court of Appeal, June 3rd, '91).—In the case of **Low** *v.* **Bouverie** (Court of Appeal, July 11th, '91) the defendant was the trustee of a fund in which his brother, Vice-Admiral Bouverie, had a life interest. In '88 the brother applied to Mr. Low to advance him the sum of £600 on the security of this interest. Mr. Low's solicitors wrote to Mr. Bouverie, the trustee, to inquire about the trust fund, and as to whether any money had already been advanced upon it. Mr. Bouverie replied that the sum was charged with interest on certain policies, but that he himself held no mortgage upon it. The £600 was thereupon advanced to Vice-Admiral Bouverie by the plaintiff's solicitors. It turned out, however, that money had been several times previously advanced upon the same property, and that Mr. Bouverie, as trustee, had had notice though those facts were not in his mind when he gave the answers above referred to. As a matter of fact, the prior charges exhausted Vice-Admiral Bouverie's interest in the fund, and there was nothing left out of which Mr. Low could recover the £600. He accordingly claimed it from the defendant, Mr. Bouverie; but it was held that trustees can only be made to pay damages for an erroneous statement if it has been made fraudulently. Judgment was therefore given for the defendant.

Trusts, Charitable. See SESSION, sect. **58.**

Tuberculosis, Royal Commission on. The following members compose this Commission: **Chairman,** Rt. Hon. Lord Basing; Prof. G. T. Brown, Dr. Geo. Buchanan, Dr. J. F. Payne, Prof. Burdon Sanderson. **Sec.,** C. L. Hudson, Whitehall Place.

Tunis. One of the Barbary States of Northern Africa, lying east of Algeria. Capital, **Tunis,** pop. 150,000. For Prime Minister, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Tupper, Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L. (Cantab.), High Commissioner for Canada in London, was b. at Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 1821. Was ed. in Edinburgh for the medical profession, and was the first President of the Canadian Medical Assoc. Entered politics, and became **Prime Minister** of his native province ('64-7). Is a strong advocate of confederation, and wrote a "Letter to the Earl of Carnarvon on the Union question" in '66. Became **Cabinet Minister** of the Dominion ('70), and held office with Sir John Macdonald till '73; was one of the leaders of the Conservative Opposition till '78, when he was again appointed minister. As **Minister of Railways** he took the chief part in advocating throughout Canada the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and took charge of the measure in parliament. To his eloquence and energy is largely due the speedier prosecution of that work. Received his present appointment in '84. Accompanied Mr. Chamberlain to Washington as Canadian representative during **fishery negotiations** in '88, and for his services was created a **baronet.** Took a prominent part in the Canadian political struggle of Feb. '91. Wrote an article on "Federating the Empire" in the *Nineteenth Century* for October.

Turf, The. (For early history of horse-racing, the constitution of the Jockey Club and Grand National Hunt Committee see previous editions.) The present **stewards** of the **Jockey Club** are Prince Soltykoff, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth, and Lord Durham; and the following gentlemen form the committee of Tattersall's subscription room:—The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., Duke of Montrose, K.T., Earl of Zetland, Lord Calthorpe, Lord de L'Isle and Dudley, Earl of March, Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Gerard, Sir Robert Peel, Prince Soltykoff, Sir George Chetwynd, Colonel Robert Baring, Mr. Daniel Cooper, Colonel Fludyer, Mr. G. E. Paget, Mr. C. Perkins, Mr. W. M. Redfern, Mr.

E. Clay Ker Seymer, and Major Gilbert Stirling. The **flat-racing season** of '91 opened at **Lincoln** on March 16th, but it will be convenient to give precedence to the five great three-year-old contests of the year, these being the Two and One Thousand Guineas, the Derby, the Oaks, and the St. Leger. The two former were run over the Rowley Mile at Newmarket, the **Two Thousand Guineas** (in reality worth £4250), being decided on Wednesday, April 29th, and the **One Thousand** (worth £4050) on the following Friday. For the former event, confined to colts, there were nine runners, and M. Blanc's Gouverneur started favourite at 5 to 4 agst., but he ran unplaced to Lord Alington's **Common** (9 to 1 agst.), Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Orvieto and Lord Durham's Peter Flower. The winner, a brown colt by Isonomy—Thistle, won by three lengths in 1 min. 47 sec. The **One Thousand Guineas** restricted to fillies, brought out a field numbering twelve, and Mr. Douglas Baird's Siphonia was in strong request at 2 to 1 agst., but only succeeded in finishing third to Mr. Noel Fenwick's bay filly **Mimi** (by Barcaldine—Lord Lyon mare), and Mr. D. Cooper's Melody. The winner started at 7 to 1 agst., was ridden by Rickaby, and covered the distance in 1 min. 44½ secs. The **Derby**, the great event of the year, which annually draws close upon half a million visitors to Epsom Downs, was established in 1780, the **first winner** being a chestnut colt named **Diomed**, belonging to Sir Charles Bunbury; but the conditions ruling the contest have, like those of the St. Leger, materially changed since its institution, as will be seen on reference to the particulars supplied in the ed. of '88. Owing to the decisive style in which he won the Two Thousand Guineas, **Common** was made favourite for the Blue Riband of the Turf, which was run on May 27th, odds of 11 to 10 being laid on his winning; agst. Dorcas 10 to 1 was offered, Gouverneur on this occasion starting third in request at 100 to 9. The favourite beat Gouverneur easily by two lengths, whilst Martenhurst (a 50 to 1 chance) was a bad third, with The Deemster and Cuttlestone close up; Orion was sixth, Old Boots seventh, the remaining competitors being Fitz-Simon, Peter Flower, and Simonian. The winner covered the distance (about 1½ miles) in 2 min. 56⅘ secs., and the value of the stakes amounted to £5510. The list of **Oaks** winners is headed by Bridget, a filly which carried the colours of the same Earl of Derby who instituted the Derby Stakes a year later; and the only differences between the races are, that the Oaks is restricted to fillies, which are apportioned 8st. 10lb. each—or 4 lb. less than colts now carry in the Derby—and that whereas the latter is run for on Wednesdays, the Oaks is fixed for Fridays. On the latest anniversary, when the value of the stakes reached £4405, there were only six starters, and mindful of her easy win in the One Thousand Guineas, the admirers of **Mimi** laid 7 to 4 on her again proving successful, 7 to 2 being wagered against Lord Rosebery's Corstorphine, and 100 to 7 against Baron Rothschild's Haute Saone. Mimi, again ridden by Rickaby, won in a canter by four lengths from Corstorphine, Lady Primrose (a 50 to 1 chance) being third; Sabra was fifth and St. Kilda last. The winner's time was 2 min. 51⅗ secs. Immense excitement was evinced in the **St. Leger** (£4300), which was run for at Doncaster on Sept. 9th, over a distance of 1 mile 6 furlongs and 132 yards, the meeting between the Derby and Oaks winners and Révérend (who since running at Epsom had won the valuable Prince of Wales' Plate at Leicester and the Prix de Deauville at Paris, and had also run second to Clamart in the Grand Prix de Paris) being looked forward to with the greatest interest, and several hundred thousand persons were present on the historic Town Moor on the eventful afternoon. Odds of 5 to 4 were laid on **Common**, 5 to 1 was offered agst. Mimi, and 11 to 2 agst. Révérend. The last named made most of the running, but when called upon Common dashed to the front, and won by a length in 3 min. 14⅘ secs., thus following in the footsteps of West Australian, Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, and Ormonde, and securing the triple crown. In each of the three races he was ridden by George Barrett, and a little later his joint owners (Lord Alington and Sir Frederick Johnstone) disposed of him to Mr. Blundell Maple for £15,000, the highest price ever paid for a three-year-old in this country. The latter gentleman was subsequently offered £20,000 for the colt on behalf of a Vienna syndicate, but the offer was declined, and negotiations which, it was hoped, would have led to a match between Common and Queen's Birthday unfortunately fell through. As may be conjectured, Révérend was second in the St. Leger, but Colonel North's St. Simon of the Rock, another 50 to 1 chance, was third, with Bosphorus (the hope of north-country sportsmen) fourth, Mimi fifth, Orvieto sixth, Patrick Blue seventh, Cuttlestone eighth, and Admiral last. The **Prix du Jockey Club** (the French Derby) was won by Ermak, and the **Prix de Diane** by Primrose, a filly named Primerose, singularly enough, being second out of 16 runners. As already intimated, the flat-racing season opened at Lincoln on March 16th, and the green curtain only fell upon the closing scene at Manchester on Nov. 22nd; but many sportsmen deem it more prudent to commence with the Craven fixture at Newmarket, and finish with the Houghton gathering at Turf headquarters. Appended is a brief *résumé* of the leading events of the many programmes comprising the year's list of fixtures under Jockey Club rules, taken, as nearly as possible, in the order of their decision: At **Lincoln**, the Batthyany Plate fell to Charm, the Brocklesby Stakes to Katherine II., and the Lincolnshire Handicap, with 21 runners, to Lord George (3yrs., 8st., 100 to 9 agst.), Seraphine II. coming next, and Nunthorpe third; at **Liverpool**, Scarborough won the Molyneux Stakes, High Havens the Union Jack Stakes, De Beers the Prince of Wales' Handicap, Clarence the Sefton Park Plate, and Lady Rosebery (6yrs., 9st., 100 to 8 agst.) the Spring Cup, Peacebearer being second, and St. Thomas third; at **Hurst Park**, the Inauguration Plate fell to Rough and Ready, the Hampton Court Plate to Crime, and the Spring Handicap to Old Coin; at **Gosforth Park**, the Newcastle Spring Handicap was won by Sedge Chat; at **Northampton**, Ratton secured the Earl Spencer Plate, Bouthillier the Althorp Park Stakes, and Lusignan the Northamptonshire Stakes; at **Leicester**, the Spring Handicap fell to Court Baron, the Excelsior Breeders' Foal Stakes to Glenayes, and the Portland Stakes to Flyaway; at **Epsom**, King of Diamonds was credited with the Great Surrey Handicap, Rejected with the Spring Cup, Ragimunde (3yrs., 6st. 7lb., 4 to 1 agst.) with

the Great Metropolitan Stakes, and Nunthorpe (5yrs., 8st. 4lb., 25 to 1 agst.) with the City and Suburban, for which there were 15 starters; and at **Sandown Park**, Pierrette took the Esher Stakes, Euclid the Two year-old Walton Plate, and Burnaby the Sandown Handicap. At the **Newmarket Craven Meeting**, the Crawfurd Plate (named in memory of the respected owner of Craig Millar and Sefton, which respectively won the St. Leger of '75 and the Derby of '78) fell to Dearest, the Fitzwilliam Plate to Suspender, the Babraham Plate to St. Dunstan, and the Craven Stakes to Friar Lubin; at **Derby**, Bouthillier took the Budbury Stakes, and Workington the Doveridge Handicap; at **York**, the Great Northern Handicap was awarded to **Loricula**; Rejected was successful in the Somersetshire Stakes at **Bath**; and at **Doncaster** the Spring Handicap was won by Sabra. At **Newmarket**, the First Spring Two-year-old Stakes fell to Palisandre, the Hastings Plate to Friar Lubin, the March Stakes to Amphion, and Circassian beat Benburb in the race for the Challenge Whip, over a distance of 4 miles 1 fur. and 177 yards—the longest race of the year on the flat; at **Chester**, the Trades Cup was won by Vasistas (5yrs., 8st. 3lb., 9 to 4 agst.), and the Great Cheshire Handicap by Screech Owl; at **Kempton Park**, Windgall took the Spring Two-year-old Plate, and Nunthorpe (5yrs., 9st., 100 to 7 agst.) defeated 18 opponents in the Great Jubilee Handicap, value £2650. At **Newmarket** Priestess won the Somerville Stakes, Windgall the Breeders' Plate, Pinzon the Handicap, Mimi the Stakes (value £3825), Desdemona the Two-year-old Plate, and Fitz-Simon the Payne Stakes; at **Kempton Park**, Bel Demonio secured the Empress Plate; at **Manchester**, Court Dame was credited with the Hartington Plate, Workington with the Salford Borough Cup, Lady Hermit with the Breeders' Foal Stakes, El Diablo with the John o' Gaunt Plate, Imp with the De Trafford Handicap, Rueil with the Two-year-old Whitsuntide Plate (value £2740), and Lily of Lumley (5yrs., 7st., 100 to 8 agst.) with the Handicap (value £2107); and at **Epsom** the Woodcote Stakes fell to Bonavista, the Stanley Stakes to Smew, the Royal Stakes to Sabrina, the Great Surrey Breeders' Foal Stakes to Lady Hermit, the Grand Prize (value £2120) to Benvenuto, and the Acorn Stakes to Lorette. At "**Royal Ascot**," which opened on June 9th, the Thirty-fourth Biennial Stakes fell to Knockany, the Prince of Wales's Stakes (value £2425) to Melody, the Ascot Stakes to Houndsditch (5 yrs., 7st. 9lb., 11 to 2 agst.), the Coventry Stakes to Dunure, the Gold Vase to Mons Meg, the Thirty-seventh Triennial to Grand Prior, the Thirty-ninth Triennial to Polyglot, the Ascot Derby to St. Simon of the Rock, the Royal Hunt Cup to Laureate II. (5yrs., 7st. 12lb., 33 to 1 agst., Rathbeal being second and Breach third), the Coronation Stakes to Cereza, the Thirty-third Biennial to Henry VIII., the Fern Hill Stakes and Twenty-ninth New Biennial to Bumptious, the Gold Cup to Morion, the New Stakes to Goldfinch, the Rous Memorial to Amphion, the Twenty-eighth New Biennial to Surefoot, the Wokingham Stakes to Rathbeal (4yrs., 7st. 10lb., 9 to 2 agst., Le Nord being second and Ram Lal third), the Alexandra Plate to Gonsalvo, the Windsor Castle Stakes to Lorette, the Hardwicke Stakes to L'Abbesse de Jouarre, and the Thirty-eighth Triennial to Peter Flower. At **Windsor**, Bruree won the Athens Plate and Iddesleigh the Summer Handicap; at **Sandown Park**, Peter Flower was awarded the Electric Stakes, Yard Arm the Summer Handicap, and Galeopsis the British Dominion Two-year-old Stakes; Narraghmore was successful in the Irish Derby at the **Curragh**; at **Newcastle**, Bosphorus took the North Derby (11 to 2 agst., Sarawak being second and High Havens third), Queen's Birthday the Northumberland Plate, and Persistive the Seaton Delaval Stakes; at **Stockbridge**, the Champagne Stakes were credited to the filly by Charibert—Court Beauty, the Hurstbourne Stakes to Lady Hermit, and Amphion walked over for the Stockbridge Cup; the Inauguration Plate at **Portsmouth Park** was secured by Pierrette, and the Grand Prize by Rotten Row; at **Carlisle**, the Cumberland Plate was accorded to Alice; at **Newmarket**, the July Stakes fell to Flyaway, the Zetland Plate to Versifier, and the Stud Produce Stakes to St. Damien; at **Hurst Park**, Springtime was victorious in the Prince of Wales' Plate; and at **Leicester**, Broad Corrie took the Zetland Plate, Simonian the Midland Derby (5 to 1 agst., Barbatello being second and Punster third), Mavourneen the Summer Handicap, and Révérend the Prince of Wales' Stakes (value £5047, Deemster being second and Orvieto third). On July 10th, at **Sandown Park**, was decided the Eclipse Stakes, one of the most valuable races of the season, and which on this occasion was worth £11,075, and relying on his Two Thousand Guineas and Derby form, backers were content to lay 2 to 1 on Common, notwithstanding that the opposition consisted of such speedy animals as Surefoot, Gouverneur, Orion, Rathbeal, Memoir, Le Nord, Alloway, and Fuse. The latter made the running for Common, but evidently at too slow a pace, and the finish was fought out between Surefoot and Gouverneur, the former gaining the verdict by a short head after a magnificent and exciting struggle, the favourite being third. The distance was 1 mile 2 furlongs, and the winner's time 2 min. 15 secs. At the same meeting Worldly Wise won the Royal Handicap, and Lady Caroline defeated a dozen opponents in the National Breeders' Produce Stakes. At the **Newmarket July Fixture** the Dullingham Plate was awarded to Patrick Blue, the Exeter Stakes to Palatine, the Midsummer Plate to Orvieto, the Chesterfield Stakes to La Fleche, the July Cup to Memoir, and the Fulbourne Stakes to Petrovna; at **Kempton Park**, Galeopsis was successful in the Grand Two-year-old Stakes, and Ram Lal in the Victoria Cup; at **Liverpool**, the St. George Stakes went to Simonian, the Molyneux Cup and Croxteth Plate to Ratton, the Mersey Stakes to Backbiter, the Knowsley Dinner Stakes to Bracken, the Great Lancashire Breeders' Produce Stakes to Lady Morgan, and the Cup to Rathbeal (4yrs., 8st. 1lb., 6 to 4 agst., St. Benedict being second and Burnaby third); and the Norfolk and Suffolk Stakes at **Yarmouth** were credited to Elopement. At "**Glorious Goodwood**," Unicorn (3yrs., 6st. 2lb., 12 to 1 agst., Cuttlestone being second and Warlaby third) won the Stewards' Cup, County Council the Ham Stakes, Orme the Richmond Stakes, Cinderella the Gratwicke Stakes, White Feather (3yrs., 6st. 10lb., 100 to 15 agst., Barmecide being second and Vasistas third) the Goodwood Stakes, Orvieto the Sussex Stakes, La Fleche the Lavant Stakes, Sir Hugo the Rous Memorial, Gonsalvo the Goodwood Cup, Orme the Prince of Wales' Stakes (value £2800), and

Haute Saone the Nassau Stakes. At **Brighton**, Hear Hear secured the Marine Plate, Westminster the High-weight Plate, and Veau d'Or the Stakes; and at **Lewes**, where the "Sussex fortnight" was brought to a close, Gossoon defeated thirteen opponents in the Astley Stakes, and Lady Rosebery secured the Handicap. At **Kempton Park** the International Breeders' Two-year-old Stakes fell to Flyaway, the City of London Breeders' Foal Stakes to Bumptious; at **Redcar** Grammont was successful in the Great National Breeders' Foal Stakes; at **Windsor**, Halsbury took the Berkshire Plate, and Lady Lena the Curfew Plate; at **Paisley** Dazzle was credited with the "Silver Bells"; at **Stockton** Wynyard was victorious in the Wynyard Plate, Cardrona in the Hardwicke Stakes, Bosphorus in the Great Northern Leger, and Rosebery Despatch in the Handicap; and at **Leopardstown**, Calamity was awarded the International Produce Stakes. At **York** the Prince of Wales's Plate fell to El Diablo, the Lonsdale Stakes to Lightfoot, the Yorkshire Oaks to Charm, the Convivial Produce Stakes to Silvermint, the Great Ebor Handicap to Buccaneer, the Ebor St. Leger to Rousseau, the Gimcrack Stakes to Therapia, and the Great Yorkshire Stakes to Orvieto; at the **Curragh**, Crystabelle won the Anglesey Stakes; at **Derby**, the Champion Breeders' Foal Stakes went to Barracouta, the Peveril of the Peak Plate to Trapezoid, the Harrington Stakes to Earl of Annandale, the Breeders' St. Leger to Dorice, and the Devonshire Nursery to Task; at **Doncaster** Morebattle won the Fitzwilliam Stakes, La Fleche the Champagne Stakes, Alloway the Great Yorkshire Handicap, Workington the Cleveland Handicap, Pilot the Tattersall Sale Stakes, Bracken the Alexandra Plate, Tostig the Portland Plate, Gossoon the Rous Stakes, Westminster the Westmoreland Plate, Cereza the Park Hill Stakes, Huntingdon the Prince of Wales's Nursery, Queen's Birthday the Doncaster Cup, and Orvieto the Doncaster Stakes; at the **Western Meeting (Ayr)**, Progression was credited with the Nursery Plate, Alice with the Ayrshire Handicap, and Dazzle with the Gold Cup; at **Leicester** Navarro was successful in the Midland Nursery, and Rusticus (5yr., 7st., 33 to 1 agst.) defeated Victoricus, Enniskillen, and nine others in the Leicestershire Royal Handicap of £5347; and at **Manchester** Palisandre won the Lancaster Nursery, Ralph Neville the De Trafford Handicap, Navarro the Gerrard Nursery, Scarborough the Breeders' Foal Stakes, Evil Eye the September Handicap, and Signorina (6 to 1 agst.) the weight for age Lancashire Plate of £8971, Orme being second, and Martagon third. At the **Newmarket First October Meeting** Sir Hugo was first in the Boscawen Stakes, Adoration in the Buckenham Stakes, Patrick Blue in the Great Foal Stakes, Ragimunde in the Forty-third Triennial Produce Stakes, John Morgan (4 yrs., 7 st., 10 to 1 agst.) in the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, St. Angelo in the Hopeful Stakes, Posy in the Seventh Zetland Stakes (for two-year-olds), Mimi in the Sixth Zetland Stakes (for three-year-olds), Broad Corrie in the Forty-fourth Triennial, Dearest (4yrs., 7st. 2lb., 10 to 1 agst.) in the October Handicap, Henry VIII. in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, El Diablo in the Rutland Stakes, Galeopsis in the Rous Memorial Stakes, and Orvieto in the Newmarket St. Leger Stakes. At **Hurst Park**, Heremon secured the Imperial Plate; at **Gatwick Meeting**, which takes the place of the old Croydon fixture, and was opened on Oct. 7th, Queen of the Florin won the Surrey Nursery, Inverkeithing the Horley Handicap, Admiral Benbow the Charlwood Handicap, Palisandre the Montefiore Stakes, and Catarina the Gatwick Handicap; and at **Kempton Park** Gantlet defeated a dozen opponents in the Great Breeders' Produce Stakes of £5000, and Euclid beat fourteen rivals in the Champion Nursery Handicap. At the **Newmarket Second October Meeting** the Lowther Stakes fell to Blue-Green, the Clearwell Stakes to Gantlet, the Champion Plate to Orion, the Newmarket Oaks to Ramelton Lassie, the Autumn Handicap to Catarina, the Severals Plate to Suspender, the Cesarewitch Stakes (2 miles 2 furlongs 85 yards) to Ragimunde (3yr., 6st. 10lb., 25 to 1 agst., Penelope being second, and Lily of Lumley third), the Middle Park Plate to Orme (who was followed home by El Diablo and Gantlet), the Newmarket Derby to Orvieto, the Rose Plate to Star, the Prendergast Stakes to Priestess, and the Thirteenth Challenge Stakes to Sir Frederick Roberts. At **Newcastle** the Northumberland Autumn Plate was won by Dare Devil; and at **Sandown Park** the Great Sapling Stakes were credited to the colt by Galliard—Mother Superior, and the Autumn Handicap was won by Golden Maze. At the **Newmarket Houghton Meeting** the Criterion Stakes fell to Mortgage, and the Cheveley Stakes to Carmilhan. Comedy (3yrs., 7st. 3lb.) started at 7 to 1 agst., in a field of twenty-nine for the Cambridgeshire, and won by half a length from Breach, with Derelict third. Ibbett, the rider of Comedy, was called before the stewards to explain the running of the mare at Ascot and Derby, and after fully investigating the matter, they found "that there was not sufficient evidence to disqualify Comedy for the Cambridgeshire." The Dewhurst Plate was won by Orme, the Old Cambridgeshire Free Handicap by Coromandel, the Jockey Club Cup by Patrick Blue (Lord Hartington's Morion being disqualified for crossing), and the green curtain was lowered on the flat-racing season at headquarters with the victory of Lord Durham's Lunette in the Criterion Nursery on Oct. 30th. At **Lincoln** the Great Tom Stakes fell to Dare Devil, and the Autumn Handicap to Shrine; Veau d'Or won the Lewes Handicap; and at **Liverpool** the Sixty-second St. Leger was credited to Bracken, the Knowsley Nursery to Clarence, the Autumn Cup to Madame d'Albany, and the Great Lancashire Stakes to Gavotte. At Derby, Bouthillier won the Chesterfield Nursery, The Smew secured the Doveridge Stakes, and Bar-le-Duc defeated twenty-one opponents in the Osmaston Nursery. Towards the close of the year a syndicate was formed for the re-purchase of Ormonde, the triple-crowned hero of '86, the price paid Senor Boucau, of Buenos Ayres, being £35,000. This famous racehorse will be located at the Marden Deer Park stud. Turning to the cross-country season, the chief event is the **Grand National Steeplechase**, run for over a course of about 4½ miles at Aintree, near Liverpool, and the race of March 20th, '91, ended in favour of Come Away (aged 11st. 12lb., 4 to 1 against, ridden by Mr. H. Beasley), Cloister being second, and Ilex (the winner of '90) third. There were twenty-one runners; the value of the stakes was £1680; and the winner's time was 9 min. 58 secs.

At the same meeting Carlsbad won the Challenge Hunt Steeplechase, Oxton the Eleventh Hunt Steeplechase, and Roman Oak the Eleventh Champion Steeplechase. At **Derby** Sir Herbert defeated seven opponents in the Full Cry Steeplechase; at **Manchester**, the Lancashire Steeplechase was awarded to Why Not, the Jubilee Handicap Hurdle Race to Dornoch (who also won the Grand National Hurdle Race at Croydon), and the Hunter's Steeplechase to Bloodstone; at **Sandown Park** the Mammoth Hunters' Steeplechase of £1083 fell to Bloodstone (ridden by Captain E. R. Owen), the Grand International Steeplechase to The Sikh, and the Great Sandown Hurdle Race to Maypole; and at **Leopardstown** Roman Oak (ridden by Captain Owen) won the Irish International Steeplechase. The annual **House of Commons Point-to-point Steeplechase** was decided on March 21st, over a line of country behind the village of Staverton, near Daventry, and a neighbouring height formed a natural stand from which the whole of the race could be witnessed. The conditions guiding this contest were as follows: For maiden hunters, *bona fide* the property of and regularly hunted that season by members of the House of Commons, and which were in their possession on or before March 1st, '91; to be ridden by members of the House of Commons, in proper hunting costume; about 3½ miles. Mr. A. E. Pease came in first in the 12st. class on his grey mare Norah Creina, Mr. Hermon Hodge being second on Lady Evelyn, and Mr. Elliott Lees third on Damon. The other competitors in this class were Mr. Bromley-Davenport's Delilah, Mr. Bromley-Davenport's Dawtrey (ridden by the Marquis of Carmarthen), Lord E. Hamilton's Bridget, and Sir S. Crossley's Borderer. In the 14st. class Lord H. Bentinck came in first on his brown gelding Bugler, Mr. W. H. Long being second on Crusader, and Mr. P. A. Muntz third and last on Landmark. To the disappointment of a large number of people the **Shrewsbury-Lonsdale** match, fixed for March 9th, terminated in Lord Shrewsbury paying forfeit. The affair arose out of a conversation amongst a shooting party assembled at Ingestre in the previous November, as to the merits of trotting *versus* galloping, and which led to the wager of the nominal sum of £100 being made between Lord Shrewsbury and Lord Lonsdale. The course was to be twenty miles, equally divided between the four different styles of driving—viz., four-in-hand, pair, single, and postillion. Mr. Arthur Coventry was appointed referee, and each competitor was to drive his own team. After several roads had been discussed, Lord Lonsdale chose a fairly level stretch on the Great North Road, while Lord Shrewsbury's choice was a road on the borders of Sussex, close to where his horses were being trained. The referee, probably thinking that either was good enough, decided for the latter, as being the nearer to London. Various delays occurred through unfavourable weather, and Lord Shrewsbury, after some little unpleasantness with reference to the wording of a telegram sent him by Lord Lonsdale, declined to go on with the match. As vast sums of public money had been wagered about the 20 miles being covered in one hour, Lord Lonsdale decided to go the course and make the best record in his power. This he did on the morning of the 11th, after the road had been cleared by a gang of men and a snow-plough, and amid tremendous excitement his lordship covered the distance in 55 min. 30 secs.—a record that will not easily be lowered, and one of the finest performances in the history of sport. About this period the stewards of the Jockey Club, assisted by Messrs. Lumley, their solicitors, closed their investigation into the so-called "**Jockey Ring**" to a close, with the result that they declined to grant a renewal o some licenses, and warned other jockeys and some professional backers off Newmarket Heath Towards the close of March, Mr. A. A. Hopkins, one of the Metropolitan police magistrates, who had been selected as referee in the actions of "**Goater *v.* Godfrey**," and "**Godfrey *v.* Goater and Craven**," issued his award. The actions arose in the first instance out of the Cesarewitch victory of Primrose Day in '89. Mr. Godfrey was indebted to his trainer, and eventually an arrangement was entered into whereby Goater, in co-operation with Mr. W. G. Craven was to run Mr. Godfrey's horses for the benefit of the latter gentleman's estate, and with a view to clearing off his liabilities. Disputes arose, followed by litigation, and the matter being referred to Mr. Hopkins, that gentleman went through all the facts and figures, and found that the amount due from Mr. Godfrey to Goater was £5093 1s. 7*d*. including training expenses and bill of exchange. Mr. Godfrey was also adjudged to pay £1174 12s. to Mr. Craven for keep of horses. Upon his counter-claim Mr. Godfrey established damages against Mr. Craven for £156 1s. 10*d*., and against his trainer for £750. Having thus calculated his figures, the referee inflicted the whole costs o claim, counter-claim, trial, and reference upon Mr. Godfrey. The stud to be delivered to Mr. Godfrey upon payment by him of the amount of the award within fourteen days. A motion for further reference was made in the Queen's Bench Division by Mr. Godfrey, but this was dismissed. Another *cause célèbre* was that in which **Lord Penrhyn** sued **Mr. Gale**, of the *Licensed Victualler's Mirror*, for libel, which it was alleged imputed dishonesty on the part of those entrusted with the management of his lordship's horses, the remarks complained of arising out of the in-and-out running of Noble Chieftain and other animals in the same stable. Eventually all imputations were withdrawn, and, on a sum of money (£100) being paid by the defendant to a charitable institution, a juror was withdrawn. In London there are two sporting daily papers: the *Sportsman*, edited by Mr. S. Downing, the article signed "Vigilant" being written by Mr. H. Smurthwaite; and the *Sporting Life* (with which is incorporated *Bell's Life*), editor, Mr. Lowe. The *Sporting Chronicle* is published daily at Manchester; the leading weekly journal devoted to sport is *The Field* (editor, Mr. F. Toms), and another high-class weekly sporting paper is *The Horse-breeder*, edited by "Beacon."

Turkestan. From Central Asia, or what was formerly known as **Independent Tartary**, Russia has formed **two provinces—Turkestan and Trans-caspia.** The former comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tchernaieff and Kaufmann between '60 and '75. Area about 408,986 sq. miles, with 3,124,848 inhabitants. The principal town is **Tashkent** (pop. 100,000); **Bokhara** and **Khiva** are under the control of a Governor-General. The old military road from Orenburg to Tashkent is now abandoned, reinforcements and stores being sent to Turkestan

from the Caspian to Samarcand by railway. --**Turkestan, Afghan.** Is an Afghan province north of the Hindoo Koosh, consisting of 70,000 sq. m., and a population, mostly non-Afghan (Uzbeg), of nearly 1,000,000. Principal town, **Mazar-i-Sherif** (pop. 25,000), near the ruins of ancient Balkh. (For history see previous editions.)—**Turkestan, Eastern.** China's westernmost province, **formerly** known also as **Kashgaria**, a state established by the rebel Mussulmans under Yakoob Beg, the Atalik Ghazi. Includes the towns of **Yarkand, Kashgar,** and **Khoten.**

Turkey. An empire possessing extensive territories in Europe, Asia and Africa, governed by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express direction of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised by the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians. The area of Turkey is estimated at about 1,263,500 sq. m.; and its total population at about 33,268,000. **Estimated revenue** for '88-9, £16,650,000; **expenditure,** £19,260,000. **National external debt** about £223,000,000 in 1874. By Berlin Treaty, 1878, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Greece were to assume a portion of the external debt; and by arrangement in December 1881 the external debt was to be reduced to about £106,000,000, and certain revenues handed over to a European commission of liquidation. In addition, there is an **internal debt** of £20,000,000, and an **indemnity** of £32,000,000 due to Russia. The **consolidation** of the various **loans** (excepting the railway bonds, over £14,000,000) was effected between the years '84 and '88. **Imports** for '87-8, 2,102,595,299 piastres (100 piastres = £T1), of which 851,811,828 p. came from the United Kingdom; **exports,** 11,287,300,900 p., of which 357,444,096 p. went to the United Kingdom. (For army and navy see FOREIGN ARMIES AND NAVIES.)—**History.** A convention was (Dec. '90) drawn up between Turkey and Egypt establishing the payments of duty on imported goods according to their value at the place of consumption. The leading officials, lawyers, merchants, and representatives of the Armenian community presented an address of loyalty to the Sultan, to which a favourable reply was given. The body of the German naturalist, Dr. Robert Reinsch, who had been murdered, was discovered eight miles from Canea (20th). A dividend of 14 fr. per share was declared (27th) at the annual meeting of the Tobacco Regie. The Armenian National Assembly met at Galata (29th), and passed addresses of devotion to the Sultan.—**'91.** From the 1st **Jan.** Turkey exchanged postcards with the other members of the Postal Union. By order of the Porte public proclamation was made (5th) that the Greek churches were reopened for public worship. The leading merchants at Stamboul presented an address to Sir Edgar Vincent for the support given to trade and commerce by the Ottoman Bank. The Sultan practically sanctioned (**Feb.**) the project of establishing homes for enfranchised negro slaves. It was proposed to establish the homes in the district of Benghazi, Tripoli, Jedda, and Hodeida, as well as in Constantinople, and in future the freed slaves will be sheltered in these asylums, and, in conformity with special regulations already in force, will be cared for at the cost of the State. Provision will also be made for the children of negroes received at the homes. The boys will be admitted to the primary professional schools, or to the military bands, while the girls will be assisted to obtain situations as domestic servants. It was also provided that married slaves should be sent to homes built on the State lands at Smyrna. The Sultan presented to the Japanese commodore, Canaka (8th), an autograph letter to the Mikado, expressing thanks for the assistance rendered by the Japanese vessel to the survivors of the wreck of the *Ertogroul*. The Japanese visitors terminated a six weeks' visit (12th). A circular note was issued to all the provincial governors, giving precise instructions as to how the Ottoman officials are to act in respect to the questions of pensions, testamentary dispositions, schools, and the administration of the oath to priests and the trial of ecclesiastics before the civil Courts. Musurus Pasha died (12th) and was buried with great pomp at Arnoutkeny, on the Bosphorus (16th). The first sod of the Salonika-Monastir Railway was turned (**May** 14th). The Orient express from Constantinople to Paris was stopped (31st) by brigands at Tcherkesskeni and robbed, five of the passengers being carried off to the mountains, a ransom of £8,000 being demanded. The passengers were liberated (**June** 4th) on payment of the ransom. A revolt of Assyr Arabs, at Yemen, was reported (14th); they attacked the Imperial troops, and forced them to retire with the loss of 100 men. The Greek monastery of Simon Petros, Mount Athos, was totally destroyed by fire (14th). The damage was estimated at 1,000,000 fr. Cholera broke out in Alleppo. The Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, and other ministers were dismissed (**Sept.** 3rd) (see DIPLOMATIC). The Sultan conferred the Grand Cordon of the Osmanieh Order on the Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and upon M. Ribot, French Minister for Foreign Affairs. Several encounters with brigands in the neighbourhood of Adrianople. Considerable anxiety was caused by the stopping of a Russian vessel, containing volunteers returning from training, at the entrance to the Dardanelles by the Turkish officials. After some delay the vessel was allowed to pass, the plea for stopping it being that, by the Berlin Treaty, war ships were not to pass the Straits. An understanding was finally arrived at between the two Powers that vessels of the Volunteer fleet were to be allowed to pass through. Kiamil Pasha was granted a pension of £300 per month, and the late Sheikh-ul-Islam of £200. Reports (**Oct.** 15th) stated that the cholera was increasing in Damascus, and ten days' quarantine was established at Beyrout and Jaffa on persons from Damascus. The cholera spread throughout Syria; quarantine was (18th) imposed on all arrivals from Syrian ports. The Porte (**Nov.** 2nd) issued a circular to all the Powers stating that destitute Jews would not be allowed to enter the country. The German consulate protested against the conversion of the Debt as being a violation of contract and damaging the value of the bonds. M. Arnaud, local director of the Tobacco Régie at Trebizonde, was attacked in his house by a band of robbers, who beat him, his wife, and son, and left after ransacking the house. In consequence

of this outrage an iradè was issued, ordering that the Régie officials should be armed like gendarmerie. It was announced (20th) that the Government had resolved to improve the drainage of Cairo, and had asked for plans.

Turkey, Sultan of. See ABDUL HAMED II.

Turkish Railways. In our last edition we gave summarised accounts of several of the railway works being carried on under government recognition. A letter from Constantinople, telegraphed from Paris on Dec. 22nd, '90, stated that numerous concessions had been demanded, there being great activity in railway development. The principal schemes were for the construction of a line from Samsoon to Sivas by M. Cotard; from Panormo to Koniah by M. Nagelmackers; the extension of the Aidin line to Koniah; extension of the Kassaba line to Afioum to Kara Hissar; and the prolongation of the Mersina and Adana railway to Aleppo. The German company were pushing on the line from Ismidt to Angora (see last ed.), finding that traffic sprung up immediately; and the same company were making a railway from Monastir to Salonica, and were about to apply for a concession to join the European system with the Greek line from the Piræus to the frontier (see GREEK RAILWAYS). A Paris telegram of April 4th, '91, stated that the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway and the Beyrout harbour works, both undertaken by a French company, were rapidly progressing; the first section, to Ramleh, was opened on May 24th. Another message from the same source (April 19th) reported that a railway was being promoted under English auspices from Saida to Damascus, the Lebanon to be traversed on the funicular system. It was reported from Constantinople (June 2nd), that M. Macau, chairman of the Cockerill Company (Belgium), had obtained the Samsoon-Sivas concession, with permission to extend the line to Cæsarea and the Gulf of Alexandretta, thus effecting communication between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, a distance of 1800 kilomètres; the Government guarantee is about 14,000 fr. per kilomètre constructed. From Paris (July 2nd) it was stated that M. Bayhor, of Beyrout, had obtained a firman for a line from Beyrout to Damascus and had commenced work; a Belgian company had also obtained a concession for a steam tramway from Damascus to Houram. In September attention was called to a pamphlet issued by the Cairo Geographical Society to advocate a railway between Ismailich and Gaza (see EGYPTIAN RAILWAYS), which also gave a summary of railway enterprise in Syria. According to a Constantinople telegram of Oct. 11th, it appeared that, owing to a difficulty in carrying out the contract made by Mr. James Pilling, of Manchester, to construct a railway from St. Jean d'Acre to Damascus, the 10,000 Turkish lira lodged as a guarantee had been seized. An iradè just issued, however, gave Mr. Pilling a prolongation and a modification of the concession.

Tylor, Edward Burnett, D.C.L., F.R.S., **President** of the **Anthropological Society**, and **Keeper** of the **Oxford University Museum**, was b. at Camberwell, 1832. Ed. at the school of the Society of Friends, Tottenham. Has greatly distinguished himself by his **researches** in the history of man and civilisation. His **best known works** are his **Handbook on Anthropology**, and "**Primitive Culture: Researches into the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Art, and Custom.**" Read an interesting paper on "The Limits of Savage Religion" at the Anthropological Institute (Nov. 10th, '91).

Tyndall, Professor John, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., was b. Aug. 21st, 1820, at Leighlin Bridge, co. Carlow, Ireland. Ed. first at a national school. In '39 he left school to join the Irish Ordnance Survey. In '51 he went to Berlin, and continued his researches under Professor Magnus. He soon returned to England, and was elected F.R.S. in '52. In '53 he was invited to give a Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution. Appointed **Professor of Natural Philosophy** '53, but resigned in '88. It was in '49 that Prof. T. first visited the Alps, purely for the sake of recreation. The result of these visits and his investigations are contained in the "Philosophical Transactions" for '51, also in his "Glaciers of the Alps" (London, '60), etc. In '63 his work "Heat considered as a Mode of Motion" was published, and this at once put him in the forefront as a physicist. In '66 he relieved Professor Faraday at Trinity House, and on the latter's death succeeded him as superintendent of the Royal Institution. In '74 he delivered the famous Belfast address as president of the annual meeting of the British Association. In '91 the Professor suffered from continued ill-health, from which he is now, happily, recovering.

Tyne and Solway Firth Ship Canal. At the end of Aug. '91 it was reported that a proposal to construct this waterway had so far advanced that a London engineer had commenced a survey. It is suggested that the canal be 200 ft. wide and 30 ft. deep, locks being dispensed with. The naval as well as the commercial aspects of the scheme are enforced by the promoters.

Types. The letters, marks, and signs cast in metal (the larger sizes cut in wood) with which printing is executed. Such types are rectangular in shape, having on their surface (*tech.* "face") the letter of the alphabet or such other design which, when inked, is intended to be imprinted on paper or other substance. The date of the invention of the art of printing is coincident with the discovery of **movable types.** Printing in its simple sense—*i.e.*, the transferring of designs in wood or other material to paper to form books—existed long before, but the introduction of movable types was the mainspring of the movement which disseminated light to succeeding **ages,** and assisted in spreading civilisation throughout the habitable globe. No handicraft receives so much **observation** as printing; but the observation of the ordinary reader, however attentive it may be, is usually superficial and imperfect. Types are seen, but not regarded: it is only the **information conveyed by types** that is considered. Few general readers know one type or style from another, and fewer still can identify the types under differing circumstances, or speak of them by their technical names; yet, to the publisher and author, especially, such knowledge is of the highest importance, and even to the general student it not without interest. Types are of all sizes—from the immense **poster** types which decorate our hoardings, down to that which can scarcely be read except by the aid of a magnifying glass. It would be foreign to our purpose to describe or even to give a list of the whole of the types in general use; we, therefore, shall

TYPOGRAPHICAL MARKS EXEMPLIFIED.

sance; very noble in is simplicity, in its proportons, and in its masonry, note especially the the grand way in which the oblique archstones rest onthe butments of the bridge. palpably safe, both to the sense and eye; note also the sculpture of the Annunciation on the southern sde of it; how beautifully arranged, so as to give more lightness and grace to the arch—the dove, flying towards the Madonna, forming the keystone,—and thus the whole action of the figures being parallel to the curve of the arch, while all the masonry is at rig ht angles to it. Note, finally, one circumstance which gives peculiar firmness to the figure of the angel, and associates itself with the general expressions of strength in the whole building; namely, that the sole of the advanced foot is set *perfectly level*, as if placed on the ground, instead of being as in most modern figures of this kind. The sculptures themselves are not good, but these pieces of feeling in them are very admirable.

The two figures on the other side. St. Mark and St. Theodore, are inferior, though all by the same sculptor, Girolamo Campagna.

THE bridge was built by Antonio da Ponte in 1588. It was anciently of wood, with a drawbridge inthe centre, a represtation of

Explanations.—1. The letter "t" is upside down. 2. The letter "i" is omitted. 3. Substitute a full-point for comma, and begin a fresh sentence. 4. The word "the" to be deleted. 5. Space standing up, showing black mark between words. 6. Reader has crossed out word accidentally. Wishing it retained, he places the Latin word "stet" (let it stand) in margin, at the same time placing dots under the word. 7, 15. trs. means transpose the two words or letters. 8. Three lines under a letter or word indicate that it should be in capitals, two lines mean small capitals, and one line italics (or if already in italics Roman). 9. l.c. (lower case of type—containing small letters, in distinction from the upper case, having only capitals, etc.) means here that a small letter is to be used instead of the small capital. 10. Corner of line has slipped. 11. Underlined for italics. 12. A space (technically a "lead") omitted between the lines. 13. The letters in the word are too far apart, and should be closed up. 14. A bad letter. 16. The letter is face downwards. 17. w.f. (wrong fount) indicates that the letter marked belongs to another fount of type. 18. Underlined for roman. 19. An omission, a caret (^) is marked in the place, and the words written in margin. 20. Commence a new paragraph. 21. The paragraph should not have been broken here, but should run on as a mere sentence. 22. Underlined for small capitals. 23. Should be indented to show beginning of new paragraph. 24. Lower-case letters to be substituted for the small capitals. 25. A comma instead of a full-point is required. 26. A space to be put in between the two words to separate them. 27. The letter "n" omitted. A *wrong* letter (technically a "literal") should be marked through and the correct one written in the margin.

PAGE AFTER MAKING CORRECTIONS MARKED.

sance; very noble in its simplicity, in its proportions, and in its masonry. Note especially the grand way in which the oblique archstones rest on the butments of the bridge, safe, palpably both to the sense and eye: note also the sculpture of the Annunciation on the southern side of it; how beautifully arranged, so as to give more lightness and grace to the arch—*the dove, flying towards the Madonna, forming the keystone,*—and thus the whole action of the figures being parallel to the curve of the arch, while all the masonry is at right angles to it. Note, finally, one circumstance which gives peculiar firmness to the figure of the angel, and associates itself with the general expression of strength in the whole building; namely, that the sole of the advanced foot is set perfectly level, as if placed on the ground, instead of being thrown back behind like a heron's, as in most modern figures of this kind.

The sculptures themselves are not good; but these pieces of feeling in them are very admirable. The two figures on the other side, St. Mark and St. Theodore, are inferior, though all by the same sculptor, GIROLAMO CAMPAGNA.

The bridge was built by Antonio da Ponte, in 1558. It was anciently of wood, with a drawbridge in the centre, a representation of

confine our observations to those which are more especially used for the purpose of book printing. They are as follows (premising, however, that those marked with an asterisk are not so frequently used):—

1. **Great Primer.***
2. **English.**
3. **Pica.**
4. **Small Pica.**
5. **Long Primer.**
6. **Bourgeois.**
7. **Brevier.**
8. **Minion.**
9. **Emerald.***
10. **Nonpareil.**
11. **Ruby.***
12. **Pearl.**
13. **Diamond.***
14. **Minikin.***

The following scheme will not only show the proportions which the book types in general use bear to one another, but will, by showing the extra amount of letters that may be got into the same space, be a useful guide to an author in casting off a MS. with a view of ascertaining (by assessing the average number of words in each line of his MS., and how many lines in a folio) how much it will make in a certain size of type. The vertical lines at the top and bottom divide the line into three equal spaces of 6 and one of 3 ems—that is, 3½ in.

Proportion of one Type to another.

PICA EMS | 6 | 12 | 18 | 21 |

Great Primer.	Does not this 'divine art' whic	26
English.	Does not this 'divine art' which has enlig	36
Pica.	Does not this 'divine art' which has enlightene	41
Small Pica.	Does not this 'divine art' which has enlightened the	45
Long Primer.	Does not this 'divine art' which has enlightened the world	50
Bourgeois.	Does not this 'divine art' which has enlightened the world jus	53
Brevier.	Does not this 'divine art' which has enlightened the world justly d	57
Minion.	Does not this 'divine art' which has enlightened the world justly deserv	62
Nonpareil.	Does not this 'divine art' which has enlightened the world justly deserve our	66
Ruby.	Does not this 'divine art' which has enlightened the world justly deserve our encourage	75
Pearl.	Does not this 'divine art' which has enlightened the world justly deserve our encouragement in	81

INCHES | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3½

The complete set of types in any quantity is called a **fount.** Pica is universally recognised as the **standard type,** and by this the printer makes all his measurements. Six pica ems, laid sideways thus, E E E E E E, are equal to **an inch**—72 of them making a foot. It is often a subject of great perplexity to an author or publisher to know **in what type** he **shall print** a certain work. Although the choice is arbitrary, and depends upon many surrounding circumstances, such as the nature of the work or the intended bulk of the book, custom has relegated certain sizes of type to a certain **size of page.** The following table will therefore be found useful, giving, as it does, the technical names of the paper and its sections when folded into recognised sizes; as also the generally accepted widths and lengths of the type of pages suitable for such sizes of type, and suggestions for the particular sizes of type which may be used, and are usually adopted:—

NAMES OF PAPERS AND THEIR DIVISIONS FOR BOOK-PRINTING.	Size of Paper of Page in inches.	Size of Page of Type in Pica ems.		Size of Type most suitable.
		Length.	Width.	
Foolscap—				
Full sheet . . .	13½ × 17			
Quarto (4to) . .	6¾ ,, 8½	41	30	Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer.
Octavo (8vo) . .	4¼ ,, 6¾	32	18	} Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier.
Duodecimo (12mo) .	3⅜ ,, 5⅝	28	15	
Sixteen-mo (16mo) .	3⅜ ,, 4¼	19	15	Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil.
Crown—				
Full sheet . . .	15 ,, 20			
Quarto (4to) . .	7½ ,, 10	48	34	Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer.
Octavo (8vo) . .	5 ,, 7½	36	21	} Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois.
Duodecimo (12mo) .	3¾ ,, 6⅝	32	16	
Sixteen-mo (16mo) .	3¾ ,, 5	23	16	Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion.
Demy—				
Full sheet . . .	17½ ,, 22½			
Quarto (4to) . .	8¾ ,, 11¼	54	42	English, Pica, Small Pica.
Octavo (8vo) . .	5⅝ ,, 8¾	42	24	Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer.
Duodecimo (12mo) .	4¾ ,, 7½	36	19	Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois.
Sixteen-mo (16mo) .	4¼ ,, 5⅝	26	20	Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion.
Thirty-two-mo (32mo).	2¾ ,, 4⅜	21	12	Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil.
Royal—				
Full sheet . . .	20 ,, 25			
Quarto (4to) . .	10 ,, 12½	64	48	English, Pica, Small Pica.
Octavo (8vo) . .	6¼ ,, 10	48	27	Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer.
Duodecimo (12mo) .	5 ,, 8⅜	40	21	Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois.
Sixteen-mo (16mo) .	5 ,, 6¼	29	21	Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier.
Thirty-two-mo (32mo).	3⅛ ,, 5	24	14	Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion.

With the aid of the above table, and by bearing in mind that a pica em is the sixth of an inch, any person, with an ordinary measuring rule, can fix the length and width of his page—which, notwithstanding the measurements given above, is within certain limits quite arbitrary—as is also, indeed, the size of the type which may be used. For instance, the size of the paper for this page is what is technically termed crown octavo (5 x 7½), and on reference to the last column of the above table, the reader will see that we have suggested that the types Nos. 4, 5 and 6 may be used (that is, Small Pica, Long Primer, or Bourgeois), and this would be correct for all ordinary purposes. But it is in the nature of a **Cyclopædia** that a great deal of information should be compressed into a small compass: the type, therefore, to be used must be chosen accordingly. The type selected is No. 10 (Nonpareil), which is just one-half the size of Pica, and of which 12 ems go to the inch, or 144 ems (or lines) to the foot. It should be noted that, as a rule, **extract matter** occurring in the text should be set **one size smaller** than the body, and **foot-notes** two sizes smaller. Thus, if the body of the work should be composed in Small Pica, the extract matter (which should at all times be clearly indicated) should be set or composed in Long Primer, whilst the foot-notes should be set in Bourgeois. **Side or out-in notes** are set several sizes smaller—such as Minion, Nonpareil, or even Pearl. In connection with the question of types, it may not be out of place to give the author a hint as to the **preparation of "copy"** and the **correction of proofs.** All "copy" for the printer should be **clearly and legibly written on one side** of the paper, all extract or foot-note matter being indicated, all **contractions avoided as** far as possible, and where this is not the case, the same to be written on a **systematic basis.** By writing on the right-hand side of each sheet of paper, the left, which has been left blank, may be used for **interpolations** or **emendations** or **notes**, which should be clearly marked as such. A little care in the preparation of "copy" will often save the author from what he considers "vexatious charges" under the head of corrections. These chiefly arise from **deviations** from the "copy" which the author makes **in the proofs**, or from causes connected with the **preparation** of the "copy," and are charged to the author. Such charges are always considered unsatisfactory, on both sides; for whilst, upon the one hand, the printer has to take a deal of time and trouble to alter his type, on the other the author apparently sees nothing for the heavy charge made. As a guide to an author **how to mark a proof**, we refer him to the previous page, which, we think, will embrace every variety of correction, accompanied by an **explanation** which will make the symbols clear. The corrected page is also added as a guide. **Consult** "Hints to Authors," by Henry Jowett ('89).

U

Unitarian. The name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, or the Deity of Christ. **Congregations** number about 250 in **England**, besides 20 mission stations, 32 in **Wales**, 10 in **Scotland**, 40 in **Ireland**. **The British and Foreign Unitarian Association** is not representative, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity." The Association claims no authority over churches or ministers. The only technically **Unitarian College** is that of the **Unitarian Home Missionary College in Manchester**, which educates for the ministry students who are not able to enter **Manchester New College** (*q.v.*), recently removed to **Oxford**, where most of the leading Unitarian ministers are trained. There is a **triennial Conference** of non-subscribing congregations, which consists almost entirely of Unitarians (next to be held in April '94). The professedly Unitarian congregations of the **United States** number 350; of these 232 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations. (See also SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.) The *Inquirer*, which is a weekly newspaper (established '42), is described as devoted to the cause of "reverent free-thought." It discusses religion, chiefly from the "new" Unitarian point of view, and its contents are further referred to under the heads of "Ethics, Literature, and Science." The present editor is the Rev. W. G. Tarrant, B.A. **Office**, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

United Service Institution. See ROYAL U. S. INSTITUTION.

United States. A confederation of forty-three North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The first is vested in a president elected for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. He is commander of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on afterwards being passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under immediate authority of the president by seven ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the senate. A vice-president is also chosen in the same manner; he is *ex officio* president of the senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the president he assumes his office for the remainder of the term and the senate elects a temporary vice-president. The **legislative power** is vested in Congress, which consists (1) of a **senate** of 76 members—viz., two chosen by each state legislature for six years—who confirm or reject all appointments by president, and its members constitute a court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office; (2) of a **house of representatives** of 332 members, chosen every two years by all duly qualified male citizens and apportioned among the states according to population. In addition to the representatives, delegates from "territories" (not yet organised into states) are entitled to

debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. The Congress may propose an amendment to the constitution if two-thirds of both houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states. The judicial power is confided to a supreme court (the members of which are nominated by the president for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the federal government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. Perfect equality is accorded to all religions; education free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states—the cost being met from state or local funds, and the federal government contributing a portion. The power to enact municipal laws is reserved to the states of which the constitutions and modes of administration bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a governor and the legislative to one or two chambers, as the case may be. Roughly speaking, each state has voluntarily surrendered to the central government all federal matters, including taxation for federal purposes only, while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The soil of the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state are divided into "territories," the districts of Columbia, Alaska, and three Indian territories. When duly qualified by population, etc., it is competent for the confederacy to form the territories into new "states" and admit them into the Union. There is also a "district of Columbia," a neutral territory under the direct government of the confederacy, in which is situated the capital, **Washington.** The total area of the Union is 3,602,990 sq. miles; the population, by the census of '90, was 62,480,540. **Revenue** ('90) $403,080,983; **expenditure,** $318,040,711. **Exports,** '90-91, $881,076,017; **imports,** $823,286,735. **The national debt** in '89 amounted to $1,617,372,419. The army is limited by Act of Congress to 25,000 men and 2155 officers; the actual strength ('90) is 2,170 officers and 25,220 men. In addition, each state is supposed to have a militia, in which all men from eighteen to forty-five, capable of bearing arms, should be enrolled. **GENERAL.** '90. Ten young ladies were seriously burnt (Dec. 13th) in consequence of the dress of one of them catching fire at a fancy ball at Akron, Ohio. The Union Pacific Railway switchmen at Rawlins', Wyoming, struck (18th). Mr. B. C. Faurot, president of the Columbus, Lima, and North-Western Railway, completed contracts (22nd) by which they secured 3,000,000 acres of capable of bearing arms, should be enrolled.—land in Mexico, granted to the former by the Mexican Government, which also undertook to pay $200 to each family, and $50 to each bachelor who settled on the land. The Supreme Court decided (22nd) that a wife is not a competent witness against her husband where polygamy is charged against him. The President issued a proclamation that the International Exhibition at Chicago would be opened May 1st, 1893, and closed on the last Thursday of the following October (24th). The Masonic Temple at Baltimore was destroyed by fire; damage, $450,000. There was a great snowstorm in New York (26th). The distress in Oklahoma during the month was very great, three-fourths of the 40,000 persons in the territory being in want of food and clothing. Capt. James Carroll, of Sitka, Alaska, offered the Government £2,800,000 for the territory.—'91. Three new lighthouses were opened (**Jan.** 1st) on the coast of Maine—at Luluc Narrows, end of Great Dutch Island, and Goose Rock. The principal part of the State prison at Plattenburg was destroyed by fire; the damage amounted to £60,000. Fifteen miners at Eagle's Pass, Texas, were blown up and killed in the powder-house. The Fifth Avenue Theatre and Hermann's Theatre, Broadway, New York, were destroyed by fire (2nd), and also Sturtwant House, and other buildings. The damage was estimated at $567,000. Mrs. R. G. Peters, an English lady, was murdered by burglars (8th) in her house at Atalanta, Georgia, and the house set fire to. The burglars were not caught. Sharp earthquake shocks were felt at Rusk, Texas (8th). A bride was shot while in the church, Marion county (12th); the murderer was not caught. Dobson's carpet factory, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire (17th); damage, $1,000,000. Great fire occurred in clothing houses, Buffalo; a wall fell burying five persons, two of whom were killed. A terrific snowstorm raged along the Atlantic coast (24-5th), doing enormous damage to the extent of several millions in New York alone. One hundred and fifty men were killed by an explosion in the Frick Mine, Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. At the Carbon Hill coal mines, Walker county, nine negroes were surrounded by a mob of miners and shot while asleep for taking the place of strikers (30th). Judge Wallace, in the Chicago Court (**Feb.** 2nd), refused to grant an injunction restraining a firm of booksellers from selling an edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, published by a Chicago firm, the Court holding that rival American publishers had a legal right to use all or any of the contents of the original edition, excepting such portions as were covered by the copyright of American authors. A strike of coke-workers commenced at Connesville (9th), 10,000 men going out. A revolver fight between two editors took place (22nd) in the streets of Columbus, Ohio. One was fatally wounded, one passer-by killed, and several others wounded. A crowd broke into the New Orleans prison (**March** 14th) and shot or hanged eleven of the Italians charged with the assassination last autumn, of Mr. Hennessey, chief of police; the Italians were members of a secret society, the Mafia, which committed murders and terrorised people generally. There was a serious epidemic of influenza in Chicago and other cities, the death rate reaching as high as 35 per 1000. Strikes occurred at the West Pennsylvanian Coke Works; there were riots, and a number of the strikers were shot in conflicts with the authorities. A congress of inventors and manufacturers was opened at Washington (**April** 8th) to celebrate the beginning of the second century of the American patent system. The sheriff and 13 deputies were arrested (8th) on the charge of having murdered the coke work strikers. There was a severe epidemic of influenza in New York and Brooklyn. Serious riots occurred, and the militia were called out to suppress them. A car load of dynamite exploded (**May** 19th) at Tarrytown, killing 18 persons and wounding 25. The coroner's jury censured Mr. Chauncey Depew and the directors of the railway for allowing passengers to travel in the same car as the explosives. Half the town of Seabright, N.J., was burnt (**June** 16th).

Hundreds of people were rendered homeless. A terrible railway collision occurred at Ravenna (**July** 3rd) between a heavy freight train and the Erie express from New York. Twenty-five passengers were killed, some being burnt to death, the wreckage having caught fire. Four criminals were executed by electricity (7th) at Sing Sing. News was received at New York (11th) that the Chippewa Indians had been in revolt for some time. An explosion in, and collapse of, a five-storey building occurred in New York (**Aug.** 22nd); the ruins caught fire, and between 70 and 90 persons were either crushed or burnt to death. The St. Clair tunnel under the St. Clair river, connecting the American and Canadian railways, was opened by Sir Henry Tyler, the chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway' (**Sept.** 19th). One hundred and twenty British delegates to the Methodist Œcumenical Congress took part in the services at the Asbury Methodist Church in New York (**Oct.** 4th). The Rev. Mr. Morgan, one of the delegates, preached, and the Rev. Dr. Stephenson, President of the Wesleyan Conference of England, delivered an address. The Comte de Paris sent (14th) a splendid Lyons velvet banner to the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion. A preliminary report upon the nursery industry was issued during the month by the Census Office. The report showed that there were in the United States 4510 nurseries, valued at $41,978,835, and occupying 172,806 acres of land, with an invested capital of $52,425,669, and giving employment to 49,657 men, 2279 women, and 14,200 animals, using in the propagation and cultivation of trees and plants $990,606 worth of implements. Of the acreage in nurseries 95,025 acres were found to be used in growing trees, plants, shrubs, and vines of all ages; the figures, based upon the best estimate of the nurserymen, making the grand total of plants and trees 3,386,855,778, of which 518,016,612 were fruit trees, 685,003,396 grape-vines and small fruits, and the balance nut, deciduous and evergreen trees, hardy shrubs, and roses. The largest acreage was devoted to the production of apple trees—viz., 20,232 acres, numbering 240,570,666 young trees, giving an average of 11,890 per acre; while the plum, pear, and peach had, respectively, 7826, 6854, and 3357 acres, producing 88,494,367, 77,223,402, and 49,887,894 young trees, or an average of 11,307, 11,266, and 14,861 trees to the acre. The value of the green, dried, and preserved fruits exported in '90 was $4,031,686; 20,861,462 lb. of dried apples, and 453,506 barrels of green apples were exported. The value of the year's import of fruit was $18,310,007. A negro editor was awarded $825 damages against a New York *café* proprietor in whose place he was refused service (**Nov.**). A terrific storm took place at Washington (23rd).—**SOCIAL.** '90. A sale of articles belonging to George Washington took place (**Dec.** 11th). Mr. Henry B. Brown was (22nd) appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in the place of the late Judge Miller. Señor Valente, Brazilian Minister, was transferred to Vienna, and was succeeded by Señor Salvador de Mendonça.—**'91.** Judge Warder, of Chattanooga, and his son-in-law quarrelled (**Jan.** 18th); revolvers were produced and fired, killing the latter. The Judge's daughter, Mrs. Fugette, was seriously shot in trying to stop the quarrel. Mr. Windom, Secretary to the Treasury, after a short speech at a banquet given (29th) by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation at Delmonico's, collapsed in his chair, and died in a few minutes, after being removed to another room. General Sherman died (**Feb.** 14th) at the age of 70, and was buried at St. Louis with military honours (21st). Mr. Charles Foster, ex-Governor of Ohio, was appointed Secretary to the Treasury (21st). President Harrison made a tour of the South American States during April and the early part of May. At Colorado Springs, while Mrs. Harrison was holding a reception (**May** 12th), the floor of the porch gave way, and 30 people were precipitated into the area; no one was dangerously hurt. Judge Warder committed suicide (**July** 18th). Mr. J. Russell Lowell died (**Aug.** 12th).—**COMMERCIAL.** A petition from New York merchants was presented to Congress (Dec. 4th), asking for an extension of the time during which goods could be taken out of bond under the old duties. Mr. Curtis G. Stoddart, an American banker, was arrested (12th) on the charge of embezzling $2,200,000 and $4,000,000 in bonds Mr. S. indignantly denied the charge. It was decided to build the Government Appraisers' Stores near the Hudson river piers, New York. It was reported (27th) that about 20 United States consuls and consular agents in Canada were implicated in a system of fraud, connected with consular certificates, by which the Government were defrauded of $1,000,000. During the year ending Dec. 31st, '90, 10,907 failures have occurred in the United States, against 10,882 in 1889. The total liabilities amounted to $189,000,000, as compared with $148,000,000 for the preceding year. This amount is the largest since 1884, when the total was $226,000,000.—**'91.** Messrs. Marshall, Field, & Co. prepared a suit (Jan. 1st) to test the constitutionality of the M'Kinley tariff on the ground that the omission of the tobacco rebate clause invalidated the whole measure The Superintendent of the Philadelphian Mint having refused (3rd) to coin into dollars an ingot of 514 oz., presented by Messrs. Morse and Merrick, those gentlemen decided to take the case to the Supreme Court. The Sugar Trust was re-organised as the American Sugar Refining Co. (10th), with a capital of £10,000,000. The Secretary to the Treasury decided (12th) that bar or ingot silver cannot be coined for the use or benefit of depositors. A Chicago grand jury found a true bill against Mr. Gibson, Secretary of the Whisky Trust, for attempting to bribe a man to blow up a distillery with dynamite. During the progress of the Free Coinage Bill a silver pool was formed, and (**Feb.**) on the defeat of the Bill there was an accumulation of 10,000,000 oz. in New York, which cost the speculators on the average $1·10 per oz.; they had to sell at $1·05 per oz. The first losses to the speculators amounted to $2,000,000, and storage and interest amounted to $500,000 more. In a test case before the Philadelphia Court the Government were adjudged (**June** 19th) to refund to Messrs. Meyer and Dickinson $632 excess duties levied on hat trimmings. The Government gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court. The case was settled by the Treasury paying back $5,000,000 to the overcharged importers. The New York Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution declaring the

opinion that the law compelling the purchase by the Government of 4½ million ounces of silver a month was opposed to the public welfare. Sir Julian Pauncefote wrote to the Government respecting loose baling of American cotton and the attendant risk to human life.

POLITICAL. The Pension Bill, which passed through Committee in Nov., voted $133,173,085 for pensions, and $1,500,000 for surgeons' fees. It was reported (Nov. 30th, '90) that the position of the Indian difficulty was becoming serious, the Indians having assembled in several places and commenced raiding. The President, in his message to Congress (Dec. 1st), stated that the revenue for the last fiscal year amounted to $403,080,983 and the expenditure to $297,736,487. The postal receipts being ignored, there was a surplus, including the Sinking Fund, of $105,344,496. For '90 the receipts amounted to $16,030,923 and the expenditure to $15,739,871 in excess of the revenue and expenditure respectively of '89. For the current year the estimated receipts were $406,000,000 and the estimated expenditure $354,000,000, the postal revenue being again ignored. A Bill for the free coinage of silver was introduced. Early in the month Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill) was sent by the Government against the Indians. A conflict between two bodies of Indians (13th) in South Dakota, and they had also attacked the settlers. The outlook became more serious (15th). Sitting Bull was arrested in his camp, forty miles from Standing Rock, as, it was said, he was going to Badlands. His followers attempted a rescue, and in the *melée* Sitting Bull and his son were killed. There was a conflict between some troopers and the Indians (16th), when 52 of the former were killed; the Indians lost heavily. Further engagements took place on the two following days. The police arrested the Indian Messiah (22nd) in Red Cloud's camp. He was a fanatic, named Hopkins, of Nassau, Iowa. There was fighting near Battle Creek, Dakota (24th), and also subsequently, in which conflicts large numbers of the Indians and many of the Government troops were killed. On the part of the troopers, in most cases, no quarter was given, and firing only ceased when there was not a living Indian in sight.—'91. Mr. Lyall, British consul at Galveston, Texas, was removed (**Jan.** 1st) on the demand of the Governor of Texas, who considered that he had been insulted by that official. Fighting took place between the troops and Indians at Pine Ridge; thirty of the soldiers were killed. General Miles reported (16th) that all the Indians were entering the Pine Ridge Agency and delivering up their arms. The arms surrendered were found to be worn out, the good ones being secreted. General Miles issued an address (19th) to the men under his command, announcing ths end of the war. The public debt on Jan. 1st amounted to $862,430,541. The correspondence between Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury on the Behring's Sea question (*q.v.*) was laid before Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury notified that all goods sent into the country for the sole purpose of exhibition at the World's Fair were to be admitted duty free (7th). The statistics of the seal fisheries for '90 showed that a total of 43,779 skins were brought to Victoria during that period, valued at $498,728, being an increase over the year 1889 of 8,569 skins. Of the total catch 22,019 seals were taken in Behrings' Sea, the rest being secured along the coast. Twenty-nine British Columbia vessels, valued at $248,250, were engaged in the fisheries, their crews numbering 678 men. The total catch of these vessels was 39,547 skins, of which 18,165 were taken in Behring's Sea. Five American vessels took 3,043 seals in Behring's Sea during the year, and carried their catch to Victoria, and one German vessel caught 811 seals. The question of the Behring's Sea Fisheries was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States (12th) by Sir John Thompson, Attorney-General for Canada, asking the Court commanding the District Court at Sitka to anuul the proceedings by which the sealer, W. P. Saywood was libelled in '87. The Senate (14th) passed a Free Coinage Bill, fixing the merit of value at a dollar coined of 412½ grains of standard silver or 25$\frac{8}{10}$ grains of standard gold; it also gives all bullion owners authority to deposit bullion for coinage, all certificates issued for silver or gold being made legal tender, while bullion owners have the option of receiving coin or certificates for their bullion which shall afterwards be coined. A treaty of commerce with the Congo State was signed (24th). In the Supreme Court (27th) the case of the sealer, *W. P. Sayward*, came on for hearing. Mr. Calderon Carlisle, on behalf of Great Britain, contended that the proceedings were brought to get the Court to decide a matter of private right. The States Attorney-General, Mr. Miller, said the case was an effort to transfer a long-standing diplomatic controversy from the Executive to the Judicial Department. Mr. Choate, the counsel for Canada, contended that Canada appeared simply as a friendly stranger seeking to protect the fortunes of one of her citizens. There was no political question at issue. The Apportionment Bill, fixing the number of the members of the new House at 356 was passed by the Senate (28th). Both Houses of Congress adjourned (30th) after the announcement of the death of Mr Windom, Secretary to the Treasury. The Judge of the Supreme Court decided (**Feb.** 2nd) that Great Britain should have leave to file an application for a writ of prohibition in the matter of the sealer *W. P. Sayward*. The Senate passed an amendment (9th) to the Copyright Bill, extending its principles to maps, charts, dramatic and musical productions, engravings, and lithographs. The House of Representatives passed a Bill giving a subsidy to American built vessels carrying mails for foreign countries. The Copyright Bill passed (**March** 4th) in a form which would enable a private individual to import two copies of a foreign book. The supplies voted by Congress amounted to 525 millions. The Italian Government called upon the United States Government to proceed against the persons who lynched the Italians charged with the murder of Inspector Hennessey, and not being satisfied with the promptitude of the action taken, Baron di Fava, the Italian Minister, presented his letters of recall (31st). General Huston, United States Treasurer, resigned (**April**), and was succeeded by Mr. E. H. Nedecker. The Grand Jury, which made inquiry into the lynching, found (**May** 5th) "that a thorough examination of the subject failed to disclose the necessary facts to justify this Grand Jury in presenting indictments"; it also found that eight of the men were naturalised, and that another had announced his intention of becoming so. The Chilian steamer *Itata* called at San Diego,

apparently for coal, but, as it was believed, she came for arms for the Parliamentary party; by orders from Washington (5th), a deputy marshal was put on board. She left the port (6th), and took a cargo of arms and ammunition on board outside from the American schooner *Robert and Minnie*. The deputy marshal was put on shore at Ballast Point (8th). The *Robert and Minnie* was captured, and the United States war vessels in the Pacific were ordered to seek and recapture the *Itata* (11th). Officers and men connected with the *Robert and Minnie* were arrested and charged with violating the neutrality laws (12th). Señor Ricardo Trumbull, a member of the Chilian Congress, was arrested and charged with a similar offence in connection with the same case. The question of the *Itata* was amicably settled (20th), and she was surrendered to the American cruisers at Iquique (**June** 4th). Mr. M'Kinley was nominated Governor by the Ohio Republic Convention (17th). The libel on the *Robert and Minnie* was dismissed by the Court. The Pacific mail steamer *City of Panama* was seized (**Aug.**) at La Libertad because she left La Union without a permit. The *Itata* was released at Los Angeles (30th), on filing a bond in a penalty of $60,000 for the vessel, and a like amount for the cargo and arms. Mr. Egan was instructed to demand an explanation of and compensation for the death of the U.S. sailors attacked by the crowd and killed at Valparaiso (**Oct.**). It was reported (29th) that the Chilian Government refused to accept responsibility. Mr. M'Kinley was elected Governor of the State of Ohio (**Nov.** 4th). The elections took place on the following day. It was stated that the Customs receipts had fallen off by $35,000,000 during the four months ending Oct. 31st. The *W. P. Sayward* case came before the Supreme Court for argument (9th). It was announced (10th) that an agreement had been come to with Great Britain as to the terms on which differences respecting Behring's Sea should be submitted to arbitration. At a banquet in Boston Mr. M'Kinley was hailed as the future President of the United States (20th).

United States Political Parties. The House of Representatives in the fifty-second Congress, to meet in March '92, was elected in Nov. '91. That House now consists of **332** members, owing to the recent addition of Wyoming and Idaho to the list of States. The State Legislatures select the members of the Senate, of which one-third falls to be elected for the March Congress. The two great parties in the United States are the Republican and Democratic, while a third party, under the name of the **Farmers' Alliance**, was formed by Mr. Benjamin R. Tillman. It is strongly opposed to monopolies, demands "equal rights for all and special favours for none," and preaches "brotherly love." In '91 this party held a convention in Ohio, and nominated Mr. John Seitz as governor. The Ohio election has attracted much attention, as it is thought that its result will decide the fate of the free silver coinage agitation. (See UNITED STATES.) During the November elections this party showed a heavy decline in its influence. Many of its members rejoined the Republicans. **Mr. M'Kinley** was successful on **Nov.** 4th in gaining the governorship of the State of Ohio. His election as President is now regarded as a possibility. Mr. Grover Cleveland would be a very popular candidate, while the chances of Mr. J. G. Blaine are not to be disregarded.

United States, President of the. See HARRISON, BENJAMIN.

University College, London, founded 1826, was opened in '28 under the title of "The University of London." In '36 it was thought desirable to separate the College from the University, and the former was incorporated in that year as "University College, London," by royal charter, which was annulled in '69, and the College re-incorporated with additional powers. There are, therefore, two distinct institutions—the one a **teaching** body and the other an **examining** body. The curriculum includes courses in arts, law, science, theoretical and applied, medicine, and the fine arts. There is also **University College Hospital**, with upwards of 200 beds. **President**, J. Eric Erichsen, LL.D., F.R.S.; **Vice-President**, Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P. **Deans**, Professors W. P. Ker, M.A., and W. Ramsay, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S. **Sec.**, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A. The **students** number in all about 2000.

University College of North Wales (Bangor). Opened 1884. It received a **royal Charter** in '85, and it is in receipt of a Government grant of £4,000 per annum, besides an annual grant in aid of the Agricultural Department, which is in connection with the institution. The courses of study include the usual subjects of a liberal, classical, and scientific education. The physical, chemical and biological laboratories are very extensive and complete. The chemistry, botany, and zoology courses are recognised for medical graduation in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and students can make one *annus medicus* at the College. The science courses are recognised for two years of the three years' degree course of the **University of Edinburgh**. The College is a **local centre** for the matriculation examination of London University in June, Intermediate Arts Examination and B.A. examination of London University, and the Medical Preliminary Examinations of Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities in spring and autumn. There are a large number of **entrance scholarships** connected with the institution. The College has organised a system of **agricultural education** throughout North Wales, including the establishment of three **dairy schools**. The College possesses a valuable library containing nearly 20,000 volumes. **Sec.**, W. C. Davies.

University College School, Gower St., established 1832, is completely **unsectarian**—separate classification in all subjects—**a modern school** with classical department. Prepares for University College and London matriculation, as well as for Universities, Woolwich, etc. **Pupils**, 500. **Motto**, *Paulátim sed firmiter*. **Head Master**, H. W. Eve, M.A. **Sec.**, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A. Amongst its **alumni** are the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. George Lewis, Professor Michael Foster, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Lord Justice Lindley, Mr. Justice Charles, Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, and Principal Greenwood (Owens, Manchester).

University Extension. The **object** of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It **commenced** in '72 with the **University of Cambridge**; about four years later **Oxford** took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in

'76 was formed the **London Society for the Extension of University Teaching** within the Metropolitan area. **Dublin University** is associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; **Owens' College**, Manchester, is also in the field; and the **Scotch Universities** are making a similar plan for laying siege to the north. During '91 further advance has taken place in England with regard to this movement. The Technical Education Committee of the Kent County Council has made a grant to the South-Eastern Association for the Extension of University teaching to establish courses of lectures in more than fifty villages of the country. The **University of Sydney**, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87; and the **Chautauqua Home Reading Club**—the largest organisation of the kind in America—is promoting a similar system of higher education. Such is a general view of the present position of this movement; an insight into its working is afforded from the following details regarding the Cambridge, London, and Oxford schemes. **CAMBRIDGE.** This scheme is **controlled** by a syndicate of seventeen, appointed by the University senate. Under it there are **two terms** in the year—October to December, and January to March—and a course of twelve lectures given in each term. Either preceding or after each lecture a class is held for about an hour, during which students are orally examined by the lecturer, who also goes over the written papers done at home by the more advanced students every week. At the end of each term a **special examination** is held and **certificates** awarded on the joint report of examiner and lecturer. Six certificates so won entitle the winner to the **Vice-Chancellor's Certificate**. Of the eighty (besides County Council **centres**,) twelve are under the joint management of Cambridge and **Durham**, while seven are affiliated to Cambridge. These **affiliated centres** are —Derby, Exeter, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Plymouth with Stonehouse and Devonport, Scarborough, and Sunderland. The **privileges of students at** these **centres** are—(1) entrance to Cambridge University without submitting to the "previous" or "little go" examination; (2) remission of one year's residence before proceeding to the degree examination; (3) the title "Students affiliated to the University of Cambridge." For affiliation a connected course of study extending over at least three years is required, and before the special privileges are granted students must give evidence of certain proficiency in Latin, one other language, and mathematics. **A town may come under the operation** of the ordinary **scheme** in providing a place of meeting for the classes and a fee of £45 per term to the University for teaching. All the **local expenses** are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. **Classes** were held (Aug.) at Cambridge, to which students who had obtained certificates were admitted. Students were admitted to the University Libraries and Museums, and some of them resided at Newnham and Girton Colleges. With the **County Councils** of Devonshire, Norfolk, Kent, Surrey, Cambridgeshire, North-Hants, Sussex, etc., lectures on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture and various industries, were given by lecturers of the Syndicate in the autumn of '91 in 89 villages and towns. In the Lent Term, '92, the work is expected to be still further extended. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. The advance of the Cambridge section of University Extension will be seen in the table appended. Full **details** of the scheme and how to proceed in forming a **new centre** will be given on application to the **Secretary** of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, Syndicate Buildings, Camb.—The **LONDON Organisation** comprises a **council** of 32 members; President, the Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. Bedford College, Birkbeck Institution, City of London College, College for Men and Women, King's College, London Institution, Queen's College, Royal Institution, University College, and Working Men's College, each nominate a member of the council; the remaining 22 are elected by members of the society. Any one may become a member of the society by paying an annual subscription of two guineas, or £50 for a life membership. These subscriptions and voluntary subscriptions constitute the society's revenue. The council is assisted and advised on educational matters by the **Joint Board**, which consists of three representatives from each of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. The Joint Board nominates the lecturers and awards certificates to the students. The **scheme of work is similar to the Cambridge**

Latest Statistics of University Extension Scheme, '91.

	Cambridge.	**Oxford.**	**London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.**	**Total.**
Number of Centres	97	146	60	303
Number of Courses	140	192*	121	453
Total number of Lectures given	1512	1481	1226	4219
Number of Lecturers employed	51	33	26	110
Number of Students attending Lectures	11,100	20,248	13,000	44,348

* Sixteen special classes for students, supplementary to winter courses, and consisting of 5 or 6 lectures held in the summer term are not included in this total.

scheme—two terms in the winter, each of thre- months, weekly lectures followed by a convere sational class, weekly papers for the lectures and final examinations. In order to encourage continuity of work, a new certificate, called the **Sessional certificate**, has been instituted, which is awarded to students who have obtained a certificate in each of two consecutive winter courses, and have, in addition, satisfied the Joint Board in summer work, consisting of practical demonstrations on special reading and study under the direction of the teacher for a period of not less than ten weeks. Students under certain conditions with four sessional certificates are awarded **Certificates of Continuous Study.** The **Local Centres** are managed by local committees, who fix and receive the students' fees. The Society simply provides lecturers and examiners, the charge being £27 10s. for a course of ten, and £32 10s. for a course of twelve lectures. The **students' fees** vary from 1s. to half-a-guinea, according to the locality and the discretion of the local committees. The total number of students in 1890 was nearly 13,000. The number of students writing weekly papers has largely increased. During '90 the Council submitted evidence to the Senate of the Univ. of London showing that the work done by the London organisation was worthy of the recognition of the University. **Sec. to the Council**, R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc., Charterhouse, E.C. —**Consult** *Univ. Extension Journal.*—**OXFORD.** The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. Local committees in 146 towns acted last year ('90-91) in concert with the Oxford University Delegates, and arranged 192 courses, which were attended by 20,248 students. Of 1388 students, who entered for final examinations, 1181 candidates received certificates of distinction. Though in these examinations they only write one paper, the standard is identical with that required (but on several papers) in the Final University Examinations for B.A. During the last six years the local committees have spent on Oxford courses more than £20,000. A **course** consists of from six to twelve lectures. Long courses are increasing in number. In connection with each course a **travelling library** of books, recommended by the lecturers, aids the students. The arrangements made in '87 for private tuition by correspondence have not been adopted by many students. The proportion of students entering for final examination is small but increasing. The **method** of University Extension work is invariably the **lecture**, followed or preceded by a **class**, supplemented by **weekly exercises** corrected by the lecturer. Optional final examination by independent University Examiner. Fifty Students' Associations are in existence. The **County Councils** have arranged this **year ('91)** more than 100 Oxford University Extension Courses (mostly of twelve lectures and classes) on Science. Seventeen experienced lecturers are now wholly engaged in this new department of the work. The fourth **summer meeting** was held in Oxford in Aug. '91. It lasted nearly five weeks, and 1100 students attended during the first the days. The sequence of studies will be continued at the next four summer meetings, and in future cycles of four years. £150 was awarded in scholarships to enable students to attend the meeting. The successful essayists included many artisans. The standard of the prize essays was remarkably high. All information can be obtained from the *Oxford University Extension Gazette* (monthly, 1d.) **Sec.**, Mr. Michael E. Sadler, M.A., Examination Schools, Oxford.

Uppingham. Archdeacon Johnson's School, founded 1584; reorganised '75. Three leaving **exhibitions** of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 16 of about £30 each to Cambridge. There are 330 boys in the upper, and 55 in the lower, school. **Head Master,** Rev. E. Carus Selwyn.

University Hall, Gordon Square, W.C., owes its inception in the main to the publication of "Robert Elsmere," by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Its **aim** is twofold: to provide public lectures on Biblical, religious, social and economic subjects, free from any ecclesiastical restrictions; and to provide a residence for young men engaged in business or professions, who are willing to give a part of their leisure to social or religious work in the neighbourhood. The **residents** have engaged a hall in Marchmont Street, in one of the most neglected districts in St. Pancras, as a centre for their work. There are now about a dozen men in residence at the hall. The Biblical lectures have followed the lines of Continental criticism and the sympathies of the founders of the Hall are with the most free liberal developments of the religious life; but no religious tests are imposed upon residents, and men of diverse creeds and churches are included in their number. Mrs. Humphry Ward, the Earl of Carlisle, the Rev. Stopford Brooke and Dr. Martineau are on the committee. **Warden,** Phil. H. Wicksteed, M.A., University Hall.

Uruguay. Formerly called **Banda Oriental.** A republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Area, 72,150 sq. m.; pop. (1889), 700,000. Capital, **Monte Video,** pop. 104,472, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. Government vested in a president elected for four years. Legislature is composed of a Senate elected for six years by departments, and a Chamber elected for three years, one for each 3000 of population. In the recess a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assume legislative power and control of general administration. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. President, General Obes. **Estimated revenue** for '89, $13,862,000 (£1 = $4.70); **expenditure,** $13,811,308; **debt** ('89), $79,189,944. **Imports** ('88), 29,477,448 pesos; **exports,** 28,008,254 p. The Government introduced a Bill in both Chambers (Dec. 10th, '90) to raise the customs on spirits, sugar, perfumery, silk, tinned provisions, and tobacco.—**'91.** A decree was published (**Jan.** 5th) that on the **8th** the National Bank would begin redeeming the paper money in gold, to be completed by July 1st. The Bill to raise the customs passed both Houses (14th). The Ministry resigned, and a Cabinet of Conciliation was formed (**March**) as follows:—Capitan-General Perez, Minister of the Interior; Señor Manuel Herrero y Espinosa, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Señor Carlos Maria Ranurez, Minister of Finance; Señor José Maria Castellanos, Minister of Commerce and Public Works; General Callarda, Minister of War and Marine. The Government arranged for a loan of a million sterling from the Banco Popular of Brazil. Two thousand cases of influenza were reported from Montevideo (**Nov.** 10th).

V

Vaccination. The enforcement of the Vaccination Acts has been anything but thorough since the announcement that the Government intended to grant an inquiry into the working of these statutes (see *infra*). In many cases the magistrates have postponed their decisions for several months where prosecutions have been instituted before them, while the practice of forming societies for the payment of fines inflicted upon anti-vaccinators has rendered penalties practically inoperative.

Vaccination, The Royal Commission on, was appointed in 1889, to inquire into the subject of vaccination and the operation of the vaccination laws. The **members** of the Commission are: **Chairman,** Right Hon. Lord Herschell,; Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P.; Sir W. Guyer Hunter, M.P.; Sir Edwin H. Galsworthy; Sir William Savory, Bart.; John Syer Bristowe, M.D.; Wm. Job Collins, M.D.; John S. Dugdale, Q.C., M.P.; Professor Michael Foster, M.D.; Jonathan Hutchinson; J. Allanson Picton, M.P.; Samuel Whitbread, M.P.; F. Meadows White, Q.C.; and J. A. Bright, M.P. **Sec.,** Mr. Bret Ince, 8, Great George Street, S.W.

"Vanity Fair." This pioneer of the so-called society journal, was founded in Nov. '68. It has always been noted for its literary pretensions, and for its weekly caricature, which is *sui generis*. The chief artist is Mr. Leslie Ward ("Spy"), who occupies the position so long held by the late Carlo Pellegrini ("Ape"). Its politics are old-fashioned Tory. It devotes considerable space to Service matters. **Editor,** Mr. O. A. Fry; **office,** 182, Strand, W.C.

Vaughan, The Very Rev. Charles John, D.D., was b. 1816. **Ed.** at Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A., Senior Classic, and Chancellor's Medallist, '38; Fellow of Trin. Coll., '39. Head Master of Harrow, '44-59. Offered and refused bishopric of Rochester, '60. Vicar of Doncaster, '60-69. Was appointed **Master of the Temple** in '69, and **Dean of Llandaff** in '79. One of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet in Ordinary to Her Majesty, '82. Amongst other **works,** Dean V. has published "Memorials of Harrow Sundays," a selection of sermons, '59; "The Church of the First Days," "Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles," '64; "Half-Hours in the Temple Church," '71; and "My Son, give me thine Heart" ('76-8),—sermons preached before the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Venezuela. A republic in South America, governed by a president, assisted by Senate, three members nominated by each province, and a House of Representatives, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but was made compulsory in '70. Area 632,695 sq. miles; pop. in '89 2,234,385. Capital, **Caracas,** pop. 70,500. **Estimated revenue** for '90-91, 35,976,000 b. (bolivare = 1 fr.); **expenditure** the same amount. In '89 the debt was 112,587,184 b. Army about 2500, exclusive of militia about 60,000 strong.—**'91.** It was reported (**March** 24th) that a collision had occurred between the British and Venezuelans on the British Guiana and Venezuela frontier. It was reported (**April** 4th) that an Englishman, named William Campbell, was murdered by the Venezuelan police at Amaccoroo. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Verdi, Giuseppe, is the son of an innkeeper at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma, and was **b.** 1814, and studied at Milan. His first work of any importance was the incidental music to a drama, "Oberto di San Bonifazio" ('39), but he quickly rose to supremacy on the opera stage with such works as "I Lombardi" ('43), "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "**Il Trovatore,**" "**La Traviata**" ('53), "Un Ballo in Maschera" ('59), "Aïda" ('71) and "Montezuma," produced in '78. A fine dramatic gift and a love for showy, taking melodies, lie at the root of Verdi's remarkable success. In '74 he composed the "Requiem" for Alessandro Manzoni. His latest work, "**Otello,**" was produced at Milan, '86, and was reproduced in London at the Lyceum in '89. He celebrated his **jubilee** as a composer in Nov. '89.

Verne, Jules, was b. Feb. 8th, 1828, at Nantes. He studied law, both there and at Paris. He began writing short pieces for the stage, and in '63 commenced his series of marvellous stories, which have made his **name almost a** household word. His **best known stories** are "Five Weeks in a Balloon," "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," "A Floating City," "Adventures of Captain Hatteras," "The Mysterious Island," "Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar," "Dick Sands, the Boy Captain," and "Le Pays de Diamants." His works are characterised by a combination of scientific knowledge and imaginative power. An unsuccessful attempt on his life was made in March '86. In '90 he published "**A Family without a Name**" and "**The Purchase of the North Pole.**" In **'91** he issued "César Cascabel."

Victoria. The smallest of the colonies in the Australian continent. Occupies the south-eastern corner. Divided from New South Wales on north by Murray river, and from South Australia on west by 141st meridian of E. long. Extends 420 miles E. to W., and 240 miles N. to S., containing 87,884 sq. miles. Pop. 1,133,000, besides 11,290 Chinese and 780 aborigines. Capital **Melbourne,** pop. 397,127, situated on Hobson's Bay and river Yarra. Victoria is **divided** into 37 counties, within which there are at present 60 cities and boroughs and 123 shires or rural municipalities. The colony is also divided into four great districts—**Gippsland, Murray, Wimmera,** and **Loddon. Executive** is vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Two **Houses of Parliament:** upper, **Legislative Council;** lower, **Legislative Assembly.** Council consists of 42 members, of whom 14 retire every two years. Members must possess estate worth £100 per annum. Electors must occupy property worth £10 per annum if freehold, £25 if rented, except they are university graduates, clergy, schoolmasters, doctors, lawyers, or officers of army or navy. Legislative Assembly of 95 members representing 34 districts elected triennially on manhood suffrage. Clergy of all denominations and convicts excluded from both Houses. Victoria is represented in the Federal Council of Australia. Melbourne is said to be the best defended city in the empire. The

colony possesses 2 ironclads, 5 torpedo boats and 2 gunboats, 5 armed launches, and naval reserve of about 620 officers and men, with 84 guns. There is a volunteer militia of 4388, cavalry, infantry, engineers, artillery, with 177 guns. Paid staff, artillery and torpedo corps, number about 335. Education is compulsory, and is free and secular. There is a Minister of Education, who is responsible for appointments and school properties. There are colleges and grammar schools, and numerous private or religious denominational establishments. For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). — **History**. The Cabinet proposed in Dec. '90 to establish an office in London for the transaction of loan business, and to raise a loan of £350,000 for its irrigation scheme. The deficit on the railway receipts for '90 were £250,000. The oat crop received extensive damage from locusts.—**'91.** The new Anglican Cathedral for the diocese of Melbourne was consecrated (**Jan.** 22nd). The wheat crop was attacked by the locusts, which caused a loss of 18,000,000 bushels. A new Victorian Cabinet was formed (**April** 22nd). An engineer went (**June**) to King George's Sound to prepare forts to be garrisoned by the Australian Colonies. The expenditure for '90-1 was £9,550,000, and the revenue £8,341,000; the estimated revenue for '91-2 was £8,582,000, and the expenditure £8,982,000. The Earl of Hopetown opened Parliament (23rd). The late Dr. Beaney, a member of the Victorian Legislature, bequeathed £10,000 to the Mayor of Canterbury, England, of which city he was a native. The Yarra-Yarra overflowed its banks (**July**), inundating the city of Melbourne, blocking the railways, and rendering 1000 persons homeless. There were continued heavy rains, causing floods, which washed away part of the railway embankments, stopping the traffic; the tramway traffic was also stopped. The British Bank of Australia stopped payment (**Aug.** 15th); the liabilities to depositors were £158,000. The Anglo-Australian Bank suspended payment (18th), with liabilities of £120,000. The Draft Federation Bill passed the Assembly and went to the Council (**Sept.**). The assembly virtually rejected the Women's Suffrage Bill, the Government withdrawing the proposal (**Oct.** 1st). The revenue of Victoria for the quarter ended Sept. 30th amounted to £1,980,000, being a decrease of £95,000 as compared with the yield of the corresponding quarter of '90. The Customs revenue showed a decrease of £14,000, the territorial of £22,000, Public Works £33,000, and fees £17,000, while the receipts of the railways were fully maintained. The mace of the speaker of the Victorian Parliament was stolen (9th). A epidemic of influenza broke out, affecting Lord and Lady Hopetoun, the Premier, and the leader of the Opposition. The committee of the House of Assembly agreed that the railway deficit was due to the Government sanctioning the construction of non-paying lines. The officers and men of the Auxiliary Squadron were entertained at Melbourne by the citizens. General Booth was enthusiastically received in the county towns. The Legislature passed the Victorian Loan Bill, authorising the floating of six millions in three annual instalments at 4 per cent. interest or less. A large shipment of butter was made by *Lusitania* to London (26th). There was a serious outbreak of influenza in the city of Melbourne (**Nov.**).

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was b. at Kensington Palace May 24th, 1819. She is the only child of the late Duke of Kent, third son of George III., by Louisa Victoria, Princess of Saxe-Coburg, and sister of Leopold I., King of the Belgians. The young princess, whose father died when she was only nine months old, was brought up under the care of her mother, and of the Duchess of Northumberland, who superintended her education. She **succeeded** her uncle William IV. **June 20th, '37, and was crowned** in Westminster Abbey, **June 28th, '38. She married**, Feb. 10th, '40, **Prince Albert** of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who died of gastric fever Dec. 14th, '61. Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, died March 16th in the same year. For many years after the death of the Prince Consort, H.M. lived in seclusion, though she regularly performed her official duties. On Jan. 1st, '77, H.M., in accordance with an Act of Parliament adopted during Mr. Disraeli's administration in the previous session, was proclaimed **Empress of India** by the Viceroy at Delhi. On several occasions prior to her marriage the Queen was subjected to annoyance at the hands of insane admirers; and several other **attempts** have at different times been made **upon H.M.'s life.** In '69 she published **"Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands,"** an interesting **account** of the happy days spent at Balmoral **with her** husband and family. In '85 **a second volume was** issued by her under the title of **"More Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands."** Her Majesty christened the *Royal Sovereign*, which is the largest battleship ever constructed for the British Navy, and the *Royal Arthur* (Feb. 26th, '91), in the presence of a distinguished company at Portsmouth. Visited **Grasse** in March, remaining until April, and returned greatly benefited in health. Breaking her journey to Scotland, H.M. laid the foundation stone of the new Derbyshire Royal Infirmary at Derby (May). Was present at the wedding of Miss Alberta Ponsonby (June 22nd), and, a week later, at the christening of Lady Alexandra Duff. The visit of the **German Emperor** to H.M. (July) was the occasion for **a** large number of Royal entertainments at Windsor and in London, where the Queen held a garden party. H.M. inspected the French Fleet when it visited Portsmouth.

Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in '64, '65 and '80; is **for Ladies**, and consists of four **classes. Registrar**, Sir A. W. Woods.

Victoria Cross, The, was instituted in Feb. 1856 at the termination of the Crimean war, for the purpose of rewarding conspicuous acts of bravery performed by soldiers, sailors, or marines. The decoration consists of a Maltese cross of bronze having the royal crest in the centre, with a scroll bearing the words "For valour." **Soldiers** upon whom it has been bestowed wear it with a **red ribbon, and sailors** with a **blue ribbon**, upon the left breast. Non-commissioned officers and men receive with the V. C. a pension of £10; and each additional act of valour, besides being recorded by a bar placed upon the suspending ribbon, entitles the hero to a further pension of £5.

Victorian Exhibition. This is projected to occupy the New Gallery, Regent Street, as in past winters the Guelph, Stuart, and Tudor exhibitions have been held there. It will serve as a record of the reign of Her Majesty the

Queen, '37-87. Portraits of about 400 celebrities who have passed away, as well as portraits of the Royal Family now alive, will form the staple attraction of the exhibition.

Victoria Nyanza Railway. See MOMBASA.

Victoria Reading Circle. This was promoted in '87 by the council of the Sunday School Union (*q.v.*). Certain books are selected for the use of the various branches, which has since the Circle's foundation contained a total membership of 4470 persons. **Sec.**, Mr. J. L. Nye, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

Victoria University, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880, grew out of **Owens College,** Manchester (*q.v.*), which was established '51. Besides Owens College it now **comprises** University College, Liverpool ('84), and the Yorkshire College, Leeds ('87); and consists of a federation of colleges, not necessarily situated in the same district, as at Oxford and Cambridge. **Chancellor,** the Duke of Devonshire; **Vice-chancellor,** G. H. Rendall, M.A. **Registrar,** A. T. Bentley, M.A. Undergraduates about four hundred in number. Grants technical, commercial and literary certificates to properly qualified candidates, and certificates of proficiency to women and examines schools. Its **Degrees** with their **hoods** are:—**B.A.** (*h.* black cloth or silk with an edging of pale blue silk); **M.A.** *h* black cloth or silk with a lining of pale blue silk); **B.Sc.** (*h.* black cloth or silk with an edging of pale red silk); **M.Sc.** (*h.* black cloth or silk with a lining of pale red silk); **LL.B.** (*h.* black cloth or silk with a broad edging of violet coloured silk); **M.B.** (*h.* black cloth or silk with a broad edging of red silk); **M.S.**, Master of Surgery (*h.* black cloth or silk with a lining of red silk); **Litt.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., M.D.** (*h.* alike—viz., velvet or satin serge of a gold colour, lined with silk of a lighter shade of the same colour).

Viège and Zermatt Railway. This mountain railway (of which some description was given in our last ed., under the heading VISP-ZERMATT) was formally inaugurated on July 6th, '91. It leaves the main line of the Jura-Simplon at Viège, and goes through Stalden and St. Nicholas to Zermatt, at the foot of the Matterhorn. The journey occupies three hours, instead of nine or ten as formerly. Mr. Stockalpe was the engineer, and the work was very difficult.

Vienna Improvements. A great scheme, or series of schemes, has for some time been under consideration for the improvement of the Austrian capital. Under date Oct. 6th, '91, the following were reported to be the calculations of the commission appointed in the matter. Preliminary outlay for the construction of the Metropolitan Railway, 60 million florins; for the regulation of the Wien, 33 millions; and for the enlargement of the Danube Canal, 12 millions; total, 103 million florins. It was proposed that the sum be raised by a loan at 4½ per cent., guaranteed conjointly by the State, the province of Lower Austria, and the city of Vienna.

Vienna Musical Dramatic Exhibition, '92. Promoted by the Princess Metternich, well-known for her support of all artistic enterprise. An exhibition, in Vienna, illustrating as completely as possible the history and progress of music and the drama. A committee, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, is acting on behalf of Great Britain. There will be portraits of eminent composers, actors, actresses, singers, and playwrights; original MSS., interesting playbills, and musical instruments of all periods. The exhibition will take place in the grounds of the Rotunda, in the Prater.

Villiers, Rt. Hon. Charles P., P.C., M.P., who is entitled to be called the "**Father of the House of Commons,**" is the brother of the 4th Earl of Clarendon, and was b. 1802. Ed. at St. John's Coll., Camb., graduating M.A. ('27), and was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn in the same year. From '33 to '52 he filled the post of **Examiner of Witnesses** in the Court of Chancery; and in '35 was elected **M.P.** for Wolverhampton, which he has since represented in Parliament, his constituency, since '85, having been the Southern Division of that town (in the *L.U.* interest). The offices which the **veteran Free Trader,** the colleague of Cobden and Bright in the fight for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, has filled, have been: Judge-Advocate-General ('52-59), President of the Poor Law Board ('58-65). He was raised to the rank of an earl's son in '39, and in '53 became a **member of the Privy Council.** The honour of **peerage,** which was offered to Mr. V. in '85, was gracefully declined by him. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the most famous of present-day conversationalists.

Vine, Sir John Richard Somers, was b. 1847; was private secretary at the Mansion House to Lord Mayors of London '72-5. Acted as secretary to Bengal Famine Relief Fund in '74, and to British fund for relief of the inundated departments of the south of France, was City and official agent to International Fisheries, Health, and Inventions Exhibitions, '83-4-5, and to Royal Commissioners for Colonial and Indian Exhibition '86, and was **knighted** in that year. **Is author** of "English Municipal Institutions, their Growth and Development," "The English Code," and other statistical and legal works, and editor and compiler of several year-books. He is a knight of several principal orders. As **assistant secretary** to the Imperial Institute, Sir J. did good service in '89 to that scheme by a visit to the foreign British colonies.

Virgin Gorda. A West Indian island of the Virgin group, belonging to the Presidency of the **Virgin Islands** in the British federal colony of the **Leeward Islands.** Area 10 sq. m.

Virgin Islands. An archipelago in the West Indies, lying immediately to the east of **Puerto Rico.** Of the principal islands Spain holds **Culebra** and **Biecque,** Denmark possesses **Santa Cruz, St. Thomas,** and **St. John,** and England owns **Tortola, Virgin Gorda,** and **Anegada.** The latter form a presidency of the British federal colony of the **Leeward Islands.** Total area of the presidency 64 sq. m.; total pop. 5,500. (For details see under the name of each island, and BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. table.)

Volunteers. Volunteer corps are raised under the Volunteer Act 1863 (26 & 27 Vict., c. 65). They are subject to the provisions of that Act and any Acts amending it, and likewise to all regulations made with regard to volunteer corps by the authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War. The movement **originated** in '59, the Duke of Westminster, Lords Elcho (now Lord Wemyss), Ranelagh, and Truro, being its most prominent supporters at the onset, and all placing themselves at the head of corps raised in the Metropolis. The **enrolled strength** of the force has been as follows since its establishment: '**60,** 119,146;

'61, 161,239; **'62**, 157,818; **'63**, 162,935; **'64**, 170,544; **'65**, 178,484; **'66**, 181,565; **'67**, 187,864; **'68**, 199,194; **'69**, 195,287; **'70**, 193,893; **'71**, 169,608; **'72**, 178,279; **'73**, 171,937; **'74**, 175,387; **'75**, 181,080; **'76**, 185,501; **'77**, 193,026; **'78**, 203,213; **'79**, 206,265: **'80**, 206,537; **'81**, 208,308; **'82**, 207,336; **'83**, 209,365; **'84**, 215,015; **'85**, 224,012; **'86**, 226,752; **'87**, 228,038; **'88**, 226,469; **'89**, 224,021; **'90**, 221,048. **Arms.** The latest returns showed the distribution of arms to be: Light Horse, 249; Artillery, 41,422; Engineers, 11,114 Submarine Miners, 1,575; Mounted Rifles, 46; Rifles, 165,395; Medical Staff Corps, 1247. The officers who have qualified for the 50s. grant after passing the necessary qualifying examination were 6126; sergeants, 13,010. Officers passed the examination in tactics, 1188; officers passed in signalling, 72. **Total number of efficients**, 187,496; percentage of efficiency, 96·04. **Expenditure.** The expenditure on the force is as follows:—Pay of Adjutants, £76,000; pay of Sergeant-Instructors, £93,200; capitation grants to volunteer corps, £457,400; allowances in aid of volunteer camps, £91,000; stationery allowances—£4 per company—£19,000; allowance to Artillery Volunteer Corps for expenses of batteries of position, £10,000; allowance to officers and submarine mining engineers at schools of instruction, £7,000; medical attendance on permanent staff, £3,800; pay of Brigade Majors under mobilisation scheme, £3,000; working pay of non-commissioned officers and men employed in connection with National Artillery Association and National Rifle Association, etc., £3,000; travelling expenses of Adjutants, £2,200; allowance to Artillery Corps for gun houses, £2,200; and payments to Clerks of Lieutenancy, £1,600. **Ministerial statement.** In his statement on the army estimates **Mr. Stanhope** said: "The volunteers show a reduction in the enrolled numbers of nearly 3,000 men. This reduction is brought about mainly by the very stringent conditions of efficiency, which have weeded out some of the older and less energetic men, but is also partly due to the fact that, whilst efforts have been made to increase the Artillery branch in places where their numbers would be deficient on mobilisation, it has not appeared desirable to allow increases of establishment to Volunteer Infantry in districts where there existed an undue proportion of that arm. Some increases of establishment have, however, been lately sanctioned, and there seems no reason to fear a continued diminution of numbers. I am satisfied that the volunteers we have now are very much more efficient for their duties than before. I am sorry to say that the dearth of officers still continues. While it is mainly due to the increasing disinclination of gentlemen of means and leisure to make the necessary sacrifices, there can be no doubt that the falling off of local subscriptions even in the matter of prizes has thrown greater expense on volunteer officers. During the year '90 eighteen brigade camps were held under the mobilisation, and proved to be an unqualified success in England. The general officers of districts are unanimous in praising the good effect of their camps. In many cases the brigades went into camp well advanced in all their internal arrangements for transport and supply, and for medical and sanitary services, and without any assistance at all from the regular army. The value of this organisation it is impossible to over-estimate, as it at once removes from the volunteer force the stigma which has so long attached to them, that they are unprovided with commissariat and transport. It is satisfactory also to record the general approval of the work done by the new batteries of position, of which there are now 79 with 316 guns. The value of this addition to our defensive forces can hardly be exaggerated. On the face of the estimates there appears to be a reduction on the volunteer vote of nearly £180,000. This sum, however, represents the expenditure for equipment granted last year. The fact should not be lost sight of, that at the present time every efficient volunteer in the kingdom is in possession of a great coat, valise, haversack, leggings, etc. This marks, of course, a great advance on the old order of things, when only a few favoured corps were in a position to take the field." **Batteries of Position.** For many years there have been a large number of 40 pr. R.B.L. guns on travelling carriages in the hands of the Volunteer Artillery in various parts of the country, and some corps have been in the habit of turning out with these guns horsed, and taking part in field days, reviews, etc. No systematic attempt was made until recently to utilise the guns for defensive purposes, nor to organise them as batteries; they were looked upon in the same light as the other guns in the hands of the volunteers, and used for general purposes of instruction in gun drill and practice. Proposals were made some time ago to utilise these 40 pr. R.B.L. guns, about 110 of which were in the hands of Volunteer Artillery Corps, by forming them into small organised batteries consisting of not less than two guns with two waggons of military patterns. The officers commanding various corps already in possession of these guns were consulted, and a general willingness was expressed to carry out the scheme, provided that some money allowance was granted towards the expense of hiring horses and harness. From a comparison of various estimates from different parts of the country, the sum of £56 was considered a fair allowance per battery of two 40 pr. guns with a proportion of service waggons. Meanwhile the working out of the mobilisation scheme had brought forward in such a prominent way the want of mobile artillery for the defence of the country, that it was considered advisable to give a further and more systematic development to the movement than the original scheme contemplated. Large numbers of Volunteer Artillery exist in inland counties and in the north, where their services as garrison artillery cannot be readily made available for manning our coast defences, situated as these are, to a great extent, in the southern portion of the kingdom. It was therefore decided to allot the available guns to such corps as were not destined to man the guns in coast defence works, and thus to utilise these—chiefly inland—corps to form a force of position artillery which could co-operate with the field army in the general defence of the country. It was also considered advisable that, wherever possible, the guns should be organised in batteries of four guns with a proportion of service waggons, this being for many reasons preferable to a system by which two guns should form a unit. A number of inland corps were accordingly selected, and after some correspondence twenty-one batteries of 40 prs. and 20 prs. were equipped. To equip these batteries twenty-four 40 prs. and twenty-eight 20 prs. R.B.L. guns were issued, and the balance of thirty-two 40 prs. was obtained by

utilising guns already in the hands of the volunteers. An allowance of £112 per battery was granted under definite conditions as to efficiency, etc. A number of 16 prs. R.M.L. guns, which had become available owing to the re-armament of the Royal Artillery, were afterwards offered to volunteer corps, and, in addition, a further number of the 40 prs. already in their hands were grouped into batteries of four guns each, and volunteer corps were invited to horse and man them, an addition of £24 being made in the latter case to the grant of £112 per battery, in return for which the volunteers undertook to provide transport for their ammunition. The grant for the 16 prs. was £100 per battery, as they require less horsing power, and waggons were issued for transport of ammunition. Treasury sanction having been obtained, steps were at once taken to issue the batteries at the beginning of '90; the following guns were in the hands of the volunteers: 33 batteries of 16 prs. R.M.L.; 7 batteries of 20 prs. R.B.L.; 27 batteries of 40 prs. R.B.L.; total, 67 batteries with 268 guns. These **guns**, though not of the latest type, are a very important addition to our powers of defence, and have the advantage of firing a much heavier projectile than the field artillery which would accompany an invading army. A further advance was made in '90. Twelve more batteries of 16 prs. became available, and their issue was approved by the Treasury. As regards the work which has been done by the batteries of position, and the standard of efficiency they have attained, the reports received from the Royal Artillery officers in command, and from general officers commanding districts are, in all cases of a satisfactory nature, and in most cases very highly so. The zeal and interest shown throughout, it is said, is very great, and a higher standard of efficiency than has been reached could hardly have been expected, and officers commanding artillery districts express their astonishment at the efficiency to which their batteries of position generally have attained.

W

Wadi Raian Reservoir Scheme. (For previous history see ed. '91.) A summary of a note by the Public Works Department on the summer supply of the Nile was telegraphed from Cairo on Nov. 25th, '90, which showed the necessity of increasing it by storage. This was the case not only as regards the irrigation areas, but the experiences of '88 and '89 proved that only two-thirds of the water required reached Cairo, while the water supply of Alexandria was most precarious. In regard to the Raian project. Col. Ross reported that by increasing the cost to £2,000,000 the filling of the reservoir might be assured in two years, the advantages being stability and control over dangerous floods. The only alternative appeared to be the construction of dams on the Nubian Nile involving the recapture of Berber. (As will be seen in our last ed., Mr. Cope Whitehouse, who brought forward the Wadi Raian scheme, estimated the cost at £1,589,000.) In the House of Commons on June 25th, '91, Mr. Summers asked what was being done, and Sir J. Fergusson stated that the water supply question was one for the Egyptian Government. Various reports had been received from Mr. Cope Whitehouse, but they did not consider they would be justified in incurring the expense of laying them before Parliament." In reply to a further question on July 20th, Sir J. Fergusson said that an offer of Mr. Cope Whitehouse to defray the expense of the maps, etc., had been declined on the 2nd inst., that gentleman being referred to the Egyptian Government. On Aug. 3rd, in the House of Commons, Mr. S. Smith asked if the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had seen a letter in the *Times* of July 27th from Mr. W. Willcocks, Inspector of Irrigation, who stated that the summer supply of the Nile was deficient for the existing cotton and sugar crops, and that with a sufficient reservoir the value of these products might be increased by 10 millions per annum. Sir J. Fergusson again referred his questioner to the Egyptian Government. From Cairo, Sept. 1st, it was reported that the Acting Consul General had informed the British Government that the Department of Public Works had prepared a plan for an adequate water reserve between Assouan and Wadi Halfa, but the scheme would involve the destruction of the monuments of Philæ, and was strongly opposed by the military experts. Another telegram from Cairo (Oct. 5th) stated that it had been finally decided that an International Commission of Engineers was to be invited to meet in Cairo on the question of a storage reservoir. Five schemes were to be submitted, of which three were associated with the names of the late M. de la Motte at Gebel Silcleh, Mr. Willcocks at Assouan, and M. Prompt, French Administrator of the Egyptian railways, at points between Assouan and Halfa. These contemplate the construction of dams and the pounding up of the river in the valley itself. Mr. Willcocks also advocates the supplementing of this by reservoirs in the Delta on the edge of the desert. The fifth project is that of Mr. Cope Whitehouse for the restoration of the Raian basin of Lake Moeris. The official opening of the Koshesha Barrage took place on Oct. 17th.

Wakefield, Rt. Rev. William Walsham How, D.D., 1st Bishop of, was b. at Shrewsbury 1823. Ed. at Shrewsbury School and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated, '47. He held successively the curacies of St. George's, Kidderminster, and Holy Cross, Shrewsbury; the rectory of Whittington, the rural deanery of Oswestry, and the rectory of St. Andrew Undershaft with St. Mary Axe, London. Prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral, '79, and **Bishop Suffragan of Bedford** in the same year. Dr. H. devoted himself energetically to the work of promoting the well-being of the population in the East of London. He was translated to the new see of Wakefield Feb. 88. He has written several works of a pastoral, exegetical, and devotional character, in addition to his well-known "**Pastor in Parochiâ.**"

Wales, H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of, was b. at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9th, 1841;

created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent under the Great Seal, on Dec. 4th of the same year; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Jan. 25th, '42. Ed. at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. '68), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), and Edin. Univ. (LL.D.); also LL.D. Dublin ('68), and Calcutta ('74). Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., P.C. He is personal A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen, a field-marshal of the forces, colonel-in-chief of 1st and 2nd Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards, col. 10th Hussars, hon. colonel of the Oxford and the Cambridge University Corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers, of the 3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders, and the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, hon. admiral of the Fleet. Holds the rank of field-marshal in the German army, and is colonel-in-chief of the 5th Pomeranian Blücher Hussars. He is also colonel of the Austro-Hungarian 12th Regt. of Hussars. Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (Oct. 31st, '61). H.R.H. is an Elder Brother of Trinity House; also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England ('74); President of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. **Married** (March 10th, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest dau. of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the Empress of Russia and the King of Greece. On her marriage the House of Commons voted her a dowry of £20,000, and a pension of £10,000 a year. The Prince and Princess celebrated their **silver wedding**, '88. In the winter of '71, while staying with his family at his country seat, Sandringham, Norfolk, the Prince was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after several weeks' prostration he recovered, and on Feb. 27th, '72, he attended a public **thanksgiving** in **St. Paul's Cathedral**. He visited **India** ('77), and subsequently travelled in the **Holy Land**, and also visited the **United States** and **Canada**. In company with the Princess he made a tour through **Ireland** ('85), where he met with a cordial reception. He evinced an active interest in the promotion of the late series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and despite not a little opposition succeeded in establishing the **Imperial Institute** (*q.v.*). In May '91 H.R.H. became a grandfather by the birth of a daughter of the Duchess of Fife. He celebrated his fiftieth birthday in November.

Wales, H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of. See CLARENCE AND AVONDALE, DUKE OF.

Wales, H.R.H. Prince George Frederick of, 2nd son of the Prince of Wales, was b. 1865. He soon displayed a similar predilection for naval affairs to that shown by his elder brother for military interests. In '79, accompanied by his brother, H.R.H. made a **voyage** round the world, on board the *Bacchante*, returning to England in '82. Appointed to the command of the new gunboat *Thrush* (March '90). Was promoted to the rank of commander in Her Majesty's Fleet (Aug. '91). Visited Ireland in October. H.R.H. suffered from an attack of enteric fever (Nov.), which called forth much sympathy.

Wallace, Alfred Russel, LL.D., F.L.S., was b. at Usk in 1822, and educated at Hertford Grammar School. In '48 he accompanied Mr. Bates to the Amazon, and embodied the results of his observations in the regions of that river in "**Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro.**" He subsequently proceeded to **Southern Asia**, and spent eight years among the **Malays**, collecting material for his valuable work "**The Malay Archipelago.**" His other important scientific works are, "Tropical Nature," "The Geographical Distribution of Animals," "Island Life," and "**Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection.**" Dr. Wallace published in '82 "**Darwinism.**" The publication of his "**Land Nationalisation, its Necessity and its Aims,**" led to the establishment of the **Land Nationalisation Society**, of which he is President. He was awarded the **Royal Medal** of the **Royal Society** in '68, and in '70 the **Gold Medal** of the **Société de Géographie of Paris.** In '89 Dr. W. published "Darwinism: an Exposition of the Theory of Natural Selection, with some of its Applications," which was received with great interest in the scientific world.

War Office. Under this Department are the military factories for the manufacture of arms, gunpowder, etc., and the army clothing depôt at Pimlico. The parliamentary chief of the Department is the **Secretary for War**, who is aided by a **Parliamentary Under-Secretary**, a **Permanent Under-Secretary**, and a **Financial Secretary**. The **Commander-in-Chief** has charge of the combatant *personnel* of all regular and irregular forces, and is immediately responsible for their discipline and efficiency; and he makes appointments and promotions so far as they may be made by the Crown, but these are countersigned by the Secretary of State, who is responsible to Parliament. The employment and disposal of the forces come within the province of the Secretary of State. See SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY, and ARMY.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry, the authoress of "**Robert Elsmere,**" "a novel of agnosticism," is a daughter of Thomas Arnold, author of the well-known "Manual of English Literature," a niece of Matthew Arnold, and granddaughter of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. She married in 1872 Mr. Thomas Humphry Ward, at that time a tutor of Brasenose Coll., Oxford, now art critic of the *Times*, and editor of a well-known edition of the English poets. She has also written a story, and is now engaged upon another novel. Mrs. Ward has displayed a deep interest in the establishment ('90) of **University Hall** (*q.v.*).

Wards of Court. An interesting case with reference to the jurisdiction over wards of court came before the Court of Appeal on July 23rd, '91 (**Bolton** *v.* **Bolton**). Miss Eveline Mary Bolton was entitled to a considerable sum of money expectant on her father's death under the will of her grandfather. The grandfather's estate was being administered by the Court of Chancery, and Miss Bolton, while still an infant, was made a party by her father as guardian *ad litem*. In '89, Miss Bolton, being nineteen years of age, became, with the approval of her father, engaged to a Mr. Russell, a commercial traveller earning some £300 a year, and by an order of the Court dated Nov. 9th, '89, Mr. Russell was permitted to visit and pay his addresses to Miss Bolton, in contemplation of his subsequently making proposals to the

Court for marriage. He gave the Court an undertaking to act as became a gentleman and an honourable man, and "in all respects to abide by the directions and orders of the Court." Miss Bolton, being anxious to get married and to find her husband some money with which to start him in business, was advised by her father's solicitor to wait till she came of age, as otherwise the Court would require her property to be put in strict settlement. A week before Miss Bolton came of age, the father learned that the parties contemplated getting married on July 8th, six days after the coming of age. He accordingly took out a summons for directions, but before it could be heard the young lady came of age. Nevertheless, Mr. Justice North's chief clerk made an order restraining the parties from inter-marrying, and it was subsequently confirmed by the judge. The ground stated in the order was that a settlement had been executed by Miss Bolton as soon as she came of age, by which an absolute general power of appointment was given to herself and her proposed husband jointly in priority to the other trustees of the settlement. It was held, on appeal, that the order could not stand, as the Court had no right to restrain the lady now that she had attained her majority, and that the undertaking given by Mr. Russell in '89 to abide by the directions and orders of the Court was only intended to apply to any order made by the Court within its jurisdiction. Even if the undertaking gave the Court jurisdiction it ought not to be exercised, because it would in effect control the power of the lady, now of age, to dispose of her property as she thought fit.

Water Colours. See ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, and ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Waterhouse, Alfred, R.A., was b. 1830. Studied architecture at Manchester. His first important work was the Manchester Assize Court, and he has been the architect of the County Gaol, Owens College, and the Town Hall, in the same city. In London Mr. W. has designed the Natural History Museum, the Prudential Assurance Company's Offices in Holborn, the New University Club, the **New St. Paul's Schools,** and the **City and Guilds Institute** in the Exhibition Road. Balliol College, Oxford, and Caius and Pembroke, Cambridge, have been partly rebuilt from his designs. Elected A.R.A. ('78), R.A. ('85). Mr. Waterhouse has chiefly adapted the Gothic and Romanesque styles of architecture to modern requirements. Mr. W. was confirmed ('90) as a **member of the Berlin Academy of Arts** by Imperial decree. **Pres. R.I.B.A.**

Waterloo and City Subway Railway. Towards the end of Oct. '91 it was stated that the London and South Western Railway Co. were considering a scheme for the construction of an electrical underground railway from their Waterloo terminus to the centre of the city. It was understood that the idea was to form an independent company to make a line from underneath the Waterloo station to proceed under the Thames.

Waterloo Cup. See COURSING.

Water Polo. See SWIMMING.

Water Supply of London. See SESSION, sect. 133.

Watts, George Frederick, R.A., was b. 1820. In '43 his cartoon of "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome" obtained one of the three highest-class prizes of £300 at Westminster Hall. Three years later, in a similar competition, his colossal oil pictures, "Echo," and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes," secured him one of the three highest-class prizes of £500. Mr. Watts executed one of the **frescoes** in the Poets' Hall of the **Houses of Parliament,** and painted in fresco the west end of **Lincoln's Inn Hall.** His "Judgment of Paris," contributed to the Grosvenor Gallery in '87, was a canvas of remarkable power and originality of treatment. Elected R.A. '68. Mr. W. executed an excellent portrait of **Lord Tennyson** during '90.

Ways and Means. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Commons (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (see FINANCE), and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. Thus, in 1885 Mr. Childers' Budget resolutions increasing the spirit duties were agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means, and the higher duties were collected on the following day, and until the bill embodying the resolutions, and the Government which had framed them, were defeated, when the old duties were reverted to. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to Her Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill.

Ways and Means, Chairman of. See CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Webster, Sir Richard Everard, Q.C., M.P., the **Attorney-General,** was b. 1842; ed. at King's Coll. School, the Charterhouse and Trin. Coll., Camb.; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn ('68). Rapidly achieved a reputation for his conduct of engineering, patent, shipping, and railway cases. Sir Richard **took silk** at the unusually early age of 35 **M.P.** for Launceston '85, and now represents the Isle of Wight. **Attorney-General** in Lord Salisbury's Government of '85, and again in that of '86. Appeared on behalf of the *Times* before the **Parnell Commission,** and his acceptance of this brief led to much **acrimonious discussion** in the House of Commons, but the motion to reduce Sir Richard's salary was defeated. He is well known for his **athletic tastes,** and made several "records" when at college.

Weights and Measures, Law as to, in '91. A tradesman, whose weighing machines had been verified and stamped by the local inspector, subsequently sent them to the Board of Trade, who certified that they were false and unjust, and that they could never be made accurate. He subsequently sued the inspector for the fee which he had received, and recovered the amount. (**Wetterburne v. Davis,** Queen's Bench Division, June 11th, '91).

Wellington College (Wokingham, Berks). Founded in 1853, in memory of the great **Duke of Wellington.** The foundation consists of ninety scholarships for the sons of deceased officers, who are educated for £10 a year. There are also twelve exhibitions of the value of £50 a

year offered annually to sons of officers, and seven open scholarships, besides special foundations. Average number of **pupils**, 425. **Motto**, "*Heroum filii.*" **Chairman of Governors**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. **Head Master**, Rev. E. C. Wickham, M.A. **Bursar**, M. S. Forster, B.C.L., M.A.

Wells, Henry Tanworth, R.A., was b. 1828, and devoted the early years of his career as an artist to **miniature painting**. On the death of Ross, and the retirement of Thorburn, he was *facile princeps* in this department of art. In '61 Mr. W. turned from miniatures to oil paintings, and his pictures soon became popular on the walls of the Royal Academy. He was elected R.A. in '70.

Welsh Local Veto Bill. See SESSION, sect. 82.

Western Australia. A colony comprising all the western half of Australia beyond the 129th meridian of E. long. It is 1,280 miles N. to S., and 800 E. to W. **Divided** into thirteen electoral and five land districts; also twenty-six counties in S.W. Land districts are Central, Eastern Central, South Eastern, Northern, and Kimberley. Capital **Perth**, pop. 10,000; chief port Fremantle, pop. 5,000; other towns Albany, Geraldton, Roebourne, York, Northampton, etc. Carnarvon on the Gascoyne, and Derby on the Fitzroy, are new port-townships in the north. Many **rivers**: the Swan, Fitzroy, Glenelg, De Grey, Gascoigne, Murchison, etc.; but none navigable at all seasons. Education provided for and compulsory. Western Australa is the only colony of the group which gives assistance to denominational schools. Volunteer force of 588, and one torpedo-boat. There are 515 miles of railway open and 160 under construction, 700 of road, 2955 of telegraph. Great efforts are being made to promote the construction of railways on a grand scale on the "land-grant system," and so to open up back country. For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Exports consist of timber, wool, gold, lead, copper ore, whale-oil, guano, sandalwood, pearls and pearl-shell. Imperial Parliament passed the West Australia Enabling Bill, and in September, '90, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, the new Governor, left England with the **new constitution**, under which the colony is to be ruled by Governor and two Houses of Parliament. The new constitution was **proclaimed** on Oct. 22nd, '90, by the Governor. The event was made the occasion of much rejoicing, salutes being fired and special services held in the churches. The **first Ministry** in the **first Parliament** was formed by the Hon. J. Forrest, Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Lands under the Crown Administration. It was framed as follows: Premier and Treasurer, Hon. John Forrest; Colonial Secretary, Mr. Shenton; Attorney-General, Mr. Burt; Commissioner of Lands, Mr. Marmion; and Minister of Public Works, Mr. Venn. The first meeting was held on Dec. 30th, '90.—'**91.** The first section of the Midland Railway of Western Australia, from Guildford to Gingin, was opened by the Governor, Sir W. Robinson (April 10th).

Wesleyan Methodists are the followers of the Revs. John and Charles Wesley. The first society was formed in 1739. In 1797, owing to the expulsion of Alexander Kilham from the Methodist ministry, a new society was formed, which began with 5,000 members, and was denominated the "**Methodist New Connexion.**" It has missions abroad, especially in China, and its total membership by last returns was 34,254, with 214 ministers.—In 1811 another society was commenced, as the result of expelling from membership Hugh Bourne and William Clowes; they are called the "**Primitive Methodists**" (*q.v.*); they have foreign missions, and a membership of 191,662, with 1,038 ministers. —In 1815, the "**Bible Christian**" **Society** was originated by the expulsion of William O'Bryan: they have a mission in Australia, a membership of 30,034, and 251 ministers. —The **Methodist Free Churches** were formed out of members expelled from Methodism in 1828, 1835, and 1849, all of which amalgamated in 1857: they have foreign missions in Africa and Australia; their total membership is 85,049, with 421 ministers.—There are also two other small societies, known as the "**Wesleyan Reform Union,**" and the "**Independent Methodists,**" their united membership being 14,410. The Methodists in Ireland number 25,369, with 236 ministers. The greatest development of Methodism has been in the **United States of America**, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially. The following is a tabulated summary of the Methodists throughout the world, as represented by the official returns published immediately preceding January '91:—

	Ministers.	Class Members.
English Wesleyans in—		
Great Britain	2,018	452,302
Ireland	233	26,436
Foreign Missions	361	40,078
French Conference	32	1,592
South African Conference ...	178	41,805
West Indian Conferences ...	103	50,319
Australian Conferences ...	600	80,632
Methodist New Connexion	189	35,474
Primitive Methodists	1,041	192,874
Bible Christians	256	31,455
Methodist Free Churches ...	410	85,259
Wesleyan Reform Union ...	19	8,997
Independent Methodists ...		6,159
In United States of America—		
Methodist Epis. Ch., North	12,032	1,934,684
Methodist Epis. Ch., South	4,406	990,904
Methodist Protestant Church	1,340	129,263
Evangelical Association ...	1,069	132,508
United Brethren Church	1,348	173,265
American Wesleyan Church	179	17,727
Free Methodist Church .	373	12,314
African Meth. Epis. Church	2,550	405,000
African M. E. Zion Church	2,110	314,000
Colored Meth. Epis. Church	1,729	165,000
Union American M.E. Ch....	40	3,660
Other Methodist Churches. .	70	26,000
In Canada—		
Methodist Church in Canada	1,610	199,479
Totals	34,271	5,410,271
Total Ministers and Members		5,444,542

These are duly accredited members of the Methodist Society, heads of families mostly. Take the low average that there are four adherents to Methodism for every member of society, we have a total of persons who

attend Methodist worship constantly of 28,000,000, all of whom properly belong to Methodism. The **hundredth anniversary** of the death of John Wesley was the signal for the commencement of a series of commemorative services, in which representatives of various denominations took part. A statue of the founder of Wesleyanism, by Mr. Adams Acton, was unveiled on March 2nd, '91, by the President, in the presence of a distinguished company assembled at City Road. An interesting exhibition of Wesley relics was on view at the Allan Library. The Wesleyan Conference was held in July at Nottingham. The **Methodist Œcumenical Conference** was held in Washington, U.S.A., in October. The President of the United States paid a visit to the Conference. A large number of English delegates took part in various important debates. **President** of Conference for '92 is the Rev. Thos. Bowman Stephenson, D.D., LL.D. (*q.v.*). See also LONDON WESLEYAN MISSION. For foreign mission statistics see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Western Africa, British Possessions. For Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC.

West Indies. The name given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

Westminster Abbey Commission. Was appointed, April '90, to inquire into the present state of the Abbey of Westminster, as regards the facilities which it offers for providing for the interment, and of otherwise preserving the memory of Her Majesty's subjects, in the manner which has been customary for many centuries; and to hear evidence, and to consider plans for providing at the Abbey, or elsewhere, an additional place for memorials, should such a provision appear necessary. The **Commissioners were**—Mr. Plunket, M.P. (Chairman), First Commissioner of Works; Sir Austen Henry Layard, Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A., Dean Bradley, Mr. Jennings, M.P., and Mr. A. Waterhouse, Pres. R.I.B.A. In July '90 the Commission reported that they had examined fourteen witnesses (including one of the Commissioners, the Dean of Westminster), and submitted the evidence then taken. The Commissioners met again in '91, but took no further evidence, and their **final report** is dated June 24th. As to the **space** still **remaining** for **interments,** the Commissioners think that even if it should be deemed desirable to make use of every spot, available room could not be found for more than ninety or ninety-five coffins. As to **monuments,** Dean Stanley had held that the time had all but come when it would be impossible, from want of space, to continue to erect monuments within the limits of the existing building, and was stated to have declared in conversation that there remained but two spots still available for the erection of statues to men of the greatest eminence. To the argument that the **cloisters** might sufficiently provide sites for future monuments, the Commissioners reply that while it would no doubt be possible to put up a few mural tablets in addition to those already affixed to the walls, there is no room for any other kind of sepulchral record in those covered walks. Among other proposals mentioned by the Commissioners as having been brought before them, is the **adaptation** of the existing **Chapter House,** but they consider this building as being virtually unavailable for the purpose of a monumental chapel. In concluding, the **Commissioners reported** that space might probably be found beneath the floor of the Abbey for interment for at least a hundred years to come if the duty of granting such burial be discharged sparingly, and with careful regard for the greatness of the national honour thereby conferred; but that no room now remains in the interior of the building for important monumental commemorations. They submitted that the memorials, illustrating the history of England for more than eight centuries, which the Abbey contains, are an inheritance of high national interest and value, and that the roll of such memorials ought to be continued. **They were of opinion** that no interference with existing monuments, short of removal or re-arrangement on a large scale, would provide adequate facilities for this purpose. Such a course they were not prepared to recommend, and they did not think that even in individual cases memorials should be disturbed contrary to the wishes of the representatives of the dead. They found that provision adequate for such commemoration could not be made in any existing building within the precincts of the Abbey, nor in any place not immediately connected with it. They had therefore taken evidence and considered plans for providing at the Abbey an additional place for memorials; and reported further that of the various schemes which had been brought before them, there were two which they commended as specially suited to the purpose. The one proposed to clear an area now occupied by certain houses in Old Palace Yard, and to erect upon a portion of the ground so cleared a monumental chapel connected with the Abbey at Poet's Corner. They ventured to recommend, whether the latter part of this proposal be adopted or not, that no time should be lost in removing the houses in Old Palace Yard referred to, which not only conceal, to a great extent, the architecture of the Chapel of Henry VII. and the ancient Chapter House, but are also a constant source of danger to the Abbey from fire. The other plan contemplated the erection of a monumental chapel on a vacant piece of ground, the site of the old Refectory, lying immediately south of the Great Cloister and parallel to the nave of the Abbey. They believed that one or other of these last-mentioned schemes would provide a solution of the problem which had been submitted for their consideration. After a careful review of the arguments, they recommended that of the two schemes the latter should be adopted, and that in order to carry it out, so much of the land required for that purpose as, under the Public Schools Act, '68, became vested in the governing body of Westminster School, should be re-conveyed by statutory enactment, if necessary, to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey. The report was signed by all the Commissioners; but Sir A. H. Layard, Sir F. Leighton, and Dean Bradley appended their names to a further paragraph, in which they said that whilst cordially approving in other respects on the above report, they felt themselves obliged to dissent from its last paragraph, which recommended

the adoption of the Refectory site, and from such other passages as pointed to that conclusion; and advised that preference should be given to the site at the south-east of the Abbey. As between the two sites the Commissioners were therefore equally divided in opinion.

Westminster, Very Rev. Geo. Granville Bradley, D.D., Dean of, was b. 1821. Ed. at Rugby, where Dr. Arnold was then head master, and at Univ. Coll., Oxford, of which the late Dean Stanley was then tutor. He graduated first class in Classics '44, and was elected a Fellow of his College the same year Subsequently assistant master to Dr. Tait, at **Rugby**, and **Head Master of Marlborough Coll.**, where he introduced the study of modern languages and science. Elected **Master of Univ. Coll., Oxford**, in '70, appointed Hon. Chaplain to the Queen '74, **Chaplain in Ordinary** '76-81, Canon of Worcester Feb. '81, and, in the following August, Dean of Westminster. He is the **author** of "Recollections of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley," "Lectures on the Book of Ecclesiastes," "**Lectures on the Book of Job, delivered in Westminster Abbey**" ('87), and of a standard work on Latin prose.

Westminster School, or the Royal School of St. Peter's, Westminster. Founded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 40; 10 annual vacancies. The **Westminster Play**, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions at **Christ Church, Oxford**, and of exhibitions at **Trinity College, Cambridge. Head Master**—Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford, M.A. **Motto**—"*Dat Deus incrementum.*" **Registrar**, J. Tyson, B.A.

Whitman, Walt, American poet, a native of Long Island, New York, was b. 1819. In his youth he was apprenticed both to the printing and carpentering crafts. He abandoned these, however, for scholastic and journalistic pursuits. In his younger days he was a great walker, and made long journeys on foot through the United States and Canada, receiving inspiration by the way for his remarkable poems, which are characterised by strong individuality and a disregard for literary conventions. The **best known** of his **works** are "Leaves of Grass," "Drum Taps," and "Democratic Vistas." During the **Civil War** he devoted himself to the care of the wounded in the hospitals of Virginia and Washington. He subsequently entered the **Government service** at the latter city, where he remained till '74, when he retired to Camden, New Jersey. In '87 his **English admirers presented** him with a **testimonial** in the form of a purse of gold, amongst the subscribers being **Lord Tennyson**; and in '89 he received congratulations from *littérateurs* in all parts of the world on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

Whittier, John Greenleaf, was b. 1807, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, U.S.A. In '29 he became editor of the *American Manufacturer*, a Boston newspaper; afterwards editor of *New England Weekly Review*; entered the legislature of Massachusetts in '35. Became secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in '36, at Philadelphia; edited *Pennsylvania Freeman* in '38-39, when his office was sacked and burnt by a mob; returned to his native state ('40), and became correspondent of the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper published at Washington in '47. Contributed anti-slavery and other lyrics to this paper, and has since lived for years in literary retirement, publishing some volumes of **poems**, which have given him a prominent place among American authors.

Wilhelmina I., Queen of the Netherlands, was b. 1880. She is the daughter of William III., of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theresa (now Queen Regent). Her **mother** is **sister** of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, being daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina **succeeded to the throne** on the decease of her father, in Nov. '90. In June '91 the youthful Queen was visited by the German Emperor and Empress. Her mother acts as Queen-Regent of the Netherlands.

Wilkinson, Rt. Rev. Geo. Howard, ex-Bishop of Truro, was b. '33, and ed. at Oriel Coll., Oxon., graduating B.A. 2nd class Litt. Hum. '55, and proceeded M.A. '59, and D.D. by diploma '83; was ordained deacon '57, and priest '58 by the Bishop of London, and consecrated to the see '83. For two years was curate of Kensington; appointed incumbent of Seaham Harbour '59, and transferred in '63 to Auckland, Durham, and in '67 to St. Peter's, Great Windmill Street, Westminster; here he remained until '70, when he was appointed to the vicarage of St. Peter's, Eaton Square. He was **Select Preacher** at Oxford '79-81, Hon. Canon of St. Petrock in Truro Cathedral '78-83, and Proctor for the diocese of London '80-83. As an **author** his lordship is known by his many devotional works. He was compelled by continued ill-health to resign the bishopric in May '91.

Willard, Edward Smith, the actor, was born in '53. When sixteen, he abandoned a commercial career at Brighton, and the Christmas of '69 found him playing at Weymouth in "**The Lady of Lyons.**" He came to London in '81, and under Mr. Wilson Barrett at the Princess's, he played Clifford Armytage in "The Lights o' London." His impersonation of the gentlemanly burglar in "The Silver King," for some time stamped him as the first of stage villains. His reputation increasing with every part he undertook, Mr. W., laudably ambitious, assumed leading *rôles*. At the Shaftesbury, he played in "Jim the Penman," and a little later ('89) made a great advance by his fine performance of Cyrus Blenkarn, the dreaming moody potter in "**The Middleman.**" During next year "Judah" was another success. With these and other plays Mr. W. went to America, where his reception was so encouraging that he repeated his visit in '91.

William II., King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, is the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III., by Victoria, Princess Royal of England, and was b. Jan. 27th, 1859. He **succeeded** his father June 15th, '88. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel, and submitted to the ordinary discipline of that establishment until '77, when he entered the University of Bonn. He **married** on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, a niece of Prince Christian. The **Labour Conference**, inaugurated by the Emperor in '90 was a decided success. In the early part of '91 rumours were current as to serious reprisals on the part of Prince Bismarck with regard to the Emperor. A state visit to Heligoland and to **Amsterdam** took place previous to His Majesty's arrival in **England**, accompanied by the Empress, in July,

They were entertained at a series of splendid festivities. State visits to the City of London, where the Emperor was presented with its freedom, and to the Opera and the Albert Hall, were features of his tour. He reviewed the volunteers at Wimbledon, was present at the wedding of Prince Aribert of Anhalt with Princess Louise, daughter of Prince and Princess Christian, and paid a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury. He met the **Emperor of Austria** (Sept.) previous to returning to Berlin. An accident—the result of a fall—incommoded His Majesty for some weeks. He was visited by the King of Roumania at the end of October. See GERMANY.

William II., King of Würtemburg, was b. in 1847. He is a grandson of the late King's uncle. He married Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont, who died in '82. He next married Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe. He is a Protestant, but in the event of his death without issue, the Crown will pass to the Roman Catholic branch of the family. On the decease of King Charles (Oct. 6th '91), he ascended the throne.

Williams, George, the well-known founder of the Young Men's Christian Association (*q.v.*), was b. at Dulverton, Somersetshire, on Oct. 11th, 1821. After private education, he commenced his business career at Bridgwater, but soon removed to London in '41, when he entered as junior assistant in the establishment of Messrs. Hitchcock & Rogers, drapers, St. Paul's Churchyard. Struck with the neglected condition of young men, he soon gathered together a company of those employed in this establishment, with the result that Mr. Hitchcock became converted, and gave them the greatest encouragement. Widening their borders, twelve of them met on June 6th, '44, and **founded the Young Men's Christian Association,** which was designated as "a society for improving the spiritual condition of young men engaged in the drapery and other trades." Since that date, when Mr. W. became its first treasurer, the Y.M.C.A. has held the chief place in the philanthropic work of its founder, although numerous societies claim his energies and generous support. He was taken into partnership by Mr. Hitchcock, and, on his decease became **head of the firm,** which now is styled Hitchcock & Williams. Mr. W. is one of the most familiar figures at the annual "May meetings," and in connection with many charitable institutions.

Will Cases in '91. A curious case came before the Courts in connection with the will of the late **Sir Edgar Boehm.** It appeared that the deceased had given instructions to have a will prepared, under which he intended to leave £10,000 to each of his daughters, Georgiana and Florence. The will was duly executed, but it was subsequently found that the name of Georgiana had been inserted twice over by a mistake in drafting, and that she, therefore, took two legacies of £10,000 each, while her sister Florence took nothing. This was only discovered after the deceased's death. An application was therefore made to the Probate Division for probate of the will with the name of Georgiana struck out in one place, and a blank left where it had been so inserted. Mr. Justice Jeune acceded to the executor's request in this respect, and the matter subsequently went back to Mr. Justice Chitty, with a view of the restoration to Miss Florence Boehm of the portion which her father had evidently designed for her.—A person who died domiciled in England, bequeathed £1000 to a religious society at Richmond, Victoria, to be spent in masses. It was held that, though the gift was good according to the law of Victoria, yet, as the deceased had an English domicile the gift failed, by reason of its being a gift for a superstitious use, under 6 Edw. VI., cap. 17. (*In re* **Elliott,** Chancery Division, Jan. 16th, '91.)—A singular point was raised in *Re* **Lorry,** deceased (Chancery Division, April 10th, '91). A deceased testator directed his trustees to pay the income of his property during the life of his son to his son's wife and to his son's children in equal shares, and after his son's death to his son's widow and to his son's children in equal shares. The son was married at the date of the will, but his wife died shortly after the testator's death, and he married again. The question therefore arose, whether the son's second wife was entitled to a share of the income, her husband being still alive. It was held, looking at the scope of the will, which contained a provision generally for the son's family, that the second wife was entitled to a share of the income.—The Trade Union Act of '71 permits a trade union to purchase or lease land not exceeding one acre, and to sell, exchange, lease, or let such land. It was held that these words pointed to an ordinary buying for money, and that a bequest of land to a trade union, even though less than one acre in extent, is void. (*In re* **Amos,** Chancery Division, May 28th, '91.)—Where a bachelor had married a widow with children, who survived him, and there were no children of the marriage, it was held that, by using the phrase "our children" in his will, he had given his estate to the children of his marriage, who did not exist, and that consequently the next-of-kin were entitled, as in a case of intestacy. (*Re* **Baynham,** Chancery Division, June 12th, '91.)—A testator, by his will, gave to his nephew "my old mahogany desk, with the contents thereof; my double-leaved mahogany table, and Dr. Adam Clark's 'Commentaries.'" Subsequently, the desk was found to contain bank-notes and coin, a banker's deposit receipt for £60, promissory notes for considerable sums, and a number of papers of no value. It was not disputed that the bank-notes and coin passed under the bequest, but it was argued that some of the other securities did not, as they did not of themselves confer a title on the bearer. The Court held that the testator intended to pass the securities in the desk, and gave judgment accordingly.—In a case in which a testator directed his residuary estate to be divided equally between the National Lifeboat Institution and the "Greenwich Royal Hospital," it was held that the "Royal Hospital, Greenwich," was intended, and that the Seaman's Hospital Society and the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary, were not entitled, as they alleged, to come within the description contained in the will.—A beneficial legacy is liable to duty, but where a trust is created for the benefit of others there is an exemption from such duty. In the case of the **Attorney-General *v.* Sharpe** (Queen's Bench Division, Dec. 16th, '90), the testator had, by his will, directed his executors to invest a sum of £5,000 and pay the interest to a lady, provided that she should act as guardian to his children and provide them with a home. She was not,

however, to be deprived of the income from the £5000 while she remained unmarried, though no child of the testator should reside with her. It was held that, in these circumstances, the bequest was for the lady's benefit, and did not create a trust which would exempt it from liability.

Williams, Sir Roland Vaughan, Q.C., who succeeded Mr. Justice Manisty in the Court of Queen's Bench, is a son of the late Sir E. Vaughan Williams, formerly a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was b. 1838. Ed. at Oxford; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn '64, and practised on the S.E. Circuit as well as at the Surrey Sessions. **Q.C.** '89. Has more than once acted as **Commissioner** for a judge on Circuit, so that his elevation to the bench (Feb. '90) was no surprise.

Wills, Sir Alfred, a judge of the Queen's Bench Division, was b. in 1828, and after a distinguished academical career, entered at the Middle Temple, by which Inn he was called to the bar in '51. He obtained a solid reputation as a junior. Q.C. '72. His appointment to the bench enriched the judicature with the presence of an able lawyer and a man of the highest personal character. Mr. Justice Wills has published one or two little works about Alpine scenery. Appointed **President** of the **Railway Commission** '88.

Winchester, Rt. Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 635, and has an income of £6500. In precedence bishops of this diocese rank after London and Durham. His lordship, the 85th bishop, was b. June 13th, 1825. Ed. at Queen's Coll., Oxford, graduating B.A. '47, D.D. by diploma '77. Ordained deacon '49, priest '50, by the Bishop of Manchester, consecrated Lord Bishop of Rochester '77, and translated to Winchester '90. His lordship was rector of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields '57-68, minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair '68, **vicar and rural dean of St. Pancras** '69-77, Canon of York and Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York '74-7, **Select Preacher at Oxford** '78-80. Member of the **School Inquiry Commission** '64; **member of the first School Board for London** '70. Among his lordship's best-known works, in addition to commentaries on the New Testament, are "The Presence of Christ" and "The Work of Christ." Is a Governor of Charterhouse and of Dulwich Coll.

Winchester College, the oldest of our public schools, **founded** (1387) by William of Wykeham. as a nursery for the "**New College**" he had recently founded at Oxford. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for **foundationers,** who are elected by the governors after open competition. Her Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four **exhibitions** of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six **scholarships. Head Master—Rev. W. A. Fearon,** D.D. **Motto**—"Manners makyth man."

"Winter, John Strange" (**Mrs. Henrietta E. V. Stannard**), is the only daughter of the late Rev. Henry Vaughan Palmer, and was b. at York in 1856. Was recently eulogised by Mr. Ruskin as "the author to whom we owe the most finished and faithful rendering ever yet given of the character of the British soldier." Her books "Cavalry Life" and "Bootle's Baby" have attained a remarkable success. Was married in '84 to Mr. Arthur Stannard, a civil engineer. She published in '90 "**Mrs. Bob.**" Is editing a weekly publication entitled "Golden Gates." During '**91** she published "The Other Man's Wife," "Good-bye," and "Lumley the Painter."

Wolseley, General, 1st Visct., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. in 1833, at Golden Bridge House, in the county of Dublin. Entered the army in '52. As ensign he served with the 80th Regiment in the latter part of the **second Burmese war.** He was dangerously wounded at the head of a storming party in the last and most critical action of the war. As lieutenant he served in the **Crimea** from Dec. '54 with the 90th Light Infantry, and as assistant engineer, and was twice wounded. Attaining a captain's rank, he served in **India** with the 90th, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority. As lieut.-col. he served in the China war of '60; and as colonel in Canada from '62-70, in which last year he commanded the **Red River Expedition.** As major-gen. Sir G. W., K.C.M.G., commanded the troops in the **Ashantee War** in '73-4; and as lieut.-gen. he held the command of the troops in the **South African War** in '79. Commanded the army in the Egyptian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir. He also commanded in the **Soudan campaigns** of '84-5, and was made a Viscount and K.P. Lord W. received £25,000 for services in Ashantee, and £20,000 for Egypt. He has held many staff appointments, and has been **High Commissioner to Natal** and to **Cyprus.** Appointed **Adjutant-General** '82. Lord W. contributes occasionally to periodical literature; of his "**Soldier's Pocket-book**" several editions have appeared. Appointed ('88) **Ranger of Greenwich Park.** In Oct. '90 he took up new duties as **Commander-in-Chief** of the Army in **Ireland.**

Women as County Councillors. See SESSION, sect. **46.**

Women, Higher Education of. See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Women, Organisations for Young. See YOUNG WOMEN, ORGANISATIONS FOR.

Women's Clubs. See CLUBS FOR LADIES.

Women's Trade Unions. One striking result of the Labour Movement (*q.v.*) during 90 was seen in the combinations formed by many female workers. An important example of this was seen in the **Women's Trade Union Association,** which was founded immediately after the dock strike at a meeting held at the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End, early in Oct. '89. Its function is to encourage the formation of women's unions which when founded are self-supporting and self-managing, the Association only providing the initial expenses of formation. The **weekly contribution** is in most cases 2*d.*, in some 1*d.*; in hardly any is there a sick or out-of-work benefit. The most flourishing unions formed by the Association are the Confectioners' and Ropemakers' in London, but help has been given to various provincial unions during the year. The objects of the body were defined as follows, in a letter published in Feb. '90: "(1) To educate working women in an understanding of their own economic interests, and to help them to organise. (2) To assist them in those cases of imposition and oppression which are found to occur, and to defray legal expenses if necessary. (3) To provide an East End office, developing into a labour bureau, which shall also be a cheerful meeting-place, with papers, magazines and other means of

education." A club has been established for members of Unions. The rent, lighting and firing are covered by donations received for that special purpose. The management is to be entirely in the hands of the members; but a lady of experience in these clubs, who is a member of the committee of the Association, is acting as Secretary of the Club. Donations to the Club are kept separate from the main fund, which is devoted solely to propaganda work, and to supporting any women who may be discharged solely on union grounds. No part of the fund is allowed to support strikes. **Sec.**, Miss Clementina Black. **Offices**, Assembly Passage, Mile End Road, E.

Wood, General Sir Henry Evelyn, V.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. at Cressing in 1838, and entered the navy in '52. Served in the Crimea, and was injured at the assault on the Redan. In '55 he joined the army as cornet of the 13th Light Dragoons. Served in India, and, while commanding the 1st Regt. of Beatson's Irregular Horse, **won the Victoria Cross** for bravery in '59. As lieut.-col. of the 90th Infantry went through the **Ashantee** war. Became C.B. in '74, and was raised to the brevet rank of **colonel.** Previous to the **Zulu** war he joined the Middle Temple, and was **called to the bar** '74. After defeating the Zulus at Kambula, he became **brigadier-general**, and was also present at **Ulundi.** In '79 he met with a triumphant reception in England, and became **K.C.B.** Served through the **Transvaal war** as major-general, and was one of H.M.'s Commissioners for settling the Transvaal limits ('81). Created G.C.M.G. Commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd division, in the **Egyptian expedition,** receiving the thanks of Parliament in '82. He also served in the Soudan. Since '89 he has **commanded the Aldershot district.** After such a varied career, his popularity is very great in naval, military, and legal circles.

Wool. See TRADE, '91.

Woollen Goods. See TRADE, '91.

Woolner, Thomas, R.A., was b. 1825, and studied under William Behnes. Exhibited remarkable skill in producing models of a poetical and historical character. His "Death of Boadicea" ('43) attracted much attention. He visited Australia in '54. Amongst his **latest works** are **statues** of Captain Cook for Sydney harbour, of Sir Stamford Raffles for Singapore, and of Bishop Fraser of Manchester, and the monument to Sir Edwin Landseer in St. Paul's Cathedral. Elected R.A. ('74); he was for some years **Professor of Sculpture** in the **Royal Academy.** Mr. Woolner is also a poet, and published in '63 "My Beautiful Lady," which ran through several editions.

Worcester, Rt. Rev. John James Stewart Perowne, Lord Bishop of, was b. at Burdwan, Bengal, and ed. at Norwich Grammar School and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., becoming Bell's Univ. Scholar in 1842. He was ordained deacon '47 and priest a year later. He became assistant tutor of Corpus Christi Coll.; was for some time divinity lecturer at King's Coll., London; and afterwards examining chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich. **Vice-Principal** of Lampeter Coll., which owes much to his strenuous activity; **Hulsean Lecturer** in '68; and was seven years later appointed chaplain to the Queen. The restoration of Peterborough Cathedral, whither he went as **dean** in '79, has been largely owing to his efforts. He formed one of the Convocation Company of Old Testament Revisers, and was **select preacher** before the Univ. of Oxford in '88. His idea of considering the solution of **ritual difficulties** resulted in the formation of a body entitled Churchmen in Council (*q.v.*). Dr. Perowne has a high reputation for many **theological works** written from the evangelical standpoint. His appointment as successor to Dr. Philpott in the **see of Worcester** was notified at the end of Oct. '90.

Working Men's College. This was founded in 1854 by the late Frederick Denison Maurice, and has for its object instruction at the smallest possible cost (the teaching being almost wholly unpaid) in the subjects with which it most concerns English citizens to be acquainted. It thus places a liberal education, comprising the branches of Latin, Greek, French, German, Law, Geography, Euclid, etc., within the reach of working men. **Free lectures** are delivered on Saturdays at 8.30 p.m. A **library,** common-room, and museum are provided at the College, 46, Great Ormond Street, W.C. **Principal,** Rt. Hon. Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., M.P.; **Sec.,** H. R. Jennings.

World's Fair. See CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

Worsted Goods. See TRADE, '91.

Wrangler. The title given to some thirty of the most successful competitors in the highest mathematical examination at Cambridge, answering to the first class in the final mathematical schools at Oxford. The **examination,** formerly held in January only, takes place twice in the year, the Tripos list being also issued in June. **Senior Wrangler** for **'91,** Mr. James Goodwillie, of Corpus Coll. Mr. G. was b. at Liberton, near Edinburgh, and ed. at Edin. Univ.

Wright, Sir Robert Samuel, M.A., B.C.L., who succeeded the late Mr. Baron Huddleston, was ed. at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a 1st Class in Classical Mods ('59), and, in the following year, in *Literæ Humaniores.* He also was awarded three University prizes—the English essay, the Arnold essay, and the Latin verse prize,—and gained the Craven Scholarship in '61. Was elected a **Fellow** of Oriel, and was **called to the bar** of the Inner Temple four years later. Joining the northern circuit, he held the office of Common Law junior council to the Treasury until Dec. '90, when he became a **Justice of the High Court.** His **marriage** to Miss Chermside took place in Aug. **'91.**

Wright, Thomas, the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, was b. in Leicester 1841. Joined the staff of the *Leicester Chronicle* in '59, and in '62 came to London as assistant to Dr. J. Campbell in the editorship of the *British Standard.* Entered the Reporters' Gallery in '66 as a temporary member of the *Times* cords during the absence of one of the staff. The following year he took a Gallery engagement on the staff of the *Morning Advertiser*, which he retained till '73, when, at the request of the editor, Col. Richards, he accepted the post of sub-editor. This post he held till '86, when he was appointed **editor** of that journal.

Writs. Should a seat become vacant during a session, from any one of the causes mentioned under the head of HOUSE OF COMMONS, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. Provision is also made for the issue of writs during the recess without the intervention of the House, it being enacted that the

Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices. The Lunacy (**Vacating of Seats**) Act, 1886, provides a procedure by which the seat of any member who may have been received into a lunatic asylum shall be declared vacant.

Würtemberg, King of. See WILLIAM II., KING OF WÜRTEMBERG.

Wyndham, Charles, was b. at Liverpool 1841, and was ed. for the medical profession in England as well as Germany. He is a Doctor of Medicine and a Licentiate of both the Royal College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Hall. Made his *début* as an actor in '61, at Washington. Shortly afterwards he served as surgeon in the Confederate army during the civil war. First appeared on the London stage in '66, and has always maintained a high reputation as a leading comedian. For many years Mr. Wyndham has been lessee of the **Criterion Theatre.** In Feb. '87 he was the recipient of a massive **loving cup** from the **Prince of Wales** as a **souvenir** of a performance of "**David Garrick**" at **Sandringham.** Mr. W. performed in Berlin the latter play in German during '88. During '91 Mr. W. appeared in "Sowing and Reaping" and "Dearest Mamma."

Y

Yachting. After the close struggle for premier honours which took place in '90 between the *Thistle* and *Iverna*, it was only to be expected that, with the subsequent purchase of the former by the German Emperor (who re-named her the *Meteor*), Mr. Jameson's stately cutter would have matters pretty well her own way in British waters in the contests of '91; and in this respect anticipations were fulfilled, though she found a formidable opponent in the Earl of Dunraven's *Valkyrie*. In the memorable races in which the two first-mentioned yachts met, the *Iverna's* (118 tons) record was a trifle the best; and she showed a marked improvement upon her experimental centre-board being removed, more especially in light winds. This season she made 28 starts, winning 15 first and 7 other prizes, the value of which reached close upon £1,100. The *Valkyrie* (78 tons) is credited with £835, the result of 11 wins and 4 seconds out of 27 starts. At the head of the "40's" comes the new Scotch-built cutter, Mr. J. A. Inglis' *Thalia*, which made almost as successful a *début* as did the *Iverna* in the previous year, though her record was helped by some sails-over at the West-Country regattas, towards the close of the season. She started on 32 occasions, and gained 18 first and 7 second prizes, the value of which reached £796. Mr. A. D. Clarke's cutter *Reverie*, a Southampton "40," also made a creditable first-season display, and finished second in her class, with 7 firsts and an equal number of seconds, the value of which amounted to £423. The *Creole's* performances fell below those of '90, when she was credited with fifteen flags for £510, as against 5 wins and 11 minor prizes for £285. A notable record was made in the "20" rating class by Mr. T. C. Hill's Clyde-built cutter *Dragon*, which made 31 starts, and won 27 firsts and 3 seconds, the value being £506. In the only other race in which she failed to obtain honours she lost her mast when holding a leading position. In this class Captain T. Clarke's *Velsie* stands second, with 6 wins and 15 seconds (value £264), a falling off as compared with the 26 prizes (value £323) placed to her credit in the previous year. Though racing only in Southern waters, the Hon. V. Montagu's cutter *Siola* gained 4 firsts and 9 seconds (value £120) out of 19 starts; while Mr. McGildowney's *Clarissa* out of 25 attempts was only placed first on one occasion, but was second four times. Messrs. Allan's *Dora*, which boasts a centre-board, heads the "10" rating class, with a score of firsts and 3 seconds (value £160) out of 31 essays; *Decima* only started 14 times, but is credited with prizes to the value £104; whilst *Dis* is credited with £59 for 5 prizes gained in 10 starts. The "5" rating class—which, for the first time, was taken under the ægis of the Royal Yacht Squadron—furnished some very good racing. The advent of Mrs. Schenley's *Windfall* and Mr. P. Perceval's *Savourna* aroused much interest, and both fully justified the anticipations of builders and owners. The first-named won 19 firsts and 12 other prizes (value £160) out of 39 starts; whilst the *Savourna*, which did not commence so early in the season, gained 17 first and 14 other prizes (value £115) out of 37 attempts. Mr. A. Jameson's *Glycera* did best at the Irish regattas, and placed prizes to the value of £86 to the credit of her owner; *Alweda* comes next with £51, followed by *Quinque* with £30, and *Iernia* with £28. In the "2½" rating class, the *Babe*, which headed the list last year, experienced no difficulty in maintaining her position, her most dangerous rivals being the new boat *Avadavat* and *Fiera*, who come second and third respectively. At the **Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta** off Cowes, held in the first week of August, the race for Her Majesty's Cup attracted the following starters: Lord Iveagh's *Cetonia*, schooner, 157 tons rating; the Earl of Caledon's *Viking* (*née Wendur*), yawl, 120; the Earl of Dunraven's *L'Espérance*, cutter, 61; Mr. J. Mulholland's *Egeria*, schooner, 118; the Prince of Wales' *Aline*, schooner, 149; and Lieutenant Lillington's *Kirmew*, yawl, 57. They finished in the order given, the coveted trophy going to the *Cetonia*. The *Yarana*, which raced the *Valkyrie* so hard in '90, proved a comparative failure in '91, when she sailed under the name of *Maid Marion*, and only won prizes of the value of £90. *Columbine*, the new yawl built for Mr. Paget, the commodore of the Royal Victoria Club, won 7 firsts and 5 seconds out of 18 starts; *Lethe* credited Mr. Watson with £258, her victories including the Queen's Cup at Dover, which was taken out of the almost

actual possession of the *Iverna* by re-measurement after the race; and the veteran *Neptune's* fourteen flags represent a monetary value of £275. The **Council** of the **Yacht Racing Association** had several matters of importance to consider during the season; and a resolution passed by them on Aug. 15th, with reference to the size of boat or yacht they should legislate for, gave rise to much adverse comment. The resolution referred to was to the following effect: "It is desirable to limit the size of yacht the Y. R. A. shall legislate for, or notice, or decide protests for; and that the exact limitation be determined at the next meeting of the council." This, it was contended, amounted to saying that the association should not notice yachts or boats below a certain rating in any way whatever—neither measure them, class them, nor decide protests for them. As a consequence, a largely attended meeting of owners of yachts of and under 2·5 rating was held at the George Hotel, Portsmouth, on Aug. 29th. On behalf of the seconder of the resolution objected to, it was stated that there had been a misunderstanding as to what the council proposed to do; that they were perfectly willing to legislate for the smaller classes, but wanted some expression of the views and wishes of those interested in the "2½ raters." Eventually it was **proposed** "that an association be formed for 2-raters and under, and that the Y. R. A. be asked to form a branch or sub-council, with rules and regulations to be framed by a committee of boat owners, such rules and regulations to be only applicable to such boats." Admiral Hallowes proposed as an amendment, "That no association, separate from the Yacht Racing Association, be established, unless that association should decide to exclude the small classes from the operation of its rules." This was carried and after a long discussion, Mr. Tatham moved, Mr. Quilter seconded, and it was resolved unanimously, "That, in the event of the Y. R. A. declining to legislate for boats under 2·5 rating, the association be asked to accept two delegates from each recognised club as members of their council, and to delegate them to deal with the smaller classes under the Y. R. A. rules." The question of the shifting of centre-plates during a race was also considered by the Yacht Racing Association, the case in point arising in the course of a match at the Royal Western Club (Scotland) This matter was fully fought out by the council when the restriction on the use of the centre-plates was abolished, the conclusion arrived at being that as the weighted centre-board had not come into existence in America—the home of centre-boards—it would not do so in this country. Hence it was considered at that time sufficient to enjoin, on such a possible thing as a heavily weighted centre-board, that only manual labour should be employed in using it. As a matter of fact, however, a comparatively heavy centre-plate can be used, with manual labour only, in a small yacht; and though it was decided, in the particular instance submitted, that no infringement of the rules had taken place,—*i.e.* the centre-plates could not be regarded as ballast,—it was stated that the council intended taking an early opportunity for considering the desirability of altering the existing rule with regard to centre-boards. The question of limiting crews in small boats when in competitive sailing formed another subject of discussion, especially amongst Solent yachtsmen; and it may be added that any proposition to reduce in length the courses over which our leading races are now sailed over would meet with general approval. American yachtsmen became greatly excited over what is known as the "**Gracie-Volunteer**" fouling case; and it appeared as if more than one lawsuit would arise out of remarks made during the controversy. The mishap arose at the finish of a race, when both were about to stand close-hauled past the winning mark on starboard tack; but *Gracie*, it appears, could not quite clear the mark without giving a smart luff up, and then shoot past it. She consequently hailed *Volunteer* for room, as she was unable to clear the mark unless *Volunteer* luffed up also or stayed. The American rule on the point is as follows: "If an overlap exists between two yachts when both of them, without tacking, are about to pass a mark on the required side, then the outside yacht must give the inside yacht room to pass the mark," by luffing up (short of tacking). The contention of the *Volunteer* in effect was that the *Gracie* could not have weathered the mark by luffing and shooting round it, as she was heading too far to leeward of it; the *Gracie* people, on the other hand, alleged that they could have done so. The protest was lodged by Captain Earle, of the *Gracie*; but after due deliberation the New York Yacht Club regatta committee dismissed it, and exonerated those responsible for the course taken by the *Volunteer* from all blame. Of the 38 leading yacht clubs in the United Kingdom the oldest is the **Cornwall**, which was established at Falmouth as far back as 1720, although the date of the Admiralty warrant is the same as that of the **Northern**, stationed at Rothesay. Yachts of 15 tons and upwards, Government measure, must be registered at the Custom House in London, or at one of the ports, and owners are prohibited from flying the colours of the club to which they belong without first obtaining the necessary Admiralty warrants. The rules of sailing, scale of time allowances, and measurements, are guided by the code arranged by the Yacht Racing Association in '80. The **Prince of Wales** is **Commodore** of the **Royal Yacht Squadron** (Cowes), and it was this club that first presented the coveted **cup** for open competition in '51, when it was won by *America*, a schooner flying the stars and stripes. The owner of this yacht subsequently set the trophy apart as a "perpetual challenge for friendly rivalry between foreign countries" **Consult** "A Manual of Yacht and Boat Sailing" (Dixon Kemp, *Field* Office, 346, Strand, W.C.), and "Yachting," in the Badminton Library Series.

Yeames, William Frederick, R.A., is the son of Mr. W. Yeames, who was British consul at Taganrog, South Russia, where he was b. 1835. Received tuition in art from George Scharf and others. After studying at Florence and Rome, he exhibited in '59 at the Royal Academy two pictures. His specialty has been historical pictures—*e.g.*, "Lady Jane Grey in the Tower." Elected **A.R.A.** in '66, and twelve years later became **R.A.**

Yeomanry. This force has in some measure changed its aspect of late years. It was until a few years back composed almost entirely of farmers, the commissions being held by the nobility and landed gentry. Owing, however, to agricultural depression and other causes the farmer element is by no means as prominent as it used to be. In populous districts it is

being replaced by a class of men who adopt soldiering because they like it, and who are anxious to fulfil all War Office requirements. The force is organised in regiments, thirty-nine in number. They are **called out annually** for training for eight days, during which time officers and men receive **pay** at the following rates *per diem*:—Lieut.-Colonels, 23s.; Majors, 19s. 3*d*.; Captains, 14s. 7*d*.; Subalterns, 8s.; Surgeons, 11s. 4*d*.; Veterinary Surgeons, 8s.; Sergeants, Corporals, Trumpeters, and Privates, 7s. The force is **liable to be called out** for service in any part of Great Britain in case of threatened invasion or to suppress civil riots. A **return** issued in April '91, giving particulars of the force, as supplied by the training reports of '90, shows that the **total enrolled strength** was 10,697—669 Officers, 39 Adjutants, 237 Sergeants (permanent staff), 935 Sergeants (yeomen), 197 Trumpeters, 661 Corporals, and 7,959 Privates. The training-field statistics gave 9251 out of this 10,697 as present under arms. The statistics of **horses** show that 6,582 are the property of their riders, 1,407 are the property of relatives or friends, and 1,257 are hired—total, 9,246. The musters at training for '90 show the following corps to be strongest, having over 300 of all ranks actually on parade: **Cheshire**, 365; **Leicestershire**, 360; **Royal North Devon**, 348; **Staffordshire**, 344; **Gloucestershire**, 339; **Ayrshire**, 337; **Buckinghamshire**, 318; **Yorkshire Hussars**, 309; **Worcestershire**, 306; and **Shropshire**, 305. Corps numbering between 200 and 300 **Royal First Devon**, 295; **Duke of Lancaster's Own**, 284; **North Somerset**, 265; **Northumberland**, 261; **Westmoreland and Cumberland**, 260; **Southern Nottinghamshire**, 259; **Yorkshire Dragoons**, 255; **Montgomeryshire**, 254; **Royal Wilts**, 251; **Lancashire Hussars**, 237; **Warwickshire**, 236; **Derbyshire**, 204, and **Dorsetshire**, 202. Corps with forces numbering between 100 and 200: **Oxfordshire**, 193; **Denbighshire**, 191; **Lanarkshire**, 187; **Royal East Kent**, 177; **Sherwood Rangers**, 177; **Second West York**, 177; **Royal Glasgow**, 173; **Pembroke**, 162; **Middlesex**, 159; **Hampshire**, 147; **Herts**, 146; **West Kent**, 135; **Berks**, 134; **Suffolk**, 120, **Lothians and Berwickshire**, 119. In his statement on the Army Estimates the **Secretary of State for War** said: "The Yeomanry continues to be well reported upon as regards general efficiency, and its numbers remain almost stationary. Some alterations advantageous to the force have been made in the regulations, in respect of men kept from duty by sickness, the injury allowance to men and horses, and the travelling expenses of the permanent staff. The tenure of command has been reduced to five years with power of renewal."

Yokohama Harbour Works. A detailed account of the extensive works of the Japanese Government in this harbour is contained in the last British Consular report published in this country in Aug. '91. The chief features are two **breakwaters**, one on the north and the other on the east, training works for the river which discharges itself into the bay on the north-west side of the harbour, and a **pier** for sea-going vessels. The breakwaters have a total length of 12,082 ft., terminating 1 ft. above high-water level of spring tides, and will leave between them an entrance 800 ft. wide, having a depth of 30 ft. at low-water springs. Of the water space, about 2·1 square miles, bounded by the breakwaters, the training works and the land; fully a square mile is available in its present state as anchorage for vessels drawing from 15 ft. to 29 ft., but the shallower parts are to be dredged, and the harbour depth will be extended shorewards by the same means, a work now going on. The pier is to be an iron structure, on screw piles, carried out 1980 ft. from the landing place, and having at its inner end a bridgeway of 50 ft. span for boats. The outside end for 1000 ft. will have a depth on either side of from 19 ft. to 25 ft. at low water, and a deck breadth of 62·5 ft.; for another 500 ft. there will be berthage on each side for vessels drawing from 17 ft. to 19 ft. Lines of railway will lead from the pier head to the Custom House, and thence to the station to connect with the main railway system of the country. It is expected that the works will be finished for all practical purposes in '93. It was also announced in August that the Japanese Government had accorded permission for the incorporation of a dock company at Yokohama, with a capital of three million yen.

York, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, D.D., **Lord Archbishop of**, Primate of all England, and member of the Privy Council. The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000. His Grace, the 88th Archbishop in succession, was b. at Edinburgh. His lordship is the son of Dr. David Maclagan, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War, and was b. 1826. Ed. at Peterhouse Coll., Cambridge; graduated B.A., Junior Opt. '56; M.A. '60; D.D., *jure dig.*, '78. Ordained deacon '56, and priest '57. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Lichfield '78. Held curacies at St. Saviour, Paddington, '56-8, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, '58-60; curate in charge of Enfield, '65-9; rector of Newington '69-75; vicar of Kensington '75-8; **Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral** '78; **Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen.** In '70 his lordship edited "The Church and the Age," and is the **author** of "Parochial Papers"; "The Church and the People; an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship" ('82), etc. His lordship's hospitable invitation to 150 Nonconformist ministers to visit him at the Palace on Michaelmas Day '90 occasioned much interest. His Grace was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Magee as **Archbishop of York** in May '91. In early life he entered the army, but retired with the rank of lieutenant in '52. His lordship was **enthroned** in York Minster Sept. 15th.

Young Men's Christian Association, The, which has for its **object** the spiritual, mental, social and physical well-being of young men, was **founded** in the year 1844, for the purpose of benefiting the young men in the various dry goods houses in the City of London, the **President**, Mr. George Williams, being the chief instigator in its formation. The work rapidly took root, and increased in every direction, until there are at the present time 4416 associations scattered throughout the world, with a **total membership** of 389,196. In the United Kingdom there are 952 **centres**, with 78,694 members; whilst in London there are 65 associations, with a roll of 9613 young members. Figures, however, afford no adequate idea of the large number of young men who are daily brought into touch by means of the various agencies employed by the Association. The **head-quarters** of the Y.M.C.A. are situate at Exeter Hall, Strand, which was purchased and adapted to the requirements of the work in the year '80, at a cost of £61,000. Mr. J. H. Tritton is **Chairman of Committee. General Sec.**, Mr. E. J. Kennedy; **Financial Sec.**, Mr. Clarence

Hooper. The total number associated with the Central Association last year was 3920. The **gymnasium**, situate at 92, Long Acre, ranks as one of the finest in London, the total members last year being 1063. The **educational system** is a particularly good one, 109 classes, in a wide range of subjects, being conducted last year. The advantages offered to young men are multifarious, including **reading and magazine room**—provided with leading daily and weekly London and provincial newspapers and magazines, chess, draughts, etc.; open from 9·30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. **Drawing and conversation room**—furnished with piano, books, games, etc. **Circulating and reference libraries** and writing room—quiet, well-lighted room, containing works of reference; adapted for study, letter-writing, etc. (Arrangements have been made whereby members and associates may have books from Messrs. Mudie's and Messrs. W. H. Smith's circulating libraries.) **Bible-classes and devotional meetings, educational classes**—conducted by competent and experienced teachers; reduction in fees to members and associates. **Members' meetings, missionary conversaziones, and social receptions** are held during the session. **Restaurant, buffet, and tea room**—the dining and tea-rooms, which are open to the public, are supplied with chess and draughts, daily papers, etc. **New gymnasium** (under medical direction), opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., June 7th, '88—use of, with instructions, on special terms; open to ladies and gentlemen. **Seaside homes**—for rest and recreation, under efficient management, at moderate tariff, at Hazlewood, Ryde, Isle of Wight; Shaftesbury House, Margate; Sherwood House, Llandudno, North Wales; Steine House, Brighton; Cairns' House, Bournemouth; and 82, Westborough, Scarborough. **Apartment register**—well recommended lodgings, in London and suburbs, at moderate rates. **Employment bureau**—to assist young men, reliably introduced, to obtain suitable employment. **Baths**—Turkish and swimming—at special rates. **Letters of introduction** to any association in the world are given to young men reliably introduced.

Young Men's Society, Church of England. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

Young Women, Organisations for the Benefit of. The two principal organisations which exist in England for the benefit of young women are the Girls' Friendly Society and the Young Women's Christian Association, although there are other societies which aid the work in their respective methods. **The Young Women's Christian Association** (London Office, 16A and 17, Old Cavendish Street, W.), with Lord Kinnaird and Lady Carbery as Presidents, numbers about 10,000 young women among its members in all parts of the world. **Conditions of membership** are either (*a*) belonging to the Prayer Union, or (*b*) being an "Associate," *i.e.*, one of a class comprising all members not joining the Prayer Union. The **subscription**, exclusive of fees for Institute membership, is one shilling per annum. The **advantages** gained by joining the Association are the friendship and help of the local secretary and members (introductions and help being given under the rules of the Society to members moving to a new locality). Further privileges of Institutes, Boarding Houses, seaside homes, educational classes, employment and emigration agencies and libraries are open to members. There are 16 centres for **classes** in London; the subjects include arithmetic, book-keeping, shorthand, drawing, dressmaking, music, English, French, German, ambulance, cookery and drill. These classes are open to all young women, whether members of the Y.W.C.A. or not. Students are prepared at 14, Finsbury Square, E.C., twice a week at moderate fees, for the Civil Service as clerks, sorters and telegraphists, by a special Civil Service tutor. Instruction is also given in type-writing, and the "Anglo-Parisian" system of dress cutting. Prizes and certificates (elementary and advanced) are given on the results of an examination held early in May. The Association has two excellent **gymnasia**, at the Morley Hall, 316, Regent Street, W., and the City Institute, Finsbury Square. Classes for musical drill are held at the Clondesley Institute, 34, Barnsbury Street, N.—The **Girls' Friendly Society** (Patron, the Queen; Vice-Patron, the Princess of Wales; Presidents, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York). It has for its **object** the banding together in one society of ladies (as associates), now 28,907 in number, girls and young women for mutual help, religious and secular, besides encouraging purity, dutifulness, thrift and fidelity, and providing help in sickness. Branches exist in 1065 places, and members (who number 131,084 from the age of 12 and upwards) are introduced from one branch to another wherever they may go. "Associates" must belong to the Church of England, but no such restriction applies to "members." The organisation of the Society is on Church of England lines (diocesan, ruridecanal and parochial), in 33 dioceses of England and Wales. Associates contribute annually not less than 2*s.* 6*d.*, members not less than 6*d.* No girl is admitted who is not of a virtuous character; the loss of such character forfeits all membership. The organisation extends to various towns of Northern and Central Europe, and in the diocese of Gibraltar. Clubs, classes, homes of rest, registry offices and protected emigration form part of the scheme. The women students of the universities are not unmindful of their less privileged sisters, and manage a well-arranged and thriving centre in connection with organisations for women at the **Women's University Settlement**, 44, Nelson Square, S.E. The "London Pupil Teachers' Association" and the "Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants" (in itself a large organisation founded in '75, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand) are under their support.

Z

Zambesi and Shiré Rivers. The Zambesi is the largest of the African rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean. It flows S.E. and E. to Mozambique Channel, a course of 1400 miles. Its banks were the scene of Livingstone's earlier wanderings, and he discovered the famous **Victoria Falls.** South of the Zambesi lie the countries of **Monomotapa, Mashona,** and **Manica,** where are many ancient ruins, testifying to the presence of a civilised people. Gold is said to be plentiful. During '91 Mr. H. H. Johnston was appointed Consul-General for Portuguese East Africa and H.M.'s Commissioner for territories lying to the north of the Zambesi, under British influence. See NYASSA, BLANTYRE, MOZAMBIQUE, and ANGLO-PORTUGUESE CONVENTION.

Zanzibar. A territory on the east coast of Africa. Consists of the island of Zanzibar, 55 by 25 miles, area 625 sq. m.; pop. 200,000, the isles of Pemba and Monfia, and some points on the **Suahili coast. Capital,** Zanzibar. The Seyyid's revenue is uncertain, but from over £200,000 has fallen to little more than half that sum. Imports in '83 £1,220,000; exports £800,000. —**History.** At the end of Nov. '90 Mr. Leith, of the British East African Company, had an affair with the Masai, 80 of whom attacked his camp. The Masai were defeated, 12 being killed. It was reported that the power of Sultan Fumo Bakar was completely broken. Emin Pasha was recalled to the coast by Major von Wissmann. It was officially stated (Dec. 24th) that four millions were to be paid by Germany to the Sultan for the cession to Germany of his sovereign rights on the mainland of Africa.—'**91.** The German flag was hoisted at Bagamoyo and the Sultan's lowered with great ceremony (**Jan.** 1st). It was announced (27th) that the British East Africa Company would take charge of Lamu, Manda, and Patta under similar conditions to Mombasa. It was reported (30th) that peace had been signed between Sir Charles Euan-Smith and the Sultan of Witu. Sir C. and Lady Euan-Smith were entertained at a banquet by the British residents prior to proceeding to Europe (**March** 4th). Mr. Mackenzie, of the British East Africa Company, concluded a treaty with the chiefs at Witu (21st), which, amongst other things, abolished slavery; the date for absolute emancipation of all slaves being fixed at May 24th, '96. The Sultan declared (**Aug.**) that his dominions came within the Brussels Act Zone for the prohibition of the sale of spirits. There was considerable uneasiness (**Oct.** 15th) on the German coast. The new Government was formed (20th). The Privy Purse was fixed at three lakhs of rupees annually. It was reported (30th) that the British East African Company's forces had defeated the rebel Mohammedan party at Uganda in May.

Zola, Emile, was b. 1840, in Paris. Ed. at the Lycée St. Louis, and began life at Messrs. Hachette's, the distinguished French publishing firm. He first appeared as a novelist in "Les Mystères de Marseilles." "Therèse Raquin" further exhibited his remarkable power of critical analysis of human nature. "**L'Assommoir,**" perhaps his most popular work, has gone through fifty editions. Author of "**Nana,**" "Pot Bouillé," and other works. As a critic, Zola has contributed much to the *Voltaire* and the *Figaro*. He is a writer of remarkable power and industry. His novel "**La Terre**" has been prohibited in Austria and England on account of its alleged indecency. M. Zola was appointed a **Knight of the Legion of Honour** in '88. The publication of "La Bête Humaine" ('89) raised great discussion. Was elected (April '**91**) President of the Society of Men of Letters.

Zone Railway System. What is termed the regional passenger tariff exists in Austria and Hungary. The States lines are now being conducted on this principle, but railways which are in the hands of private shareholders still maintain the ordinary method. In '89 there were in Hungary 6570 miles of railway open to traffic, and of these 4415 miles were under the control of the Government. The **capital** already expended amounted to £71,712,919. To the active enterprise of **M. Baross,** the Minister of Hungarian Railways, the success of the zone system is in a large measure due. It was introduced into **Hungary** on Aug. 1st, '89; into **Austria,** on June 1st, '90. Fourteen zones have been adopted in Hungary, and Budapesth has been selected as the centre. The **reduction in the tariff** amounts, generally speaking, to about 40 per cent A certain price is charged in each zone for conveying a passenger to any station fare to any station within the first zone—the total extent of which is 15½ miles. The second-class fare in the same zone is 10*d.*, and 5*d.* is the third-class fare. The charges rise proportionately throughout the zones. For journeys beyond 140 miles the fares run as follows: first class, 16*s.*; second class, 11*s.* 8*d.*; third class, 8*s.* In addition to the national reduction of fares, which is in itself an important point, various progressive improvements have been commenced in connection with the zone tariff system. **Tickets** are on sale by tobacconists, hotel-keepers, and at post-offices. In **Austria,** the third class fare per kilometre is one kreutzer, the second class fare is two kreutzers, and the first class fare is three kreutzers. If travelling by express trains is required, 50 per cent. on these fares is the rule There are twenty-eight zones in the Austrian system. In **Germany** the system came into force for those travelling on the Berlin Street railways (Oct. '**91**). A third-class return ticket for any distance up to 7½ kilometres is 2*d.*, and for a second-class return ticket a charge of 3*d.* is made. The **Turkish Government** has just introduced into its railway system the zone method. On Oct. 1st this method was also adopted on the **Servian** and **Bulgarian** railways. The line to Salonica will not employ it until May, '92. The system was adopted on May 1st, '**91,** on the **Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway.** From Cork to Passage the distance was reckoned as one zone, and the fares were 5*d.* first class, and 3*d.* third class. The first month's figures showed an increase of 2005 passengers. Mr. J. Blundell Maple, M.P., advocates the adoption of the Zone railway system by English railway companies.

Zululand. A country in South Africa, north-east of Natal, now a British possession. Area about 10,000 sq. m.; pop. probably 200,000. Is well watered and capable of cultivation, with 140 miles of seaboard. St. Lucia Bay, the best harbour, was proclaimed British (1885). (For history see previous eds.)

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Alpine Railways. The opening of the Brienzer Rothhornbahn railway, which is described as the highest in Europe, was announced in November. It is 7836 feet high at the summit level, and ascends 5600 feet, or 223 feet higher than the Pilatus line. The journey occupies 1½ hour; the gauge is 0·8 mètre; and the railway is purely rack and pinion, on the Abt system, being similar to the Monte Generoso railway. The steepest gradient is 1 in 4. The line was built very quickly, being begun in Oct. '90, and no fewer than ten tunnels were bored, several streamlets were bridged, and heavy stone dams erected.

Argentine Republic. The Budget for '92 gave revenue, $24,600,000; expenditure, $19,300,000; debt, $645,500,000.

Austria-Hungary. The Archduchess Louise of Tuscany, having renounced her reversionary rights to the throne, was married (Nov. 21st) to Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony. The new treaty of commerce with Italy was signed at Munich (22nd). Count Kalnoky was congratulated on attaining his tenth year of office as Minister of Foreign Affairs (23rd). For the first time in twelve years the Government was defeated in the Reichsrath. A motion for the reduction of taxes falling on the two poorest classes of the population was met by an amendment for which 126 voted, while 166 opposed it.

Behring Sea Question. It is announced at Washington that an agreement has been entered into between Great Britain and the United States as to the terms on which the points in dispute between the two governments in respect to the Behring Sea question should be submitted to arbitration. The agreement will, however, have to be ratified by the Senate. Three schooners sailed, on Nov. 24th, for the Behring Sea, for the purposes of sealing.

Brazil. Marshal da Fonseca resigned the Dictatorship, in consequence of an insurrection (Nov. 23rd). General Floriano Peixoto was called to succeed him in the Presidency, and subsequently issued a manifesto appealing to the country to cease all further revolution.

Bulgaria. The total estimated revenue for the current year is £3,219,148, while the expenditure is £3,208,328.

Chili. Señor Jorge Montt was elected President (20th), in succession to Señor Vicuna, Balmaceda's nominee.

Colonies of European Powers. It was announced from Constantinople (Nov. 27th), that Turkey had ceded by treaty to France a small tract of land in south-west Arabia, opposite Perim Island, named Cape Cheik, by which occupation, it is said, Great Britain will no longer hold absolutely the entrance to the Red Sea.

Commons, House of. The Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., was re-elected (Nov. 23rd) for North Leeds, after accepting the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The Hon. H. Sturt (*C.*) and the Hon. Pascoe Glyn (*G. L.*) were nominated candidates for East Dorset (Nov. 23rd). The polling took pace on the 27th, and resulted as under:—

Hon. Humphrey Sturt (*C*) . .	4421.
Hon. Pascoe Glyn (*L*)	4074.

[For previous polling see p. 164.]

Corea, A Railway in. According to a report published in this country in November, a railway project for the "Hermit Kingdom" was under consideration. The Corean Minister at Tokio had been instructed to obtain an estimate for the cost of a line from Seoul (the capital) to Jenchuen, and details had been given him at the Japanese Railway Bureau. Such a scheme, if it escape the jealous interference of China, would be of great interest.

Cycling. On Nov. 19th, at Herne Hill, M. A. Holbein covered 361 miles 1446 yards in 24 hours, on a pneumatic-tyred safety machine, this being a world's record for an enclosed track.

Diplomatic. It was announced (Nov. 26th) that Sir J. C. Bray, Chief Secretary of South Australia, had accepted the post of Agent-General in London for that colony.

Egypt. The penal code giving the police control over hotels, clubs, bars and other public places was approved (Nov. 21st).

France. The Archbishop of Aix was tried (Nov. 24th) before the Court of Appeal on a charge of having violated the law by writing a defiant letter to the Minister of Justice in reply to a circular addressed by the latter, desiring French prelates to abstain from pilgrimages to Rome. He was condemned to pay a fine of 3000 fr.

Germany. Gen. von Caprivi delivered an able speech in the Reichstag (Nov. 27) calculated to inspire confidence in the general position of international affairs.—The publication of a volume of sermons delivered by the Emperor on board his yacht while cruising in the North Sea is announced, entitled "The Voice of the Lord upon the Waters."

Labour. Mr. J. Macvicar Anderson, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects who was the arbitrator between the master builders and the London carpenters and joiners,

made his award (Nov. 20th). He fixed the time to give an average of fifty hours per week all the year round, and the wages, hours, and pay for overtime. The joint committee issued orders for the men to begin work (23rd), but there was much dissatisfaction among the men at the terms of the award; many of them considered themselves in a worse position than before the strike.—It was announced (24th) that 38,895 French miners were on strike.—At a meeting of the London Building Trade Committee (24th) a resolution was passed condemning the award of the arbitrator and calling on the carpenters and joiners to perfect their organisations with a view to getting more reasonable terms at an early date. A Labour Congress assembled at Lyons on Nov. 26th. under the presidency of M. Lafargue.

Lancashire, Yorkshire, and East Coast Railway. A Bill has been lodged for next session to empower the Company to make various deviations, etc., increasing the capital, and empowering the Great Eastern to subscribe for £250,000 in shares or stock.

London Subway Railways. The Parliamentary Notices issued toward the end of November also include the Hampstead, St. Pancras and Charing Cross.

Lyons Tower. An announcement was published in *Iron* of Nov. 20th, '91, that a company had been formed to construct an iron tower near the Gay Observatory. The new structure will terminate at the top in a bell-tower, in the interior of which astronomical instruments will be placed. The base of the tower, which is to be composed of four perpendicular pillars supporting a cross-vaulting, will be of stone, and will sustain the metallic part of the structure. The company does not require any subvention from the city: it simply proposes to charge one franc to every person desirous of viewing from that elevated situation the magnificent panorama presented by the city of Lyons.

Marriages.

FitzRoy, Hon. Edward A., 1st Life Guards, 2nd *s.* of late Lord Southampton—Muriel Douglas, *d.* of late Hon. Archibald C. H. Douglas Pennant (Nov. 19)

Hay, Arthur W. H., *e. s.* of Col. the Hon. Chas. Hay—Mary, *y. d.* of late Sir Edward Scott (Nov. 24)

Power, Richard, M.P.—Annie O'Donnell (Nov. 21)

Saxony, Prince Frederick Augustus of—Archduchess Louise of Tuscany (Nov. 21)

Wilson, Gordon C., Royal Horse Guards, *e. s.* of Sir Samuel Wilson, M.P.—Lady Sarah Isabella Augusta Spencer Churchill, *y. d.* of late Duke of Marlborough (Nov. 21)

Ministry. It was notified (Nov. 24th) that Lord Walter Gordon Lennox, M.P., had been appointed Treasurer in Her Majesty's Household. Lord Burghley, M.P., was appointed Vice-Chamberlain.

New South Wales. It was stated (Nov. 27th) that Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., had resigned the Lieut.-Governorship of New South Wales, and was to be succeeded by Sir F. Darley, the then Chief Justice.

Obituaries.

Berg, Herr Christian, leader of the Radical party in Denmark (Nov. 27), *68*.

Boone, Bishop, head of the American Protestant Episcopal Church in China (Oct.), *46*

Brooke, Sir Victor Alexander, Bart. (Nov. 23), *48*

Carlisle, Dr. Harvey Goodwin, 58th Bishop of (Nov. 25), *73*. [For biography see p. 96.]

Corry, Sir J. P., Bart., M.P. (Nov. 28), *65*

Ebury, Lady (Nov. 21), *84*

Evans, Dr. Evan, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, since '64 (Nov. 23), *77*

Falmouth, Dowager Viscountess, who was the 23rd Baroness Le Despencer in her own right, and *wid.* of 6th Viscount Falmouth (Nov. 20), *69*.

Florence, W. J., distinguished American actor (Nov. 19), *60*

Grainger, Rev. Canon (Nov. 25)

Haggis, Alfred H., Deputy Chairman of the London County Council (Nov. 24), *57*

Lytton, 2nd Baron and 1st Earl of, British Ambassador at Paris (Nov. 24), *60*. [For biography see p. 416.]

Magniac, Chas., who represented St. Ives '68-74, Bedford '80-85, county of Bedford '85-6 (Nov. 23), *62*

Power, Richard, M.P. (Nov. 29), *40*

Wostenholme, Prof. Jos. (Nov. 18), *63*

Peers, House of. The Bishop of Bangor is (Nov. 26th) now entitled to take his seat in the Upper House.

Political Speeches. The Marquis of Salisbury addressed the National Union of Conservative Associations at the Town Hall, Birmingham (Nov. 24th); Lord Salisbury, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Mr. H. Matthews (Nov. 25th).

Ramsgate New Front Drive. The raising of the first stone of these works, which will cost £60,000, took place on Nov. 23rd. They consist of a front approach to the two cliffs, a new military road across the inner harbour, and the widening of the approach to the Chatham and Dover station, besides a new Custom House and harbour-master's house.

Spain. The Cabinet resigned (Nov. 22nd), and a new ministry was formed by Señor Canovas del Castillo, which was composed as follows, and took the oath of allegiance Nov. 23rd: President of the Council, Señor Canovas del Castillo; Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan; Minister of the Interior, Señor El Duayen; Minister of War, General Azcarraga; Minister of Marine, Admiral Montogo; Minister of Justice, Señor Cos Gayon; Minister of Finance, Señor Castaneda; Minister for the Colonies, Señor Romero y Robledo; Minister of Public Works, Señor Linares-Rivas.

Trent and Mersey Canal. In the coming session a bill will be proceeded with empowering the Trent Navigation Company to increase their capital, and to alter or cancel agreements with the North Staffordshire Railway Company with regard to the user of the Trent and Mersey Canal.

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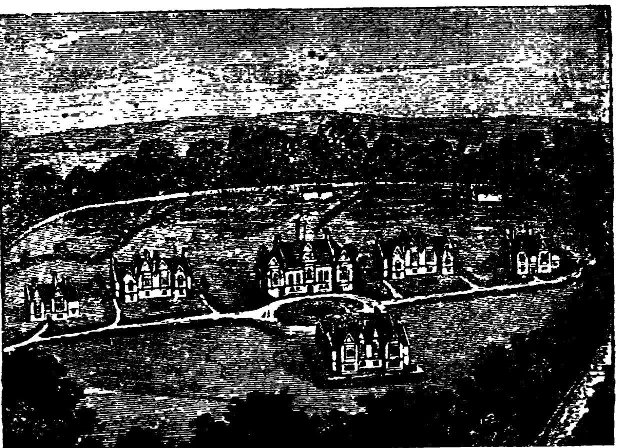
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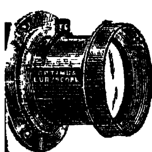
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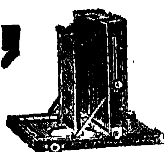
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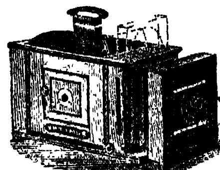
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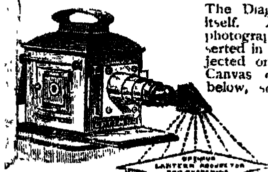
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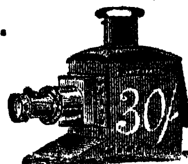
The Diagram speaks for itself. Any transparent photograph or sketch inserted in the stage is projected on to a sheet of Canvas or paper placed below, so that views or difficult Architectural details, etc., may be accurately and easily sketched by tracing over the image thereon depicted. The complete instrument, with Achromatic Photographic Lens, attached to 3-draw focal lengthening tube, illuminated by Safety Oxy-hydrogen Gas Jet, or 3-wick Oil Lamp £8

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☛ See Extracts below. ☚

"FOR LASSIE'S SAKE."

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A NEW NOVEL by a NEW AUTHOR. Every WOMAN should read it.

It is at that light woman's figure that I want you to [illegible] the [illegible] and its details are minor considerations. She is leaning against an open [illegible] gazing away beyond [illegible] the sloping [illegible] the trees and the hills away far away in a land not visible to any one but herself. Not a sad land, not a land of rain and shadows, and wailing winds judging from the expression of her face. No! shall I tell you the land that I think she is looking at? A land where the sun is *always* shining. She can see the sunshine though others when they pass through the shadowed wood and muse in the narrow streets, say that it is not so but the sun is sinking away and the night shadows are creeping in closer and closer and the cold damp [illegible] around and in their darkness they stumble and fall. But this woman, with her sweet, strong face has passed through the darkest woods, has climbed up the steepest ways and where others have gone stumbling and falling in the darkness she has given an upward look, and seen one glimpse of blue sky with a glitter of sun, telling its story of light above and the path has been brighter, and the brambles easier turned aside, and the hill less steep and the stones less sharp after that glance. What a strong face it is, with all its gentleness! Do you mark the strong curves of the mouth with its happy, tender [illegible]. Not pretty! no not exactly but a something in the face that draws people to her and in the eyes of the many who love her she is very beautiful.

* * * * *

"Well, what's your name, and this little one's?" stroking a flaxen head beside him, whilst the owner of it surveyed him gravely out of her big grey eyes.

"I'm Laddie and she's Lassie. I'm five and she's our [illegible] name is Edward Richard Beaumont and Lassie's is Lassie, tell Stanley your name!" in a dictatorial voice, followed with a slight push to his younger sister, who lisped out in a high key "Dowothy Beaumont."

* *

"We've one sister and two bruddors," replied the Laddie.

"Big uns," put in Lassie from the coat sleeve.

"There's Phil," continued Laddie, "he comes next me and George, he's twelve, then there's Daisy, she's fifteen—awful old—and never and never looks after us all."

* * * * *

"Laddie! where does ou fink de 'ickle fis live?" inquired Lassie who had been disentangled for the third time, and was now stirring up the mud and water with the end of her willow.

"I spec' they've got homes just like us," said Laddie. "I saw two little baby ones go by just now Lassie, they might have been you and me."

"I an't like a fis!"—indignantly—"I an't dot a ickle wriggly body. I much fatter!" glancing down at her sturdy legs.

Then her curiosity got the better of her indignation.

"Had sey a nurse wis dem Laddie?" she asked.

"No! they was quite alone. I fink they'd been to school."

"Did ey speak Laddie?"

Now Laddie was a strictly truthful boy as a rule, but in this case his imagination clearly ran away with him for, gravely wagging his head, he said, "I [illegible] mind I'm not quite sure, Lassie but I fink I heard them say somefin about bread pellet and going to tell their mamma. I shouldn't wonder," hopefully, "if the mamma and papa come soon."

* * * * *

"It is strange isn't it," speaking half absently, "that a man should give so much to possess this small thing, that all his hopes and ambitions that he has been toiling and striving after all those years should sink away into oblivion beside this one ray of sunshine, that man may stand with the scales of life in his hands and on one side place his talent, his work, his strivings, his gain, aye, and his past and his future, and weighed against his present love where is it all. The balance is unequal and love turns the scale. Child! little Lassie!" and the came tears of the man's soul shone in his face, "I wonder if you ever feel like *that*, ready to give up everything that hitherto you have considered most precious in life just for love? Look at me, Lassie," taking her hands in his, and gazing searchingly into the eyes that looked half fearfully into his. "No," he said dropping the hands, and burying his face in his hands, "I cannot read it there, I cannot! Tell me, Lassie, tell me." He spoke quickly and hurriedly. He said he could not read, but in that half shrinking girl he had seen the frightened child that had seen and heard that which it could not comprehend and the man waited feverishly for her to speak.

* * * *

The child opened the door a little wider, and Lassie stepped in. What a scene it was that met her eye. At one end of the low, squalid room was a bed, upon which the dead woman was laid out, in the last sleep of death. The hard, care worn face had a peaceful expression on it that Lassie had never seen there in life, and the thin wasted hands were folded across her breast, with a bunch of wild flowers placed between them.

But it was not the sight of death that struck such grief to Lassie's heart as the misery of the life around her. At the foot of the bed crouched the figure of a girl about her own age, whose white, grief stained face was turned piteously up to that of the dead woman's, and whose form was shaken with the heavy sobs that found no relief in tears.

* * * * * * *

Joe drew back a moment half appalled by her last words, then drawing her to him, he said, "Yes, I promise, Lassie. I have great faith in you, but you do not seem to think there is any fear of *your* doubting *my* love?"

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